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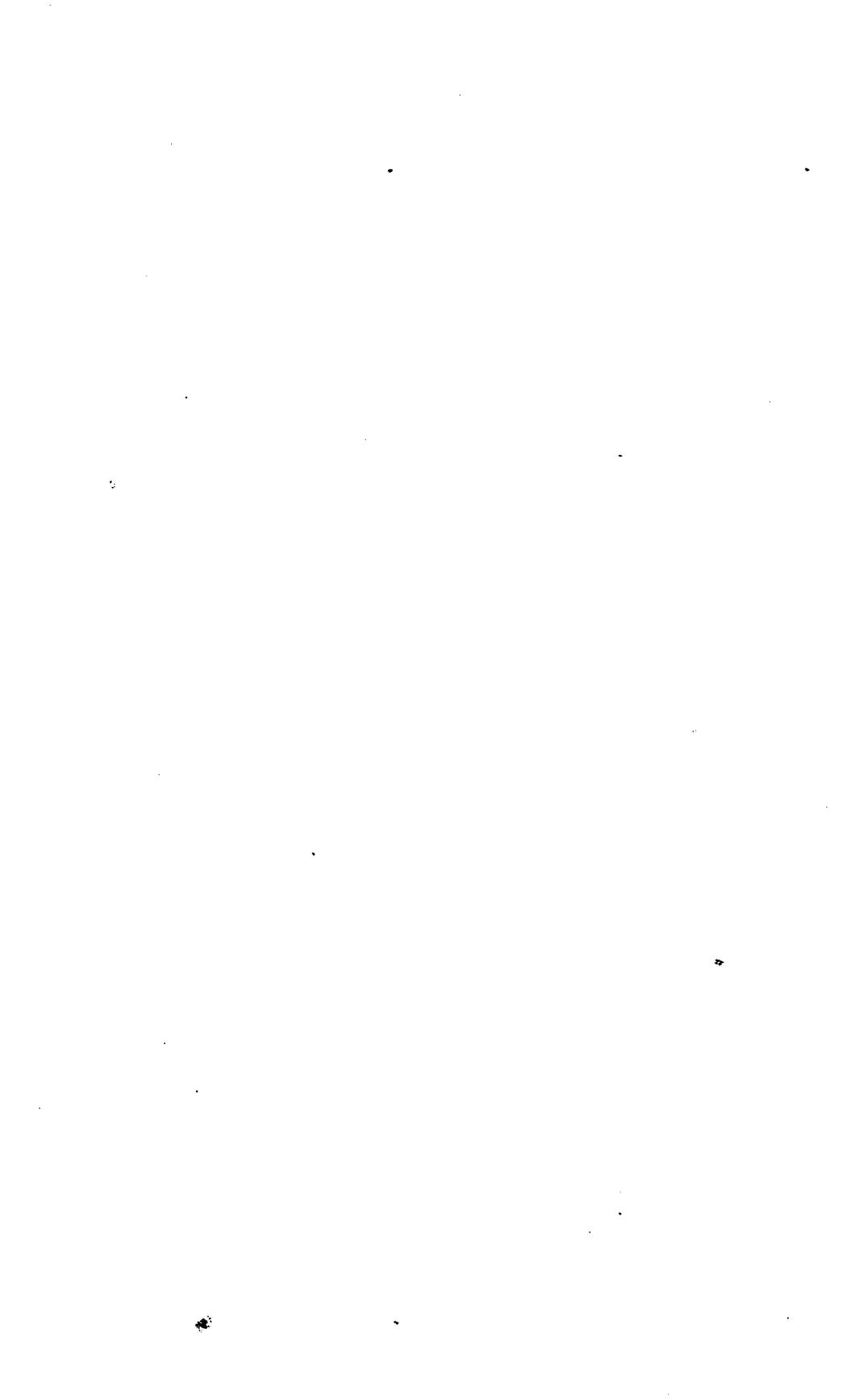
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JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

FROM

THE TWELFTH FEBRUARY TO THE TWENTIETH APRIL 1863:

Being the Second Session of the Nineteenth General Assembly.



FREDERICTON:

G. B. FENEY, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1863.

NB 14

DDN 4913416



By His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON,
C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of
the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the tenth day of June next, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the twenty fourth day of July next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the thirty first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and in the twenty fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON,
C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of
the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR. H. GORDON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the twenty fourth day of July instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the fourth day of September next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and in the twenty sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON,
C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of
the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the fourth day of September instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the sixteenth day of October next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and in the twenty sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON,
C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of
the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the sixteenth day of October instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the twenty seventh day of November next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the fifteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and in the twenty sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON,
C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of
the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the twenty seventh day of November instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Tuesday the sixth day of January next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and in the twenty sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON,
C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of
the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the sixth day of January next, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the fifteenth day of January next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and in the twenty sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



By His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON,
C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of
the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the fifteenth instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the twelfth day of February next, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twelfth day
of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three,
and in the twenty sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF THE
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

His Excellency The Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Fredericton, Thursday, 12th February, 1863.

THE House having been by several Proclamations prorogued until this day, then to meet for the dispatch of business ; and being met—

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery delivered to the Clerk of the Assembly—Returns from the respective Sheriffs of the Counties of Northumberland and Victoria, to Writs of Election issued during the recess, by reason of a vacancy having occurred in the Representation for the County of Northumberland in consequence of the Honorable John M. Johnson, a Member for the said County, and late Speaker of the Assembly, having been appointed to and accepted of the office of Attorney General ; and it having been also duly certified, as required by the Act 11 Victoria, chap. 65, sec. 36, that a vacancy had occurred in the Representation for the County of Victoria, by the death of Daniel B. Raymond, Esquire, late a Member for that County.

And the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery also delivered in a Roll containing the names of the Members returned by the said Sheriffs as duly elected to fill the vacancies thus occasioned, and which is as followeth :—

“ NEW BRUNSWICK.

“ Roll of persons returned to serve in the General Assembly of the Province since the Prorogation on the 23rd April 1862.

“ For the County of Northumberland—The Hon. John M. Johnson, re-elected.

“ For the County of Victoria—Benjamin Beveridge, Esquire, new Member.

*“ Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
12th February 1863.*

S. L. TILLEY, C. C. C.”

The Honorable William J. Ritchie, one of the Commissioners named in the Commission issued under the Great Seal, bearing date the 10th day of February 1862, for the duly qualifying the Members of the Assembly, attended at the Clerk's Table and administered the oath to the said Honorable John M. Johnson, and Benjamin Beveridge, Esquire, who thereupon subscribed their names to the Roll, and took their seats.

A Message was then received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended accordingly; and being returned—

The Clerk reported, that when in the Council Chamber, the Honorable John S. Saunders, sitting as President of the Legislative Council, said—

“Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

“Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

“I am commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint you that the office of Speaker of the House of Assembly having become vacant by reason of the Honorable John M. Johnson having been appointed to and accepted of the office of Her Majesty's Attorney General of this Province, His Excellency doth not think fit to declare the causes for summoning this General Assembly until there shall be a Speaker of the House of Assembly:—It is therefore His Excellency's pleasure that you, Gentlemen of the Assembly, do repair to the place where the Sittings of the Assembly are usually holden, and there choose a fit person to be your Speaker; and that you present the person who shall be so chosen to His Excellency, in this House, at the hour of two o'clock, p. m. to-morrow, for approval; when

Mr. Montgomery, a Member for the County of Restigouche, rose, and addressing himself to the Clerk, moved—

That the consideration of the matter of the election of a Speaker to this House, be adjourned over until the hour of ten o'clock to-morrow morning, when the House will proceed therein.

Which motion was seconded by Mr. McPhelim, a Member for the County of Kent.

And the question being put by the Clerk, it was carried in the affirmative.

The Honorable Mr. Steadman, a Member for the County of Westmorland, then moved—That the House do now adjourn until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock; and it being seconded—

This question was put, and also carried in the affirmative; whereupon

The House accordingly adjourned to meet at the hour of ten o'clock to-morrow.

Friday, 13th February, 1863.

Prayers.

The House met pursuant to adjournment; and

In pursuance of the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, proceeded to the election of their Speaker; when

Mr. Montgomery, a Member of the County of Restigouche, rose, and addressing himself to the Clerk, proposed John C. Allen, Esquire, a Member for the County of York, to fill the office of Speaker, and moved that he take the Chair; which motion was seconded by Mr. Crocker, a Member for the County of Northumberland.

Mr. M'Clelan, a Member for the County of Albert, then rose, and addressing the Clerk, proposed Charles Fisher, Esquire, a Member for the County of York, to fill the Office, and moved that he do take the Chair; which motion was seconded by Mr. Ryan, a Member for King's County.

The question being then put by the Clerk by order of the House—That John C. Allen, Esquire, be the Speaker of this House, and that he do take the Chair;

Whereupon the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Mr. Smith,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Skinner,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Stiles,	Hon. Mr. Johnson,	M'Phelim,
Mr. Kerr,	Scovil,	Hon. Mr. Watters,	Farris,
Williston,	Munro,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Desbrisay,
Vail,	Montgomery,	Hon. Mr. Perley,	Dr. Dow,
Beveridge,	Anglin,	Mr. Meahan,	Ryan,
Landry,	S. H. Gilbert,	Costigan,	Jordan.
Young,	W. J. Gilbert,	M'Clelan,	
Crocker,	Boyd.		

And it being thereupon carried in the affirmative,

Mr. Allen was then taken from his Seat by Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Crocker, and conducted by them to the Chair; and when standing on the steps, addressed himself to the House as followeth:—

“Gentlemen,

“I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, in electing me to the honorable and responsible office of Speaker of this House:—I shall endeavour to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially; and if I do my duty, I feel confident that I may rely upon your support to aid me in conducting the business of the House.”

Mr. Allen then took the Chair; after which

A Message was received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker elect, with the House, went up to the Council Chamber.

And being returned—

Mr. Speaker reported, that he had addressed His Excellency to the effect following:—

“May it please Your Excellency,

“In obedience to Your Excellency's commands, the House of Assembly, in the exercise of their right and privilege, have proceeded to the election of a Speaker; they have chosen me to that honorable and important office, and now present me for Your Excellency's approval.”

The Honorable Mr. Saunders, sitting as President of the Legislative Council, then spoke as follows:—

" Mr. Allen,

" I am commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to assure you, that he is fully sensible of your zeal for the public service, and of your sufficiency to execute the duties of the office to which you have been elected by the House of Assembly, and that he doth most readily approve of their choice, and allow and confirm you to be their Speaker."

That he, Mr. Speaker, then addressed His Excellency in the following words:—

" May it please Your Excellency,

" Your Excellency having been pleased to approve the choice of the House of Assembly in electing me to be their Speaker, on my own behalf I have to request that any error of mine may not be imputed to the Assembly."

To which the Honorable Mr. Saunders replied—

" Mr. Speaker,

" Though His Excellency is sensible that you do not stand in need of such assurance, His Excellency will ever put the most favourable construction on your words and actions."

Mr. Fisher moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend the Law relating to Highways.

Leave granted.

Mr. Speaker then further reported—That when in attendance on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in the Council Chamber, His Excellency had been pleased to make a Speech to both Houses, of which Mr. Speaker said he had, for greater accuracy, obtained a copy, which he read to the House, and is as follows:—

" Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

" Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

“YOUR Addresses of Condolence on the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, were duly laid at the foot of the Throne; and I am commanded to assure you that the Queen is deeply sensible of your loyal attachment and sympathy.

" War continues to rage in the United States, and humanity has still to deplore the spectacle of a sanguinary struggle, which inflicts misery on a large portion of the human race, and of which, though so long protracted, it is impossible as yet to foretell the issue. You will, I am confident, share my earnest hope that these calamitous hostilities may speedily reach their termination.

" I informed you at the close of the last Session, that the negotiations with the Imperial Government on the subject of the Inter-Colonial Railroad, were still pending. Those negotiations have been subsequently continued.

" The propositions which the Delegates of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, were in 1861 empowered to make, were not acceded to by Her Majesty's Government; but, whilst declining to become parties to the arrangement then suggested, a proposal to guarantee the payment of the interest on a loan for Railway purposes was made on behalf of the Imperial Government; and at a meeting of Representatives of the Provinces interested held at Quebec, at the request of the Governor General of Canada, in the month of September last, it was resolved to accept that offer.

“Early in October I despatched a member of my Executive Council to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government upon the terms of their guarantee, in concert with Delegates from Canada and Nova Scotia.

“The Papers relating to these negotiations will immediately be laid before you, and will, I have no doubt, receive from you that attentive consideration which the paramount importance of the subject to which they relate demands.

“Whatever difficulties of a temporary nature may arise in carrying out this scheme, I trust it will be found that no insuperable obstacle exists to the accomplishment of an undertaking calculated to bind together more closely the different Provinces of British North America, to promote their prosperity in time of peace, and ensure their security in time of war.

“The conduct of the Imperial Government has throughout these negotiations been marked by frankness and a desire to meet, when possible, the wishes of the Colonies; and I have no doubt will be fully appreciated by Her Majesty's American subjects.

“My attention has been devoted to the reorganization of the Provincial Militia. The long period which has elapsed since that force was last enrolled, and the entire disorganization which had consequently ensued, have rendered this task one of considerable difficulty, although that difficulty has been materially diminished by the ready and cheerful assistance and co-operation which I have everywhere met.

“I have directed the Report of the Adjutant General of Militia to be laid before you, from which you will learn in detail, the steps which have been taken to effect this re-organization, and perceive that the funds voted by you for Militia purposes, have been expended with a careful regard to economy.

“By the Act passed during the last Session, the Active Militia Force was fixed at not less than one thousand men; I am happy to inform you that the public spirit of the population has called into existence a body of Volunteers exceeding in strength the amount prescribed by Law, and has thus relieved me from the necessity of having recourse to a draft to complete the required number. The martial spirit which has been displayed by those who have voluntarily undertaken novel and, in some cases, irksome duties, convinces me that the men of New Brunswick are sensible of the necessity of fitting themselves, if need be, to discharge the sacred obligation of self-defence, and merits the expression of my warm approval.

“I recommend to your serious attention the present condition of the Fisheries of the Province. Reports which I have directed to be laid before you, will go far to show that the River and Coast Fisheries are threatened at no distant period with extinction. I rely with confidence on your wisdom for the adoption of adequate remedies for the evils which menace with destruction this important source of Provincial wealth.

“The introduction of the Post Office Money Order System in the neighbouring Colonies, affording as it does increased facilities for the safe transmission of Money by the public, renders the question of its adoption in this Province worthy of your consideration.

“Although the War in the United States still exercises a baneful influence throughout this Continent, I rejoice to be enabled to inform you that commercial enterprise has been directed into new channels, and is again reviving; a greatly increased activity prevails in our Ship Yards, and there are marked symptoms of improvement in other branches of industry.

“The Province has been blessed with an abundant Harvest, and agricultural labour has been attended with success. It would, however, afford me pleasure to witness a greater amount of individual enterprise directed towards the development of the Mineral resources of the Province.

“ Since the recess, the new Silver Coinage has been received and put into circulation.

“ It affords me sincere gratification to assure you that, although the Income of the past year has fallen somewhat below the Estimate, the Receipts on every branch of the Revenue for the Quarter just expired, very greatly exceed those of the corresponding period for the last two years.

“ *Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

“ The Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure for the past year will be laid before you, together with the Estimates for the current year.

“ The Act under which the existing Customs Duties are levied will shortly expire. The questions relating to the Tariff which will consequently arise, will no doubt receive your early attention.

“ *Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

“ *Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

“ In again resorting to your assistance and advice, it is a source of satisfaction to me to reflect that content prevails throughout the Province, and that your deliberations may be directed to the consideration of the public good, free from the distracting influences of party factions or popular excitement.

“ The even and uneventful tenor of public affairs in this Province during the past year itself evinces our fortunate condition. Living in undisturbed tranquillity,—our personal liberties and property unmenaced by arbitrary violence or exaction,—in the enjoyment of unimpaired credit,—and free from the pressure of those public burdens which the exigencies of War impose,—our thanks are due to Almighty God who has spared us from the calamities which have fallen so heavily on a neighbouring and a kindred people.”

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Ordered, That two hundred Copies of His Excellency's Speech be forthwith printed for the use of the Legislature.

Mr. M'Clelan, a Member for the County of Albert, then proposed the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in answer to the Speech, which he read; and the same being seconded by Mr. Beveridge, a Member for the County of Victoria, it was handed in to the Chair, where it was again read, and is as followeth:—

To His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. We, Her Majesty's faithful subjects, the Commons of New Brunswick, thank Your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the present Session.

2. We receive with gratitude Your Excellency's assurance that Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept our Address of Condolence on Her late melancholy bereavement.

3. We sincerely regret the continuance of the sanguinary Civil War now raging in the neighbouring Republic, and earnestly pray that its speedy and satisfactory termination may relieve the world from the further distress and misery which its continuance must inflict on a large portion of our race.

4. We thank Your Excellency for the information that the negotiations on the subject of the Inter-Colonial Railway have been continued, and are gratified to learn that the Imperial Government have manifested an anxious desire to aid in a work so important to British and Colonial interests, as binding more closely together the British North American Provinces, at the same time increasing their prosperity and insuring their security. When the papers relating to this important question are laid before us the subject will receive our best attention, and we trust that no insurmountable obstacles may present themselves to the accomplishment of an undertaking so long and earnestly sought by the people of New Brunswick.

5. We thank Your Excellency for directing that the Report of the Adjutant General should be laid before us, and learn with pride and satisfaction that the task of reorganizing the Militia of the Province, undertaken by Your Excellency, has been successful. We are fully aware of the difficulties which existed in the re-enrolment of a Militia Force so long disbanded; but have ever enjoyed the fullest confidence, that the loyal and martial spirit of the people of New Brunswick would nobly respond, if called upon to prepare for self defence.

6. We thank Your Excellency for directing that Reports on the Coast and River Fisheries shall be laid before us, and will earnestly endeavour to provide the necessary means for the preservation of that important source of Provincial wealth.

7. The question of introducing the Money Order system into the Post Office Department of this Province, shall receive our careful consideration.

8. While we feel that the war in the United States still exercises a baneful influence on the Trade and Commerce of this Continent, we rejoice to learn from Your Excellency that Commercial enterprise is reviving; that there is increased activity in our Ship Yards, and gratifying symptoms of improvement in other branches of our industry.

9. We are thankful for the abundant Harvest which has blessed the labours of our husbandmen, and unite with Your Excellency in the desire that a greater amount of individual enterprise should be directed towards the development of the Mineral resources of the Province.

10. We are pleased to learn that the new Silver Coinage has been received and put in circulation.

11. While learning that the Income of the past year has fallen somewhat below the Estimate, we rejoice to know that the receipts of every branch of the Revenue for the first Quarter of the current year, greatly exceed those of the corresponding period for the last two years.

12. We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure for the past year, and the Estimates for the current year, will be laid before us.

13. The question of Public Revenue shall receive our early and earnest attention.

14. We are grateful to a kind Providence that our lot is cast in a country blessed with peace and contentment, and that there are no disturbing influences of faction or popular excitement to interfere with our deliberations for the advancement of the public good.

On motion of Mr. M'Clelan,

Ordere,d That the House do on Monday next, the 16th day of February instant, at the hour of two o'clock, p. m. go into consideration of the Address now proposed in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor; and

On like motion of Mr. M'Clelan,
Ordered, That two hundred Copies of the said Address be forthwith printed for the use of the Legislature.

On further motion of Mr. M'Clelan,
Resolved, That two thousand two hundred Copies of the Journals of this House be printed for the use of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Smith,
Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to make arrangements for the reporting and publishing of the Debates during the present Session.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS	
Mr. Smith,	Mr. Skinner,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Costigan,
Williston,	Crocker,	Hon. Mr. Johnson,	M'Clelan,
Landry,	Munro,	Hon. Mr. Watters,	Stiles,
Young,	W. J. Gilbert.	Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Farris,
		Hon. Mr. Perley,	Lindsay,
		Mr. Kerr,	Anglin,
		Meahan,	S. H. Gilbert,
		Vail,	Ryan,
		Beveridge,	Cudlip.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to provide for simultaneous Elections throughout the Province, of Members to serve in the General Assembly.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Williston,
Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to the Contingencies of this House.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Young, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Boyd, and Mr. W. J. Gilbert, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. S. H. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from Asa Slip, Richard Hewlett, and sixty nine others, inhabitants of the Parish of Hampstead, in Queen's County, praying for an amendment in the Law relating to the measurement of Firewood and Bark, in the City of Saint John; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Beveridge,
Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to the Lumbering Interests of the Province.

Ordered, That Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Crocker, Mr. Munro, Mr. Glasier, and Mr. Farris, be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,
Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to whom may be referred all matters affecting the Privileges of this House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Watters, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Williston, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. Stevens, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred all matters connected with the Public Accounts, with power to bring before them persons and papers.

Ordered, That Mr. Kerr, Mr. Cudlip, Mr. Young, Mr. Gillmor, and Mr. Anglin, do compose the said Committee.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 14th February, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to provide for simultaneous Elections throughout the Province, of Members to serve in the General Assembly.

Mr. Boyd moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to repeal an Act intituled "An Act for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town of Saint Andrews."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Williston, by leave, presented a Petition from Burke Archibald, Robert B. Wasson, Robert Swim, James A. Doak, William M'Kay, Scott Fairley, and thirty seven others, Lumberers, and interested in the Lumbering business of Miramichi, praying for an alteration in the Act incorporating the Cain's River Boom Company; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Young moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act further to amend the Law relating to Buoys and Beacons in the respective Ports in the County of Gloucester."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the Trade of this Province.

Ordered, That Mr. Skinner, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Cudlip, Mr. Gillmor, and Mr. Crocker, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Lindsay, by leave, presented a Petition from Stephen G. Burpee, George S. Hartly, James A. Phillips, and one hundred and thirty others, inhabitants of the Counties of Carleton and Victoria, complaining of the manner in which the Salmon Fishing is practised in the River Saint John, calling Legislative attention to other matters connected with the Salmon Fisheries, and praying relief; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for making an addition to and alterations in the Common Gaol of the said City and County.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Lindsay moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, Chapter 53, ‘Of Rates and Taxes.’”
Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Contingencies of this House, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, and there again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee appointed to take into consideration the Contingencies of the House, beg to submit their first Report:—

“The Committee recommend that the sum of eight dollars should be allowed to each member of this House, to pay for his necessary Stationery, and that no allowance whatever beyond that sum should be sustained. That the Clerk shall obtain such Stationery as he may require for himself and Assistants from the Board of Works, as recommended at the last Session of the Legislature, and Stationery obtained through any other channel will not be paid for or allowed by this Committee.—That twenty dollars be allowed for Stationery for the Law Clerk and no more.

“The Committee, on referring to the Report of last year, find that only two Engrossing Clerks should be employed in future, this course has been acted upon by the Clerk up to the present time, which this Committee approve of.

“Respectfully submitted.

“EDWARD WILLISTON, *Chairman.*

“*Committee Room, 14th February, 1863.*”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Committee continued.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 16th February, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to repeal an Act intituled “An Act for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town of Saint Andrews:”

A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act further to amend the Law relating to Buoys and Beacons in the respective Ports in the County of Gloucester:”

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for making an addition to and alterations in the Common Gaol of the said City and County: and

A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, Chapter 53, ‘Of Rates and Taxes.’”

Mr. Costigan moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to encourage the destruction of Bears in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Munro moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from Crown Lands.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Grimmer moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands, to provide a Fund for opening of Roads and building Bridges in the Parishes in which the Lands lie.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Stevens moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to certain exemptions from Duty at the Port of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Costigan,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to make arrangements for the printing and publishing of the Debates of this House in the English and French Languages.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Mr. Smith,	Mr. Crocker,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Scovil,
Williston,	Munro,	Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Glasier,
Costigan,	W. J. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Lindsay,
Landry,	Meahan.	Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Desbrisay,
Young,		Hon. Mr. Perley,	Dr. Dow,
		Mr. Stevens,	Anglin,
		Vail,	S. H. Gilbert,
		Beveridge,	Ryan,
		M'Clelan,	Cudlip,
		Skinner,	Grimmer,
		Stiles,	Boyd.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Young,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to make arrangements for printing and publishing the Journals of this House in the French Language, for the use of the French inhabitants of this Province.

And upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House again divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Mr. Smith,	Mr. M'Phelim,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Scovil,
Williston,	Desbrisay,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Munro,
Beveridge,	Dr. Dow,	Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Montgomery,
Costigan,	W. J. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Perley,	Anglin,
Landry,	Meahan,	Mr. Stevens,	S. H. Gilbert,
Young,	Crocker.	Vail,	Ryan,
		M'Clelan,	Grimmer,
		Skinner,	Boyd.
		Stiles,	

Whereupon this was also decided in the negative.

Mr. M'Phelim moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to the Accounts of Commissioners for Sick and Disabled Seamen.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. M'Clelan,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the 13th day of February instant, to go into consideration of the proposed Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in answer to the Speech at the opening of the Session.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto went into consideration of the said Address, when it was read from the Chair throughout, and then taken up Paragraph by Paragraph; and the same being agreed to without amendment—

On motion of Mr. M'Clelan,

Ordered, That the Address be engrossed, signed by the Speaker, and presented to His Excellency by the whole House; and

On like motion of Mr. M'Clelan,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon His Excellency to be informed when he will be pleased to receive the House therewith; and

Ordered, That Mr. M'Clelan, Mr. Beveridge, and Mr. Stevens, be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Vail,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to examine into the present mode of admitting Students at Law, Attorneys, and Barristers, and report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. Vail, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Anglin, do compose the said Committee.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 17th February, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to encourage the destruction of Bears in this Province:

A Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from Crown Lands:

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands, to provide a Fund for opening of Roads and building Bridges in the Parishes in which the Lands lie:"

A Bill relating to certain exemptions from Duty at the Port of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte: and

A Bill relating to the Accounts of Commissioners for Sick and Disabled Seamen.

Mr. Lindsay moved for leave to bring in—A Bill further to amend an Act to provide for an Alms House and Work House in the Parish and Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Young, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry A. Sormany, George M'Connell, Fabien Ache, James Wilson, John Marks, and one hundred and fifty seven others, residents at Shippegan and Miscou Islands, in the Parish of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, praying for a division of the said Parish; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Young moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to erect the northeastern part of the Parish of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, into a separate Town or Parish.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. M'Clelan, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to ascertain at what time His Excellency would be pleased to receive the House with their Address in answer to the Speech at the opening of the Session, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would receive the House therewith at the hour of one o'clock, P. M. on Thursday next, at Government House.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to repeal an Act intituled "An Act for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town of Saint Andrews."

Mr. M'Clelan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Dr. Dow moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to the limits of the several Gaols in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consider the question of Mileage of Members of this House, with a view to its re-adjustment; with power to said Committee to report by Bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. Skinner, Mr. Williston, and Mr. Stevens, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to the Fisheries of the Province.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Cudlip, Mr. Young, and Mr. M'Phelim, be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. M'Clelan,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to whom may be referred all matters relating to the Mining interests of this Province.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Clelan, Mr. S. H. Gilbert, Mr. Munro, Mr. Gillmor, Mr. Skinner, and Dr. Dow, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Munro,

Ordered, That a Bill before the House—"To afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from Crown Lands," be referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to the Lumbering interests of the Province, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, Chapter 53, 'Of Rates and Taxes.'"

Mr. W. J. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 18th February, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill further to amend an Act to provide for an Alms House and Work House in the Parish and Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton:

A Bill to erect the northeastern part of the Parish of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, into a separate Town or Parish: and

A Bill relating to the Limits of the several Gaols in this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to provide for the drainage and protection of the Great Marsh in the City of Saint John, and the Parishes of Portland and Simonds in the City and County of Saint John; and the maintenance of an Aboideau across the Marsh Creek near the City of Saint John.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Watters also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to alter the Law relating to the sale of Liquors in the City of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Stevens moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend the Act relating to the administration of Justice in Equity.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Vail moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in addition to an Act intituled “An Act to disqualify persons holding certain Offices under Government from being elected or capable to hold Seats in the Assembly.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Skinner moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to repeal an Act made and passed in the twenty fifth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, intituled “An Act for the alteration and amendment of the local government of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John,” and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Costigan,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to encourage the destruction of Bears in this Province.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Cudlip, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the last Session, to try the matters set forth in the Petition of Peter R. M'Monagle, George T. Hartley, Gilbert Spurr, and others, against the election and return of William Lindsay, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Carleton, reports to the House—

“ That the Committee met this day at the hour of their adjournment, and after going further into the consideration of the matters set forth in the said Petition, they directed him to ask permission of the House to adjourn over until Tuesday the 24th day of February instant, at the hour of ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day.”

Ordered, thereupon, That the Committee have leave to adjourn until Tuesday the 24th day of February instant, and that they do meet at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, in the Committee Room where they hold their sittings, and then proceed in the investigation of the matters referred to them.

Mr. M'Phelim moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to increase the Representation of the several Counties therein mentioned.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Ryan,

Resolved, That the distribution of the Journals of this House be, to the Representatives of the several Counties, in proportion to the population thereof.

To which Mr. Young moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole of the said Resolution after the word “Resolved,” and substitute as follows:—

“ That the Journals be distributed as formerly.”

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. M'Phelim,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Crocker,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Stiles,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Glasier,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Munro,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Montgomery,
Mr. Kerr,	Anglin,
Meahan,	S. H. Gilbert,
Williston,	W. J. Gilbert,
Beveridge,	Fisher,
Costigan,	Cudlip,
Landry,	Grimmer,
Young,	Boyd.

NAYS.

Mr. Stevens,	Mr. Landry,
M'Clelan,	Ryan,
Skinner,	Smith.
Scovil,	

And so it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Lindsay, by leave, presented a Petition from the Wardens and Councillors of the Municipality of the County of Carleton, praying that the Road from North to South Richmond, so called, in the said County, may be established as a Great Road; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Lindsay moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from North Richmond to South Richmond, in the County of Carleton, as one of the Great Roads of communication in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 19th February, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to provide for the drainage and protection of the Great Marsh in the City of Saint John, and the Parishes of Portland and Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John; and the maintenance of an Aboideau across the Marsh Creek near the City of Saint John:"

A Bill to alter the Law relating to the sale of Liquors in the City of Saint John:

A Bill to amend the Act relating to the administration of Justice in Equity:

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland:"

A Bill in addition to an Act intituled "An Act to disqualify persons holding certain Offices under Government from being elected or capable to hold Seats in the Assembly:"

A Bill to repeal an Act made and passed in the twenty fifth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the alteration and amendment of the local government of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof:

A Bill to increase the Representation of the several Counties therein mentioned: and

A Bill to establish the Road leading from North Richmond to South Richmond, in the County of Carleton, as one of the Great Roads of communication in this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Watters, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend William Scovil, together with Henry Gilbert, Stephen Wiggins, Charles Merritt, Robert Keltie, and Robert Jardine, Esquires, and thirty others, owners of Lands on the Great Marsh leading into the City of Saint John, praying that a Bill before the House to amend an Act to provide for the drainage and protection thereof, and the maintenance of the Aboideau across the Marsh Creek near the said City, may pass into a Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Stevens moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in amendment of the Act 21st Victoria, chapter 9, intituled "An Act relating to Parish Schools."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

It being the time appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to receive the House with their Address, in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, the House attended upon His Excellency at Government House, and presented the same, which is as followeth :—

To His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's faithful subjects, the Commons of New Brunswick, thank Your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the present Session.

We receive with gratitude Your Excellency's assurance that Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept our Address of Condolence on Her late melancholy bereavement.

We sincerely regret the continuance of the sanguinary Civil War now raging in the neighbouring Republic, and earnestly pray that its speedy and satisfactory termination may relieve the world from the further distress and misery which its continuance must inflict on a large portion of our race.

We thank Your Excellency for the information that the negotiations on the subject of the Inter-Colonial Railway have been continued, and are gratified to learn that the Imperial Government have manifested an anxious desire to aid in a work so important to British and Colonial interests, as binding more closely together the British North American Provinces, at the same time increasing their prosperity and insuring their security. When the papers relating to this important question are laid before us the subject will receive our best attention, and we trust that no insurmountable obstacles may present themselves to the accomplishment of an undertaking so long and earnestly sought by the people of New Brunswick.

We thank Your Excellency for directing that the Report of the Adjutant General should be laid before us, and learn with pride and satisfaction that the task of reorganizing the Militia of the Province, undertaken by Your Excellency, has been successful. We are fully aware of the difficulties which existed in the re-enrolment of a Militia Force so long disbanded; but have ever enjoyed the fullest confidence, that the loyal and martial spirit of the people of New Brunswick would nobly respond, if called upon to prepare for self defence.

We thank Your Excellency for directing that Reports on the Coast and River Fisheries shall be laid before us, and will earnestly endeavour to provide the necessary means for the preservation of that important source of Provincial wealth.

The question of introducing the Money Order system into the Post Office Department of this Province, shall receive our careful consideration.

While we feel that the war in the United States still exercises a baneful influence on the Trade and Commerce of this Continent, we rejoice to learn from Your Excellency that Commercial enterprise is reviving; that there is increased activity in our Ship Yards, and gratifying symptoms of improvement in other branches of our industry.

We are thankful for the abundant Harvest which has blessed the labours of our husbandmen, and unite with Your Excellency in the desire that a

greater amount of individual enterprise should be directed towards the development of the Mineral resources of the Province.

We are pleased to learn that the new Silver Coinage has been received and put in circulation.

While learning that the Income of the past year has fallen somewhat below the Estimate, we rejoice to know that the receipts of every branch of the Revenue for the first Quarter of the current year, greatly exceed those of the corresponding period for the last two years.

We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure for the past year, and the Estimates for the current year, will be laid before us.

The question of Public Revenue shall receive our early and earnest attention.

We are grateful to a kind Providence that our lot is cast in a country blessed with peace and contentment, and that there are no disturbing influences of faction or popular excitement to interfere with our deliberations for the advancement of the public good.

JOHN C. ALLEN, *Speaker*.

And being returned—

Mr. Speaker reported—That His Excellency had been pleased to make the following reply thereto :—

“ *Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

“ I thank you for your Address, and heartily trust that your deliberations may tend to promote the welfare and augment the prosperity of the Province.”

Mr. Beveridge, by leave, presented a Petition from Joshua D. Giberson and Ezekiel Hutchison, Esquires, together with Dennis Fairbanks, and fifty three others, inhabitants of the Parish of Perth, in the County of Victoria, praying that parts of the Parish of Grand Falls and the said Parish of Perth may be set off into a separate Parish ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Beveridge moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to erect parts of the Parishes of Grand Falls and Perth into a separate Town or Parish.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message :—

“ **New Brunswick.**

“ *Message to the House of Assembly, 19th February, 1863.*

“ ARTHUR H. GORDON.

“ His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, the copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, dated Downing Street, 7th April, 1862.

A. H. G.

The Despatch communicated by this Message was read at the Clerk's Table, and is as follows :—

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO HER MAJESTY ON DEATH OF PRINCE CONSORT.

Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 7th April, 1862.

SIR,—With reference to your Despatch of the 4th ultimo, I have the honor to request that you will inform the House of Assembly that I have laid their Address of Condolence before the Queen.

Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously, and has commanded me to assure the House of Assembly of the satisfaction which she has derived from the attachment and sympathy expressed by the Representatives of Her faithful people of New Brunswick.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lientenant Governor Honorable A. H. Gordon, &c. &c.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, also by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz :—

Report from the Postmaster General on the Post Office Department, together with Returns and Accounts connected therewith, for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October, 1862.

See Appendix.

Third Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture of the Province, being for the year 1862.

See Appendix.

Mr. Grimmer moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to prevent Pedlars, being Foreigners, travelling and selling in this Province without Licence.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

Resolved, That all matters concerning the Furniture and other property of this House, and the care and preservation thereof, be referred to the Contingent Committee.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 20th February, 1863.*Prayers.*

Read a second time the following Bills, viz :—

A Bill in amendment of the Act 21st Victoria, Chapter 9, intituled "An Act relating to Parish Schools :"

A Bill to erect parts of the Parishes of Grand Falls and Perth into a separate Town or Parish : and

A Bill to prevent Pedlars, being Foreigners, travelling and selling in this Province without Licence.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to repeal an Act intituled "An Act for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town of Saint Andrews."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Boyd take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to encourage the Destruction of Bears in this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Costigan take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland.”

Mr. Scovil in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message:—

“New Brunswick.

“*Message to the House of Assembly, 19th February, 1863.*”

“ARTHUR H. GORDON.

“His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, Papers and Correspondence on the following subjects:—

I. Disallowance of an Act entitled “An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners in the United Kingdom and other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, and in the United States of America, to take Affidavits and Acknowledgments of Deeds and other Instruments relating to matters in this Province.”

In continuation of Papers laid before the House of Assembly 20th March 1862.

1. The Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor, (with Enclosure) 4th August 1862. :
2. The Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor, 8th September 1862.

II. More intimate Union of the British North American Provinces.

1. The Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor, 6th July 1862, (with two Enclosures.)

III. Admission into French Ports of British North American Ships.

1. The Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor, 28th June 1862.

A. H. G.

The Documents communicated by this Message were read at the Clerk's Table, and are as follow:—

ACT FOR APPOINTING COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS, &c. IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND UNITED STATES.

No. 1.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 4th August, 1862.

SIR,—In your Despatch of the 7th July 1862, I received among other Acts one intituled “An Act to amend an Act intituled ‘An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners in the United Kingdom and other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions; and in the

"United States of America, to take Affidavits and Acknowledgments of Deeds and other Instruments relating to matters in this Province."

The circumstances under which this Act is passed are as follows:—

The Act of 1860, which it is proposed to amend, enabled the Governor of New Brunswick to appoint Commissioners to take oaths in various parts of the world beyond the jurisdiction of the New Brunswick Legislature, and enacted that these Commissioners should possess *inter alia* all the powers and authorities by the seventh Section of an Act made and passed in the 19th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law," given to a Judge of any Court of Justice in the United Kingdom, or in any Foreign State, or in any British Colony.

The Law Officers of the Crown, in a report which was transmitted to New Brunswick in Sir G. Lewis' Despatch, dated the 6th November 1860, explained the objections to which these provisions were liable, and which were such as to make it impossible that Her Majesty should allow it to remain in operation unamended.

The Government of New Brunswick replied by a Memorandum transmitted in Mr. Manners-Sutton's Despatch of February the 18th, 1861. This Memorandum was submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown. As in my Despatch of the 10th of April, conveying the opinion of the Home Government on this Memorandum, I did not enclose a copy of the Law Officers' report, I now communicate it to you.

You will perceive, by a perusal of these papers, that the Act now passed is wholly inadequate for its purpose. In what manner it is inadequate I shall not now attempt to explain, inasmuch as I am unable to express myself with greater clearness than I have already done in my Despatch of the 10th April, or than the then Attorney and Solicitor General (Sir R. Bethell and Sir W. Atherton) have done in their report of the 30th October 1860.

I can only say that I find myself obliged very reluctantly to advise Her Majesty to disallow the two Acts, viz:—No. 2734, Cap. 26, of 1860, "An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners in the United Kingdom and other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, and in the United States of America, to take Affidavits and Acknowledgments of Deeds and other Instruments relating to matters in this Province;" and No. 2886, Cap. 31, of 1862, "An Act to amend an Act intituled 'An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners in the United Kingdom and other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, and in the United States of America, to take Affidavits and Acknowledgments of Deeds and other Instruments relating to matters in this Province;'" and that the order of disallowance will be forwarded to you as soon as it is passed.

You will clearly understand that I only take this course because the proceedings of your Government have left me no alternative.

I have, &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor the Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure.]

The Law Officers to the Duke of Newcastle.

Lincoln's Inn, 27th March, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,—We are honored with Your Grace's command signified in Mr. Elliott's letter of the 19th March, instant, in which he stated that he was directed by Your Grace, to transmit to us a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of New Brunswick, with a Report of the local Attorney General upon our opinion of the 30th October, ultimo, respecting the New Brunswick Act, entitled "An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners in the United Kingdom and other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, and in the United States of America, to take Affidavits and Acknowledgments of Deeds and other Instruments relating to matters in this Province;" and to request that we would favor Your Grace with our opinion, whether the arguments brought forward by the Attorney General of New Brunswick appear to us to obviate the necessity of amending the above Act, in the manner suggested in our Report of the 30th October, ultimo.

Mr. Elliot was also pleased to state, that he was directed to annex the copy of a clause contained in a Canadian Act, which had recently reached this country, (23rd Victoria, c. 57, s. 35,) and which, if unobjectionable, might be indicated to the Legislature of New Brunswick, as a fitting precedent for their own legislation.

In obedience to Your Grace's commands, we have taken these papers into our consideration, and have the honor to Report—

That we have read the argument brought forward by the local Attorney General of New Brunswick; but it does not appear to us to obviate the necessity of amending the New Brunswick Act in the manner indicated in our Report of the 30th October, ultimo.

The meaning and effect of their own language do not appear to be fully understood by the local authorities in New Brunswick.

Her Majesty cannot be advised to assent to any Colonial Act which affects to confer authority to be exercised within the United Kingdom. The clause in the Canadian Act is unobjectionable.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD BETHELL,
WM. ATHERTON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 8th September, 1862.

SIR,—I have received and have had under my consideration the Acts noted in the margin, [Nos. 2734 & 2886] passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick in the months of April 1860, and April last, and transmitted to me in your Despatches, 21st August 1860, and 7th July 1862.

I have reported to Her Majesty in Council my opinion that the said Acts should be disallowed, and I have the honor to transmit to you herewith an order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 30th August 1862, approving that Report.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Arthur Gordon, &c. &c.

UNION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 6th July, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you for your information, the accompanying Copy of a Resolution which appears to have been passed by the Assembly of Nova Scotia last year, and which has lately been sent to me for consideration; and I also enclose a Copy of the answer which I have made on the subject to the Earl of Mulgrave.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor Hon. A. H. Gordon, &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

NOVA SCOTIA.

In the House of Assembly, Monday, 15th April, 1861.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary moved that the House do come to the following Resolution:—

Whereas the subject of a Union of the North American Provinces, or of the Maritime Provinces of British America, has been from time to time mooted and discussed in all the Colonies;

And whereas, while many advantages may be secured by such a Union, either of all these Provinces or of a portion of them, many and serious obstacles are presented which can only be overcome by mutual consultation of the leading men of the Colonies, and by free communication with the Imperial Government; therefore

Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to put himself in communication with His Grace the Colonial Secretary, and His Excellency the Governor General, and the Lieutenant Governors of the other North American Provinces, in order to ascertain the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and the opinions of the other

Colonies, with a view to an enlightened consideration of a question involving the highest interests, and upon which the public mind in all the Provinces ought to be set at rest.

Which Resolution being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

The Duke of Newcastle to the Earl of Mulgrave.

Downing Street, 6th July, 1862.

MY LORD.—I have duly received Your Lordship's Despatch of the 21st of May, accompanied by a Copy of a Resolution which was passed in the House of Assembly on the 15th April 1861, relative to an amalgamation of part or all of the British Provinces in North America. The Resolution points out that the question might be considered either of a distinct Union of the Maritime Provinces, or of a general Union of them with Canada, and suggests that it might be desirable, upon so important a subject, to ascertain the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and to promote a consultation between the leading men of the Colonies.

Your Lordship explains that for various reasons your Government were of opinion that it would be inexpedient to act on this Resolution last year, but that they now wish it to be brought under consideration. No one can be insensible to the importance of the two measures which are alluded to, and I am far from considering that they do not form a very proper subject for calm deliberation. They are, however, of a nature which renders it especially fit that if either of them be proposed for adoption, it should emanate in the first instance from the Provinces, and should be concurred in by all of them which it would affect. I should see no objection to any consultation on the subject amongst the leading members of the Governments concerned; but whatever the result of such consultation might be, the most satisfactory mode of testing the opinion of the people of British North America, would probably be by means of Resolution or Address, proposed in the Legislature of each Province by its own Government.

Beyond this expression of the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the preliminary steps which might be taken towards the decision of this great question, I am not prepared to announce any course of policy upon an invitation proceeding from one only of the British North American Provinces, and contained in a Resolution of so general and vague a character as that which you have transmitted to me. But if a Union, either partial or complete, should hereafter be proposed, with the concurrence of all the Provinces to be united, I am sure that the matter would be weighed in this Country, both by the public, by Parliament, and by Her Majesty's Government, with no other feeling than an anxiety to discern and to promote any course which might be the most conducive to the prosperity, the strength, and the harmony of all the British communities in North America.

I have, &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c.

ADMISSION INTO FRENCH PORTS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN SHIPS.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 28th June, 1862.

SIR,—Certain privileges relating to the admission into French Ports, of Canadian-built Ships, having been recently granted to that Province, I have the honor to acquaint you that the question of conceding similar privileges to Vessels built in any of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, is now under the consideration of the French Government.

I have, &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor, Honorable Arthur H. Gordon.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to provide for the drainage and protection of the Great Marsh in the City of Saint John, and the Parishes of Portland and

Simonds in the City and County of Saint John; and the maintenance of an Aboideau across the Marsh Creek near the City of Saint John."

Mr. Scovil in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Lindsay moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to erect a New Parish in the County of Carleton; and

The question being put—That the twenty fifth Rule of the House, which requires Bills of a private or local nature to be read in the presence of the Grand Jury, or published in some Newspaper, be in this instance dispensed with, and leave granted to introduce the Bill; whereupon the House divided—

YEAS 17.

NAYS 13.

And it being carried in the affirmative, leave was granted, and—

The said Bill brought in and read a first time.

Mr. Young moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to erect part of the County of Gloucester into a separate and distinct County; and

The question being put—That the like twenty fifth Rule of the House, requiring Bills of a private or local nature to be read in the presence of the Grand Jury, or published in some Newspaper, be dispensed with, and leave granted to introduce the Bill—

When the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Mr. M'Clelan,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Farris,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	M'Phelim,	Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Montgomery,
Mr. Meahan,	Crocker,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Dr. Dow,
Costigan,	Stiles,	Hon. Mr. Perley,	Anglin,
Landry,	Munro.	Mr. Kerr,	W. J. Gilbert,
Young,		Stevens,	S. H. Gilbert,
		Williston,	Fisher,
		Vail,	Ryan,
		Beveridge,	Grimmer,
		Scovil,	Gillmor,
		Glasier,	Boyd.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. W. J. Gilbert,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for simultaneous Elections throughout the Province, of Members to serve in the General Assembly.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to explain and amend an Act intituled "An Act to regulate proceedings against Members of the General Assembly," and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Costigan moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to secure the rights of Electors to qualified persons whose names may have been omitted in the Lists of Assessors or Revisors.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, Chapter 53, “Of Rates and Taxes.”

Mr. McClean in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Munro, from the Committee on the Lumbering Interests of the Province, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to the Lumbering Interests of the Province, beg leave to report that they have had before them—“A Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from Crown Lands;” and having considered the same, beg to refer the said Bill to the consideration of the House.

“And the Committee beg leave to make a farther Report.

Respectfully submitted.

B. BEVERIDGE,
ROBINSON CROCKER,
JOHN FARRIS,
JOHN GLASIER,
DAV. MUNRO.

Committee Room, 20th February 1863.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Committee continued to enable them to report further upon matters referred for their consideration.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 21st February, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to erect a new Parish in the County of Carleton :

A Bill to explain and amend an Act intituled “An Act to regulate proceedings against Members of the General Assembly,” and for other purposes therein mentioned : and

A Bill to secure the rights of Electors to qualified persons whose names may have been omitted in the Lists of Assessors or Revisors.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to provide for the drainage and protection of the Great Marsh in the City of Saint John, and the Parishes of Portland and Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John; and the maintenance of an Aboideau across the Marsh Creek near the City of Saint John."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Watters take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, Chapter 53, 'Of Rates and Taxes.'"

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lindsay take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend the Revised Statutes. Title xxx, Chapter 113, "Of Judgments, Executions, and proceedings thereon."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Williston, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend John A. Mooney, William Fruing and Company, Francis Alexandre, and William Taylor, Esquires, together with Edward Robicheau, Luke Savoye, Senior, and eighty four others, inhabitants of the Parish of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, praying that no Act may pass authorizing a division of the said Parish; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Watters, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander Balloch, William Thomson, John M'Grath, Robert Keltie, A. M'Tavish, and John V. Thurgar, Esquires, together with two hundred others, Magistrates and inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, praying that a Bill now before the House to alter the Law relating to the sale of Spirituous Liquors, may pass into a Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Grimmer, by leave, presented a Petition from D. A. Rose, Robert Watson, and William H. Todd, Esquires, together with James Dow, and one hundred and twenty seven others, inhabitants of the Town of Saint Stephen and its vicinity, in the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass imposing a Tax or Licence Fee upon Foreign Pedlars; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Stevens,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in amendment of the Act 21st Victoria, Chapter 9, intituled "An Act relating to Parish Schools."

Mr. Young in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

“ New Brunswick.

“ Message to the House of Assembly, 21st February, 1863.

“ ARTHUR H. GORDON.

“ His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, Papers and Correspondence on the following subject, viz:—

The Presidency of the Legislative Council

1. Minute of the Executive Council in Committee, October 28, 1861 :
2. Minute of the Lieutenant Governor, 3rd December 1861 :
3. The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 11th November 1861 :
4. The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor, 12th December 1861 :
5. The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1st September 1862 : (Two Enclosures.)
6. The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor, 25th September 1862 :
7. Minute of the Lieutenant Governor, 14th November 1862.

A. H. G.

The Documents communicated by this Message were read at the Clerk's Table, and are as follow:—

No. 1.

Minute of the Executive Council in Committee.

*To His Excellency The Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G., &c. &c. &c.
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

The Committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration the Despatch of Lord John Russell, dated May 4, 1855, relative to the Presidency of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick; in which Despatch it is provided that when a vacancy occurs, it is to be filled by a member of the Executive Council, and held by the same political tenure as other members of that body; and they have arrived at the conclusion, that it would be more satisfactory to that body, and otherwise advantageous, to give them the appointment of their President.

In Canada, Parliament has, by Act passed in 1861, conferred upon the Legislative Council this right; the 2nd Section of which is as follows:—“ The members of the Legislative Council in attendance in the Legislative Council Chamber at the first convening of the said Council after this Act takes effect, and thereafter at each first convening of said Council, after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Speaker in the same Council, shall forthwith proceed to elect one of their members to be Speaker; and the member so from time to time elected Speaker, shall preside at all sittings of the Legislative Council, and continue to be Speaker of the said Council till his death or resignation, or his ceasing to be a member of the said Council, or until the day before the first day of the meeting of the next new Parliament of Canada, after that in which he was so elected Speaker, whichever may first happen.”

The Committee of Council desire the adoption of the Canadian rule to this Province, and respectfully request Your Excellency to bring the subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, with a view to the attainment of that object,

It is not intended that the contemplated change shall come into operation until the present incumbent ceases to hold that office.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY,
A. J. SMITH,
CHARLES WATTERS,
P. MITCHELL,

GEORGE L. HATHEWAY,
WILLIAM PERLEY,
JAMES STEADMAN,
JOHN M'ILLAN.

October 28th. 1861.

No. 2.

Minute of the Lieutenant Governor for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has had under his consideration the Minute of his Executive Council, dated October 28, 1861, suggesting an alteration of the mode in which it was arranged in 1855 that the President of the Legislative Council should be for the future chosen.

On the 16th January in that year, the Executive Council requested the then Lieutenant Governor to transmit to the Secretary of State a Minute, in which they recommended that upon the death or resignation of the then President of the Legislative Council, the office should no longer be held as heretofore by the senior member of that body, but that his successor should be appointed directly by the Crown, and that he should be a member of the Executive Council, holding his office upon the same shifting tenure as other members of the Government.

The recommendation thus made was enforced by the argument that such a change had already been made in Canada, and in the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia.

It is true that in Canada such a system was adopted upon paper; but it was, the Lieutenant Governor believes, never carried into practice, and has now been abandoned in favor of another mode of selection.

As regards the practice of Nova Scotia, the Lieutenant Governor believes that some misconception must have arisen from the fact that the President of the Legislative Council is there appointed by the Crown, and that he was, in 1855, a member of the Executive Council,—but he is not so at the present time, nor is the tenure of his office affected by political changes.

Naturally desirous to assimilate the system pursued in New Brunswick with that of the adjoining Provinces, the late Lieutenant Governor recommended that the Queen should be advised to comply with the request of the Executive Council; and on the 4th May 1855, in a Despatch addressed to the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lord John Russell, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveyed Her Majesty's sanction to the proposal.

No appointment has yet taken place under the new system. The gentleman who held the office of President in 1855 still continues to hold it, though the state of his health renders it probable that he may shortly desire to relinquish the duties of his office.

Meanwhile the Canadian Government has again altered the rule by which the Speaker of the Upper House is chosen in that Province, and the Executive Council of New Brunswick appear to have become alive to the objections that may be urged against the proposal of 1855.

The Executive Council are now of opinion that it would be undesirable to act upon the permission contained in Lord John Russell's Despatch of May 4, 1855, and they have requested the Secretary of State to consider a fresh proposal to the effect that the President of the Legislative Council should be chosen by the Legislative Council itself; and that, like the Speaker of the House of Assembly, he should at the commencement of every new Parliament be elected by the members of the body over which he is to preside. The plan thus recommended is identical with that now pursued in Canada.

This suggestion appears to the Lieutenant Governor to be free from many of the objections applying to that of 1855,—nor is he inclined to offer any opposition to the principle of allowing the appointment to be made by the Legislative Council, subject, of course, to Her Majesty's gracious approval. In the recommendation that the office should be held only during a single Parliament, the Lieutenant Governor is not, however, disposed to concur.

In such a country as this, a tendency to frequent changes is naturally strong. It could hardly be otherwise in a State where there are no Institutions which, from their antiquity and their inherent dignity, claim an involuntary respect, and where, consequently, the most

material alterations may be effected without shocking traditional prejudice, or doing violence to long established habits. Under such circumstances it appears to the Lieutenant Governor to be unwise, without urgent necessity, to weaken any of those elements of stability which are to be found in the shifting materials of which Colonial society is composed. One of the most essential distinctions of the Legislative Council, if the Lieutenant Governor understands it aright, is its permanent character, as opposed to the changing nature of the House of Assembly. It is obvious that a frequent change in the person of its President is a diminution of this—as it appears to the Lieutenant Governor—valuable element in its composition.

It is true—and it does credit to their moderation and public spirit—that, in the event of the adoption of the plan now suggested, the Executive Council propose, in the first instance, to abstain from the introduction of political considerations into the election which must follow. It is also true, that some influential members of the Government have assured the Lieutenant Governor, that they have no desire to see frequent changes in the Chair of the Legislative Council, and indeed would deplore such a result of the present proposal. But unless the Lieutenant Governor is very much mistaken, the pressure of claimants for what would be looked upon as a fair share of office, would, in a short time, whatever were the views and wishes of the Government, be too strong to be resisted, and compel a change with every Parliament, in order that all the supporters of the Government in the Legislative Council, might, in their turn, enjoy the emoluments and rank attaching to the office of President.

The Lieutenant Governor need not point out how greatly such a result would tend to lower the character of an office, which at present is one of considerable dignity, and commands for its occupant considerable respect; nor can the Lieutenant Governor fail to observe, that the parallel between New Brunswick and Canada is in many respects imperfect. In that country, with its great population and numerous Legislature, a choice may always be made from a large body of men of ability and education. In this Province the selection is far more limited; and though the Lieutenant Governor most readily admits how considerable a number of gentlemen are to be found well qualified for the post, he must avow his fear that, were the President of the Legislative Council to be frequently changed, the office could not always be expected to fall into the hands of those most competent to exercise its functions, or preside with dignity and decorum over the Upper Chamber of the Provincial Legislature.

The Lieutenant Governor therefore, while cordially concurring in the recommendation that the President of the Legislative Council should be chosen by the election of that body, would have received with greater satisfaction a proposal which should have given to the President, so elected, a longer tenure of office than the duration of a single Parliament.

The Lieutenant Governor has, in compliance with the request of his Executive Council, transmitted to the Secretary of State, a copy of their Minute of 28th October. The decision upon the application it contains, rests of course with the Home Government; but the Lieutenant Governor conceives that the Council may desire to become acquainted with his own opinion upon the subject, and therefore transmits the present Memorandum for their information.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

Government House, 3rd December, 1861.

No. 3.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 11th November, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,—At the request of my Executive Council, I have the honor to transmit for Your Grace's consideration, a Minute signed by the members of that body, dated October 28, 1861, requesting an alteration of the mode in which it was in 1855 settled, that the President of the Legislative Council should for the future be elected.

The Despatches enumerated in the margin contain a record of what has already passed on the subject to which this Minute refers, but as more than six years have elapsed since the settlement which it is now sought to reverse was made, it may not be unnecessary that I should briefly recapitulate to Your Grace the past proceedings in this matter.

In 1855 the Executive Council of this Province requested my predecessor to transmit to the Secretary of State a Minute, in which they recommended that upon the death or resignation of the then President of the Legislative Council, the office should no longer be held as heretofore by the senior member of that body, but that his successor should be appointed directly by the Crown, and that he should be a member of the Executive Council, holding his office upon the same shifting tenure as other members of the Government.

The recommendation thus made was enforced by the argument that such a change had already been made in Canada, and in the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia.

It is true, that in Canada such a system was adopted upon paper; but it was, I believe, never carried into practice, and has now been abandoned in favor of another mode of selection.

As regards the practice of Nova Scotia, I believe that some misconception must have arisen. It is, no doubt, the case, that in that Colony the President of the Legislative Council is appointed by the Crown: but he holds his office for life, and is in no way affected by changes of a political nature.

Naturally desirous to assimilate the system pursued in New Brunswick with that of the adjoining Provinces, the late Lieutenant Governor recommended that the Queen should be advised to comply with the request of the Executive Council, and on the 4th May 1855, in a Despatch addressed to the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lord John Russell, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveyed Her Majesty's sanction to the proposal.

No appointment has yet taken place under the new system. The gentleman who held the office of President in 1855 still continues to hold it, though the state of his health renders it probable that he may shortly desire to relinquish the duties of his office.

Meanwhile the Canadian Government has again altered the rule by which the Speaker of the Upper House is chosen in that Province, and my present Councillors appear to have become alive to the objections that may be urged against the proposal of 1855.

My present Council are now of opinion that it would be undesirable to act upon the permission contained in Lord John Russell's Despatch of May 4, 1855, and they have requested the Secretary of State to consider a fresh proposal, to the effect that the President of the Legislative Council should be chosen by the Legislative Council itself; and that, like the Speaker of the House of Assembly, he should, at the commencement of every new Parliament, be elected by the members of the body over which he is to preside. The plan thus recommended is identical with that now pursued in Canada.

This suggestion appears to me to be free from many of the objections applying to that of 1855, nor am I inclined to offer any opposition to the principle of allowing the appointment to be made by the Legislative Council, subject, of course, to Her Majesty's gracious approval. In the recommendation that the office should be held only during a single Parliament, I am not, however, disposed to concur.

In such a country as this, a tendency to frequent changes is naturally strong. It could hardly be otherwise in a state where there are no institutions which, from their antiquity and their inherent dignity, claim an involuntary respect; and where, consequently, the most material alterations may be effected without shocking traditional prejudice, or doing violence to long established habits. Under such circumstances, it appears to me to be unwise, without urgent necessity, to weaken any of those elements of stability which are to be found in the shifting materials of which Colonial society is composed. One of the most essential distinctions of the Legislative Council, if I understand it aright, is its permanent character as opposed to the changing nature of the House of Assembly. It is obvious that a frequent change in the person of its President is a diminution of this—as it appears to me—valuable element in its composition.

It is true—and it does credit to their moderation and public spirit—that, in the event of the adoption of the plan now suggested, my Executive Council propose in the first instance to abstain from the introduction of political considerations into the election which must follow. It is also true that some influential members of the Government have assured me that they have no desire to see frequent changes in the Chair of the Legislative Council, and indeed would deplore such a result of the present proposal. But, my Lord Duke, unless I am very much mistaken, the pressure of claimants for what would be looked upon as a fair share of office, would, in a short time, whatever were the views and wishes of the Government, be too strong to be resisted, and compel a change with every Parliament,

in order that all the supporters of the Government in the Legislative Council might, in their turn, enjoy the emoluments and rank attaching to the office of President.

I need not point out how greatly such a result would tend to lower the character of an office which at present is one of considerable dignity, and commands for its occupant considerable respect; nor need I pause to remark, what Your Grace will not have failed to notice, that the parallel between New Brunswick and Canada is in many respects imperfect. In that country, with its great population and numerous Legislature, a choice may always be made from a large body of men of ability and education. In this Province the selection is far more limited; and though I most readily admit how considerable a number of gentlemen are to be found well qualified for the post, I must avow my fear that, were the President of the Legislative Council to be frequently changed, the office could not always be expected to fall into the hands of those most competent to exercise its functions, or preside with dignity and decorum over the Upper Chamber of the Provincial Legislature.

It is for Your Grace to decide upon the application now submitted to you; but Your Grace has a right to know my opinion on the subject, and I therefore venture shortly to give it.

I think the plan sanctioned in 1855 an unwise and mischievous one, and recommended on grounds which are no longer applicable. It is now abandoned by its authors, and may be allowed to drop to the ground unnoticed.

I think the proposal that the members of the Legislative Council should select their own President, is judicious and salutary, and I am prepared to urge it on Your Grace's favorable consideration. But I venture to think that Her Majesty's assent to this scheme, should be coupled with a provision that the President so chosen should be elected, either for life, or for a certain term of years not coinciding with that fixed for the duration of the House of Assembly.

It is very desirable that the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon the proposal now submitted, should be made here at as early a period as is consistent with its due consideration by Your Grace.

I have &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

No. 4.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 12th December, 1861.

SIR,—I have had under my consideration your Despatch of the 11th November, enclosing a Minute of your Executive Council, expressive of their desire that the President of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick should, for the future, be elected from amongst its members, and should hold his appointment as in Canada, for the duration of the Parliament. Your Council also explain that it is not desired that the change should take effect until the office shall next become vacant.

I am of opinion that the right of selecting their President, is a privilege which it will be advantageous to confer upon the Legislative Council, and I shall be prepared to advise Her Majesty to give effect to the wishes of your Government in this respect.

But with regard to the tenure of the office, I own that it appears to me that this important post would gain in dignity if its duration were to be somewhat longer and more certain than that of a single Parliament. This object might be attained by making the appointment for four years, and until the end of the Parliament then existing. The effect of this would be, that the President, whilst he could not hold his office for less than four years, would usually retain it during two whole Parliaments.

I have, &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, &c. &c.

No. 5.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 1st September, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to enclose two Minutes of my Executive Council in Committee, upon the subject of the Presidency of the Legislative Council.

2. Your Grace will perceive that my Executive Council are willing to accept the suggestion of Your Grace, that the office should be held for four years certain, but are indisposed to view with favor its further retention until the close of the existing Parliament.

3. Although I retain unchanged the opinions I expressed in my Minute of the 3rd December 1861, and in my Despatch to Your Grace of 11th November, I am disposed, under all the circumstances, to recommend Your Grace to comply with the wishes of my Council, provided it be shewn that their wishes are in accordance with those of the Body most affected by the change—the Legislative Council itself;—and I would therefore request of Your Grace authority to carry the contemplated arrangement into effect, on the passage of a Resolution of the Legislative Council affirming its desirability.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Minute of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency the Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Executive Council in Committee, have had under consideration Your Excellency's Memorandum submitted to them in December last, upon the subject of their Memorandum forwarded by Your Excellency to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in relation to the proposed change in the mode of appointment to the Presidency of the Legislative Council.

The Council observe, that while Your Excellency agrees with them as to the propriety of the change in the mode of appointment, Your Excellency objects to the tenure of the office as suggested by them.

In the tenth paragraph of the Memorandum, Your Excellency remarks that in a country like this a tendency to frequent changes is naturally strong, inasmuch as there are no institutions which, from their antiquity or their inherent dignity, claim an involuntary respect. The Council readily admit that their Institutions have not the antiquity of those of many other and older countries; they are nevertheless not prepared to admit that the people of this country desire change for the mere sake of change; but when they seek an alteration in their Institutions, it is with a view to improve and adapt them to the altered circumstances and condition of the country.

The Council cannot appreciate the force of Your Excellency's argument, that the frequent election of the President of the Legislative Council will have the effect to impair the permanent character of that Body; they now hold their situation during good behaviour, which is practically a life tenure, and their number is limited—under these circumstances the Council are of opinion that the election by themselves of one of their own number to preside over their deliberations, will not in any degree disturb the elements of stability which now exist in that Branch of the Legislature.

The Council entertain no apprehension that the contemplated change will lessen the dignity of that office, or result in the election of persons incompetent to exercise its functions. That body as at present composed, has many gentlemen whose intelligence, character and education eminently qualify them for the office, and the Council have every confidence that whatever change may hereafter take place in its composition, there will be found many persons in every respect fully competent for the situation, and they are well assured that the intelligence and integrity which have hitherto characterized that branch of the Legislature, will secure a judicious selection for the office.

The House of Assembly is a changing Body, but its past history affords no instance in which an incompetent person has been elected its Speaker; in many cases the same person has been elected more than once; and in the change now sought to be made, there will be nothing to prevent the election of the same person twice, or even oftener, if he is found to possess claims or qualifications superior to others.

The Council do not agree with the opinion expressed by Your Excellency in the thirteenth paragraph of your Memorandum; the argument employed rather implies that the Government is a permanent body, or at all events that it might exist a term sufficiently long to enable all its supporters to occupy the office of President. This in the nature of

things cannot occur. Under the system of Responsible Government now established, frequent changes of Government necessarily take place, and besides, the Council have no fear that any Government would aid or give its support to the election of any person not qualified for the post.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY,
W. H. STEEVES,
A. J. SMITH,
JOHN M'MILLAN,
CHARLES WATTERS,

P. MITCHELL,
W. E. PERLEY,
GEORGE L. HATHEWAY,
JAMES STEADMAN.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Minute of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency the Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Executive Council in Committee, have had under consideration the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 12th of December 1861, a copy of which was furnished to them by Your Excellency in May last, in answer to their Memorandum relative to the election of the President of the Legislative Council.

They observe with satisfaction, that His Grace concurs with them in opinion as to the desirability of accepting the change suggested by them in the mode of appointment of the President of that Body, and expresses his willingness to advise Her Majesty to give effect to their wishes in that respect.

His Grace, however, takes exception to the duration of the tenure named by them, which is identical with that established by law in Canada; the Council do not see the force of His Grace's objection; they are nevertheless willing to adopt in part his suggestion, namely, that the tenure should be for four years certain; and in the event of Parliament not being in Session at the time of the expiration of the term, that then the incumbent shall continue in office until the day preceding the opening of the next Session of Parliament.

With this modification, the Council are induced to hope that His Grace the Duke of Newcastle will take measures to give effect to their wishes.

The Council respectfully request Your Excellency to forward this Memorandum, with that which they send herewith, in answer to Your Excellency's Memorandum upon the same subject, submitted to them in December last.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY,
A. J. SMITH,
W. H. STEEVES,
JOHN M'MILLAN,
CHARLES WATTERS,

GEORGE L. HATHEWAY,
P. MITCHELL,
W. E. PERLEY,
JAS. STEADMAN.

No. 6.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 25th September, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 1st instant, enclosing Minutes of Your Executive Council, relative to the contemplated change in the mode of appointment and in the duration of office of the President of the Legislative Council.

I have to convey to you my authority for giving effect—provided the Legislative Council consent—to the proposition of your Government, viz: that its President should be elected by its Members, and that he should hold office for four years, and from the expiration of that period, if Parliament be not then sitting, to the eve of the ensuing Session.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Governor, Honorable A. H. Gordon.

No. 7.

Minute of the Lieutenant Governor for the Executive Council.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before his Council a Despatch from His Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 25th September, in reply to one from the Lieutenant Governor, transmitting two Memoranda of the Executive Council in Committee, without date, but handed to His Excellency on 19th August.

The Executive Council will perceive that the Secretary of State accedes to the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor, that the wishes of the Council should, in this respect, be complied with, provided they are in consonance with those of the Legislative Council itself.

The opinion of the Lieutenant Governor upon this subject, as expressed in his Minute of the 3rd December 1861, remains unchanged. He cordially approves of the suggestion, that the Presidentship of the Legislative Council should be an elective office, but continues to think that a longer tenure of office than that proposed would have been desirable. He has, however, no wish to oppose the deliberate and reiterated recommendation of his Council, on what is, after all, a matter of detail, and of so exclusively local interest.

The Lieutenant Governor takes this opportunity of making a few remarks upon the Minutes of the Executive Council, to which he has not hitherto given any reply.

The Lieutenant Governor has never denied, and does not doubt that the people of this country do not desire change for its own sake; that when they seek a change in their Institutions, it is with a view to improve and adapt them to the altered circumstances and condition of the country; but His Excellency is at a loss to perceive in what manner this fact is inconsistent with his assertion, that the tendency to make such changes must of necessity be more frequent in a country where all Institutions are as yet in a manner tentative, than in one where they are supported by traditions of antiquity and long established authority.

The Council state that they are unable to perceive that the introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Council, in the shape of frequently recurring elections to its Presidency, will have any tendency towards the introduction of the elective principle in the choice of the members of that body, or that an office whose tenure is only for a short term of years, possesses less dignity than one held for life. The Lieutenant Governor sees no occasion to discuss these questions afresh, though he certainly remains of opinion that both of these propositions might easily be established by argument.

The Lieutenant Governor entertains the most sincere respect for the Executive Government of the Province, and for the Gentlemen of whom it is at present composed; but he can hardly echo the sanguine belief expressed in the concluding paragraph of the Minute, that no future Government of the Province will ever at any time to come be exposed to temptations which have beset, or yield to weaknesses which have at some period influenced every other known Government on the face of the Globe.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

Fredericton, 14th November, 1862.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, also by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Report from Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1862.

See Appendix.

The Honorable Mr. Steadman moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend the Law relating to Dower.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Lindsay moved for leave to bring in—A Bill requiring persons elected or appointed Constables, to give security before entering on the duties of the office.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 23rd February, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz :—

A Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, Title xxx, Chapter 113, "Of Judgments, Executions, and proceedings thereon :"

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Dower : and

A Bill requiring persons elected or appointed Constables, to give security before entering on the duties of the office.

Mr. Stevens moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to the Action of Ejectment.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Beveridge,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to erect parts of the Parishes of Grand Falls and Perth into a separate Town or Parish.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same under the Title of—A Bill to erect parts of the Parishes of Grand Falls, Perth, and Saint Leonard, into a separate Town or Parish.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message :—

" New Brunswick.

" Message to the House of Assembly, 23rd February, 1863.

" ARTHUR H. GORDON.

" His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, Copies of the Correspondence relative to the negotiations for the completion of the Inter-Colonial Railway."

A. H. G.

See these Documents in Appendix.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, also by command of His Excellency, laid before the House the following Documents, viz :—

Report of the Auditor General on the Public Accounts for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1862.

See Appendix.

Report of the Railway Commissioners, relative to the operations on the European and North American Line for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1862.

See Appendix.

The Honorable Mr. Johnson moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Securities to be given by Deputy Treasurers.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Johnson also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to provide for securities to be given by Public Officers in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Gillmor, by leave, presented a Petition from John E. Messenett, Claudius Messenett, Junior, and J. C. Skinner, Esquires, together with one hundred others, inhabitants at the Lower Falls in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the establishing of Public Wells at that place; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Williston.

Resolved, That the twenty-seventh Rule of the House, relating to the introduction of Bills of a private or personal nature, shall not apply to Bills in amendment of any Bill on which the sum of seven pounds ten shillings has been once paid.

On motion of Mr. Costigan,

The House, in pursuance of notice given on the 19th day of February, instant, was put into Committee of the whole on the following Resolution:—

“Whereas the House of Assembly, in Committee of the whole on the 1st of April last, did resolve—‘That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to carry into effect the Resolution passed in Committee of the whole House on the 28th March last, and adopted by the House, in reference to the recommendations set forth in the Report of the Committee on the claim of Robert Caldwell, submitted to the House on the 26th day of the same month;’—which Resolution was reported from the Committee and adopted by the House;—And whereas the Committee appointed the same day to wait upon His Excellency and present the said Address, did, on the 3rd day of April last, report to the House that the said Committee had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to reply—‘That he would consult his Council on the subject of the Address;’—And whereas on the 6th day of April last, His Excellency caused the following Message to be presented to this House:—‘His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor informs the House of Assembly, in reply to their Address presented to him on the third instant, relative to the claim of Robert Caldwell, that the wishes of the House therein expressed will be complied with;’—And whereas no part of the amount due the said Robert Caldwell hath as yet been paid to him; therefore

“*Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, that the Executive Government should pay the said Robert Caldwell the amount of his claim.”

Mr. Grimmer in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that having proceeded in the consideration of the Resolution submitted to them—and

The question being taken for adopting the same, when the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Mr. Costigan,
Meahan,
Williston,
Landry,
M'Phelim,
Stiles,

Mr. Scovil,
Munro,
DesBrisay,
Anglin,
W. J. Gilbert,
Gillmor.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,
Hon. Mr. Watters,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,
Hon. Mr. Perley,
Mr. Kerr,
Young,

Mr. M'Clelan,
Smith,
Crocker,
Farris,
Montgomery,
S. H. Gilbert,
Ryan,
Cudlip,
Boyd.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

Mr. DesBrisay moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to the expenses of the Legislature.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Steadman moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in further amendment of Chapter 40, Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House various documents relative to the Financial affairs of the Province, viz:—

1. Abstract of the Expenditure of the Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1862, for the services named, as compared with the Estimate :
2. Revenue of 1862 as compared with the Estimate, exclusive of Special Funds :
3. Statement of the Expenditure of 1862, and Estimate for 1863 :
4. Estimate in detail for 1863 :
5. Estimate of the Revenue for the year 1863, exclusive of Special Funds :
6. Ordinary Revenue and Railway Financial Statements :
7. Railway Estimate of Revenue and Expenses for the year ending 31st October 1863 :
8. Statement of Old Appropriations and Liabilities paid in 1862 :
9. Statement of amounts due on Appropriations for 1862 and previous years :
10. Detailed Statement of sums paid for unforeseen expenses during the year 1862.

The Documents named in foregoing Schedule, and now laid before the House, are as follow:—

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Abstract of the Expenditure of the Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1862,
for the services named, as compared with the Estimate.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Drawn.	Undrawn.
Civil List,	\$58,000 00	\$58,000 00	\$58,000 00	
Legislature,	43,982 00	47,343 29	44,384 53	\$2,958 76
Judicial,	13,240 00	12,130 25	12,130 25	
Collection & Prot'n of Revenue,	42,205 00	40,346 33	40,346 33	
Post Office,	26,400 00	26,400 00	26,400 00	
Public Works,	121,200 00	124,290 63	122,590 63	1,700 00
Education,	116,390 00	116,275 84	115,625 84	650 00
Agriculture,	9,000 00	9,734 00	9,734 00	
Fisheries,	640 00	640 00	440 00	200 00
Penitentiary,	7,200 00	7,200 00	7,200 00	
Lunatic Asylum,	16,000 00	16,000 00	16,000 00	
Public Health,	5,200 00	5,000 00	4,500 00	500 00
Indians,	1,200 50	1,170 00	1,170 00	
Military and Militia,	10,000 00	6,580 61	6,580 61	
Steam Boat Inspectors,	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Census,	4,000 00	3,694 88	3,604 88	
Unforeseen Expenses,	6,000 00	6,912 25	6,912 25	
Pensions,	1,200 00	1,026 33	1,026 33	
Interest on Savings' Bank De- bentures and Credit, }	40,000 00	45,364 18	45,364 18	
Interest on Railway Debt, from General Revenue, }	137,000 00	146,170 00	146,170 00	
	\$659,857 00	\$675,188 59	\$669,179 83	\$6,008 76

REVENUE of 1862, as compared with the Estimate and Amounts collected in
1861, exclusive of Special Funds.

Heads of Revenue.	Estimate 1862.	Collected 1862.	Collected 1861.
Railway Impost,	\$93,000 00	\$105,359 59	\$92,068 57
Import Duties,	515,000 00	483,644 07	477,209 59
Export Duties,	55,000 00	46,209 17	70,778 38
Casual and Territorial Revenue and Surplus			
Civil List,	20,000 00	27,022 13	18,703 00
Supreme and Equity Court Fees,	4,300 00	4,390 00	3,000 00
Proceeds of Seizures,	1,000 00	1,276 60	616 92
Auction Duty,	200 00	295 58	150 22
	\$688,500 00	\$668,197 14	\$662,526 68

Statement of Expenditure of 1862, and Estimate 1863, for the under-
mentioned Services.

Specification.	Expenditure 1862.	Estimate 1863.
Civil List,	\$58,000 00	\$58,000 00
Legislature,	47,343 29	37,330 00
Judicial,	12,130 25	13,240 00
Collection and Protection of Revenue,	40,346 33	41,835 00
Post Office,	26,400 00	24,900 00
Public Works,	124,290 63	118,600 00
Education,	116,275 84	114,890 00
Agriculture and Bounties,	9,734 00	10,000 00
Fisheries,	640 00	900 00
Penitentiary,	7,200 00	6,200 00
Lunatic Asylum,	16,000 00	16,000 00
Public Health,	5,000 00	4,800 00
Indians,	1,170 00	1,200 00
Military and Militia,	6,580 61	10,000 00
Steam Boat Inspectors,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Census,	3,604 88	... ..
Pensions,	1,026 33	1,000 00
Interest Savings Bank Debentures, and Credit,	45,364 18	48,000 00
Interest on Railway Debentures, exclusive of Impost and Earnings,	146,170 00	127,000 00
Unforeseen Expenses,	6,912 25	4,000 00
	\$675,188 59	\$638,895 00

CLASSIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1863.

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
CIVIL LIST,	\$58,000 00	
LEGISLATURE, Pay, &c., Members of Legislative Council and House of Assembly, including travel,	18,380 00	
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Chaplain,	\$80	
Message Bearer,	160	
Sergeant at Arms,	180	
Door Keepers and Messengers,	480	
Clerk, including extra services,	1,360	
Clerk Assistant,	500	
Engrossing Clerk,	200	
Printing,	1,500	
Contingencies, Coach hire, Postages,	2,250	
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$6,710	\$76,380 00

Classification and Distribution of Estimated Expenditure.—Continued.

Heads and Items of Expenditure.		Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
LEGISLATIVE—Cont'd and brought forward,		\$6,710	\$76,380 00
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,			
Chaplain,	80		
Sergeant at Arms,	180		
Clerk, extra services,	1,600		
Clerk Assistant, extra services,	700		
Two Engrossing Clerks,	600		
Printing Laws and Journals, &c.	5,500		
Librarian,	400		
Insurance on Library,		180 00	
Contingencies, Stationery, and Coach hire,	2,600		
Law Clerk,	400		
	—		\$18,770 00
JUDICIAL,			
Hon. N. Parker,	\$3,200		
Clerk Pleas & Clerk Supreme Court in Equity,	1,900		
Clerk of Crown on Circuits,	1,000		
Jurors' Fees,	6,000		
Conveyance of Prisoners to Penitentiary,	400		
Reporting Decisions of Supreme Court,	200		
	—	12,700 00	
Clerk of Supreme Court,	\$400		
Usher do.	40		
Do. Equity Court and Chambers,	100		
	—		540 00
REVENUE Collection and Protection,			
Salary Province Treasurer,	\$2,000		
Commissions of Deputy Treasurers,	11,000		
	—	13,000 00	
Saint John Establishment—			
Six Treasury Clerks,	\$4,540		
Two Waiters and Searchers,	1,440		
One Tide Surveyor,	720		
Five Warehouse Lockers,	2,400		
Eleven Tide Waiters,	4,015		
Messenger,	300		
Postages,	250		
Rent Treasury Department,	1,200		
Rent of Wharf for Saint John Boats,	100		
Contingencies and Incidental Expenses,	800		
Two Appraisers,	200		
Controller of Customs,	1,100		
Controller's Clerk,	600		
Out-Ports—			
<i>Albert County,</i>			
Harvey, Dep. Treas. & Controller,	100		
Hillsborough, Dep. Treas. & Controller,	200		
Tide Waiter,	240		
	—		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$18,165	\$102,260 00	\$19,310 00

Classification and Distribution of Estimated Expenditure.—Continued.

Heads and Items of Expenditure.		Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
REVENUE— <i>Cont'd and brought forward,</i>		\$18,165	\$102,260 00
<i>Carleton County,</i>			
Woodstock,	Deputy Treasurer, ...	400	
	Preventive Officer, ...	100	
<i>Charlotte County,</i>			
Saint Andrews,	Waiter and Searcher, ...	600	
	Two Tide Waiters, ...	730	
Saint George,	Tide Waiter, ...	240	
Saint Stephen,	Waiter and Searcher, ...	400	
West Isles,	Deputy Treasurer, ...	300	
<i>Gloucester County,</i>			
Bathurst,	Waiter and Searcher, ...	400	
	Preventive Officer, ...	120	
Caraquet,	Dep. Treas. & Controller,	240	
	Tide Waiter, ...	140	
Grand Anuce,	Tide Waiter, ...	100	
New Bandon,	Preventive Officer, ...	100	
Shippegan,	Dep. Treas. & Controller,	240	
	Tide Waiter, ...	200	
	Do. ...	60	
<i>Kent County,</i>			
Buctouche,	Dep. Treas. & Controller,	160	
	Tide Waiter, ...	100	
Richibucto,	Waiter and Searcher, ...	200	
	Tide Waiter, ...	240	
	Do. ...	160	
<i>Northumberland County,</i>			
Miramichi,	Landing Surveyor, ...	600	
Chatham,	Waiter & Searcher, ...	300	
	Three Boatmen, ...	720	
Newcastle,	Waiter & Searcher, ...	300	
	Boatmen, ...	240	
<i>Restigouche County,</i>			
Campbelton,	Waiter & Searcher, ...	260	
Dalhousie,	Do. ...	260	
<i>Victoria County,</i>			
Edmundston,	Deputy Treasurer, ...	160	
Grand Falls,	Do. ...	160	
Tobique,	Do. ...	160	
		\$26,595	\$102,260 00
			\$19,310 00

Classification and Distribution of Estimated Expenditure.—Continued.

Heads and Items of Expenditure.			Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
REVENUE—Cont'd and brought forward,			\$26,595	\$102,260 00
<i>Westmorland County,</i>				
Bay Verte,	Dep. Treasurer & Controller,	100		
Dorchester,	Do.	160		
	Tide Waiter,	100		
Moncton,	Dep. Treasurer & Controller,	100		
	Preventive Officer, ...	200		
Shediac,	Dep. Treasurer & Controller,	320		
	Preventive Officer, ...	120		
North Joggins,	Dep. Treasurer & Controller,	100		
Sackville,	Do. do.	100		
	Two Tide Waiters, ...	200		
<i>York County.</i>				
	Preventive Officer, Railroad,	300		
	Fredericton Preventive Officer,	320		
	Manners-Sutton do.	120		
			—	28,835 00
DEBT,				
Interest Savings Bank Deposits, Debentures				
(not for Railway purposes) and Credit,			\$48,000	
Interest in aid of Railway Impost,			127,000	
			—	175,000 00
POST OFFICE,				
Salary Postmaster General,			2,400 00	
To meet deficiency of Revenue, ... ..			...	22,500 00
PUBLIC WORKS,				
Chief Commissioner's Department,			6,000 00	
Great Roads and Bridges,			\$60,000	
Bye Roads,			40,000	
Public Buildings,			2,000	
Lunatic Asylums, (furniture)			600	
Improvement Bathurst Harbour,			2,000	
Steam Navigation,			8,000	
			—	112,600 00
AGRICULTURE,				
Provincial Society and Bounties,			10,000 00	
EDUCATION,				
Amount authorized by Law,			102,000 00	
Madras School,			\$1,600	
Wesleyan Academies,			2,400	
Baptist Seminary,			1,000	
Roman Catholic School, Fredericton,			600	
Milltown Academy,			600	
Presbyterian School, Saint Stephen,			150	
Roman Catholic School, Saint John,			600	
Varley School,			400	
			—	
<i>Carried forward,</i>			\$7,350	\$397,660 00
				\$183,245 00

Classification and Distribution of Estimated Expenditure.—Continued.

Heads and Items of Expenditure.		Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
EDUCATION—<i>Cont'd and brought forward,</i>	\$7,350	\$397,660 00	\$183,245 00
Commercial School, Saint John,	200		
Infant School, Fredericton,	200		
Roman Catholic Schools, St. Stephen & Milltown,	400		
R. C. Schools, St. Andrews, Male and Female,	300		
Poor School, Fredericton,	200		
Roman Catholic School, Carleton,	240		
Do. do. Chatham,	400		
Madawaska Academy,	400		
Two Free Schools, St. John, Rev. G. Armstrong,	200		
One do. do. Rev. W. Armstrong,	70		
Roman Catholic School, Woodstock,	150		
Do. Schools, Portland,	200		
Do. do. Bathurst,	300		
Grammar School, Newcastle,	400		
African School, Saint John,	300		
School on Heron Island,	80		
Rachel Martin,	80		
E. A. Lawrence,	70		
Presbyterian School, Chatham,	500		
Hartt's Academy, Saint John,	200		
Classical School, Saint John,	150		
Woodstock Academy,	500		
	—		12,890 00
FISHERIES,			
Societies,		320 00	
Wardens,		320 00	
Two Wardens, Charlotte,	\$200		
One Warden, Restigouche,	60		
	—		260 00
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,			
Maintenance,		1,200 00	
Do.			5,000 00
LUNATIC ASYLUM,			
Maintenance,			16,000 00
PUBLIC HEALTH,			
Provincial Board,		2,000 00	
Tracadie Lazaretto,		2,800 00	
RETURN DUTIES,			
On Exports,		18,000 00	
PENSIONS,			
Old Soldiers Revolutionary War, &c.		500 00	
Other recipients,			500 00
INDIANS,			
Relief of sick and distressed,	\$1,000		
Missionary,	200		
	—		1,200 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$422,800 00	\$219,095 00

Classification and Distribution of Estimated Expenditure.—Continued.

Heads and Items of Expenditure.						Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward,</i>						\$422,800 00	\$219,095 00
MILITARY AND MILITIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000 00
STEAM BOAT INSPECTORS,							
Saint John,	...	...	...	...	\$800		
Miramichi,	...	...	...	...	200		
					1,000 00		
UNFORESEEN EXPENSES,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000 00
						\$423,800 00	\$233,095 00

ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year 1863, exclusive of Special Funds.

Imports,	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$575,000 00
Exports,	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,000 00
Casual and Territorial Revenue and Surplus Civil List,	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000 00
Supreme and Equity Court Fees,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,400 00
Auction Duty,	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 00
Proceeds of Seizures,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000 00
							\$656,600 00
Less, Drawbacks,	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000 00
							\$638,600 00

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE.

Civil List,	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$58,000 00
Legislative,	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,330 00
Judicial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,240 00
Collection and Protection of Revenue,	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,835 00
Post Office,	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,900 00
Public Works,	...	...	...	...	...	...	118,600 00
Education,	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,890 00
Agriculture and Bounties,	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000 00
Fisheries,	...	...	...	...	...	...	900 00
Penitentiary,	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,200 00
Lunatic Asylum,	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000 00
Public Health,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800 00
Indians,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200 00
Military and Militia,	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000 00
Steam Boat Inspectors,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 00
Pensions,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 00
Interest on Savings Bank Debentures and Credit,	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,000 00
Do. on Railway Debentures, exclusive of Impost and Earnings,	...	...	...	...	...	...	127,000 00
Unforeseen Expenses,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000 00
							\$638,895 00

The receipts from Sick and Disabled Seamen, Light Dues, and Buoy and Beacon Fund, will be sufficient to meet the expenditure for these services.

ORDINARY REVENUE FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 31ST OCTOBER 1862.
Funded Debt.

Debentures under Act 19 Vic. Cap. 20, sterling,	£59,000	0	0	
Add 13-60ths for Sovereigns at 24s. 4d. currency,	12,783	6	8	
	<u>£71,783</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	\$287,133 34
Debentures under same Act, currency,	16,800	0	0	67,200 00
Do. Fredericton Fire Loan,	11,100	0	0	44,400 00
				<u>\$398,733 34</u>

Floating Debt.

To Savings Banks, viz:—

Saint John,	...	...	...	...	\$428,100	00	
Restigouche,	...	...	...	...	11,325	50	
Gloucester,	...	...	...	...	1,684	05	
Newcastle,	...	...	...	...	9,392	27	
Chatham,	...	...	...	...	56,437	00	
Kent,	...	...	...	...	7,554	50	
Shediac,	...	...	...	...	1,479	58	
Saint Andrews,	...	...	...	...	41,778	53	
Fredericton,	...	...	...	...	160	00	
							<u>557,911 43</u>
For Unpaid Warrants—							
Ordinary Services, 1857 to 1862,	...	...	...	...	\$24,604	71	
Parish Schools,	...	...	...	...	41,245	29	
							<u>65,850 00</u>
For Undrawn Appropriations—							
Estimated Amount of arrears,	...	...	...	...			20,076 40
For Balances of Special Funds, viz:—							
Indian Reserve Fund,	...	...	...	...	\$3,474	60	
Copy Right Duties,	...	...	...	...	76	46	
Fishery Fund,	...	...	...	...	1,896	57	
Cape Race Light,	...	...	...	...	267	70	
							<u>5,715 33</u>
							<u>\$1,048,286 50</u>

Balances of Special Funds not included in the foregoing, not being properly Provincial Debt, viz:—

Light Houses, Bay of Fundy,	...	...	...	...	\$23,385	43
Do. Gulf,	...	...	...	...	14,464	52
Buoys and Beacons,	...	...	...	...	3,502	46
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	...	...	1,460	42
Railway Sinking Fund,	...	...	...	...	13,925	54
					<u>\$56,738</u>	<u>37</u>

ASSETS.**Cash—**

In Treasury,	...	...	...	...	\$33,961	15
Commercial Bank,	...	...	...	...	41,075	52
					<u>\$75,036</u>	<u>67</u>

Carried forward,

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$75,036 67	
Deduct—			
The following amounts due and immediately payable:			
To Baring Brothers & Co.			
General Account,	\$11,985 56		
Dividends,	19,616 02		
Railway Construction,	\$39,206 39		
Less—			
Balance of earnings, 1862, due by Commissioners,	3,664 99		
	35,541 40		
		67,142 98	
Copper Coin on hand, redeemed,			\$7,893 69
			10,561 54
Balances due, viz:—			
By Deputy Treasurers,	\$19,575 43		
Central Bank for Casual and Territorial Revenue and Civil List, Fund	6,009 63		
Bonds and Interest Fredericton Fire Loan,	54,600 00		
Crown Land Instalments,	124,337 92		
		204,522 98	
Debentures issued by the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, and redeemed by the Province, £6,000 sterling,			28,800 00
Bond Saint John Bridge Company,			24,000 00
“ Cunard & Wolhaupter,			4,000 00
Balance due by Emigrant Fund, not properly a Provincial Asset, \$5,509 86			

RAILWAY FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 31st OCTOBER, 1862.

Funded Debt.

Debentures on Account of—

Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, ...	£44,000 0 0
European and North American Railway, Contractors' Debentures,	90,000 0 0
Railway Construction, under Act 19 V. c. 16,	842,100 0 0
	£976,100 0 0
Add 13-60ths for Sovereigns, 24s. 4d. currency,	211,471 13 4

Currency, £1,187,571 13 4 \$4,750,286 68

Floating Debt.

Advanced from Provincial Treasury in 1854, in redemption of £6,000 sterling of Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Debentures, accounted at 8 per cent.	28,800 00
	\$4,779,086 68

Deduct—

Balance due from Consolidated Revenues,	39,206 39
	\$4,739,880 29
Total Debt,	4,685,407 64
Total Debt 1862, per Financial Report, page 9,	4,685,407 64
	\$54,472 65
Increase in 1862,	\$54,472 65

Gross proceeds of Debentures unredeemed, per Financial Report 1862, page 9,	\$4,893,681 89
Treasurer's advances, 1854, before stated,	28,800 00
Fines from Railway Police Magistrate,	640 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,923,121 89
Add—	
Debentures sold in 1862, £16,200 0 0	
Net profits on sale of do. 829 10 0	
Balance of Interest allowed by Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. 124 10 1	
	<hr/>
	£17,154 0 1
Add 1-5th for Currency, 3,430 16 0	
	<hr/>
	£20,584 16 1
	\$82,339 22
Gain on £25 sterling, paid Livingston in London, and repaid here in Sovereigns @ 24s. 4d. each,	1 66
	<hr/>
	\$5,005,462 77
Deduct—	
Postages, Commissions, and Interest allowed Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. \$11,155 04	
Loss on sale of Bills below 8 per cent. 493 08	
Balance due from Consolidated Revenues, 39,206 39	
	<hr/>
	50,854 51
	<hr/>
Gross appropriations of Railway moneys to 31st October, 1862,	<u>\$4,954,608 26</u>
This amount has been placed as follows—	
In Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Stock, \$240,000 00	
Transferred to and charged in the Treasurer's Railway Construction Account, 4,714,608 26	
	<hr/>
	\$4,954,608 26
Of the amount charged to Railway Construction by Prov. Treasurer—	
The Railway Commissioners credit, \$4,688,788 51	
And there remains to be adjusted with other Provincial Accounts, being payments to the Stockholders of the European and North American Railway Company, expenses of survey of Branch from Fredericton upwards, and some incidental expenses, ...	25,819 75
	<hr/>
	<u>\$4,714,608 26</u>

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Estimated Revenue and Expenses for the year ending 31st October 1863.

		REVENUE.					
135,000 Passengers @ 40 cents each,		...	...	...	...	\$54,000 00
45,000 Tons Freight, @ 140 cents,		...	...	...	...	63,000 00
Mails and Sundries,	...	...	...	...	...	8,000 00
						<u>125,000 00</u>	
		EXPENSES.					
Stations,	per Statement	A.	...	...	...	\$12,331 42
Maintenance,	do.	B.	...	...	...	22,500 00
Transportation,	do.	C.	...	...	...	8,000 00
Locomotives,	do.	D.	...	...	...	30,400 00
Oiling and Repairing Cars,	do.	E.	...	...	...	6,000 00
Insurance,	do.	F.	...	...	...	1,250 00
Superintendence,	do.	G.	...	...	...	3,300 00
Other Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	...	5,218 58
						<u>89,000 00</u>	
Net Revenue,	...	...	...	...	...	<u>\$36,000 00</u>

STATIONS.		A.					
Saint John Station—							
Station Master,	\$626 00	
Receiving Clerk,	391 25	
Entry Clerk,	391 25	
Ticket Agent, Pro.	117 37	
Switchman,	391 25	
Watchman,	312 00	
Three Laborers,	813 80	
Contingencies,	1,000 00	
						<u>\$4,042 92</u>	
Rothsay Station—							
Station Mistress	\$240 00	
Telegraph Operator,	200 00	
Attendance,	45 00	
Contingencies,	175 00	
						<u>660 00</u>	
Ossekeag Station—							
Station Master,	\$400 00	
Switchman,	78 50	
Contingencies,	120 00	
						<u>598 50</u>	
Norton Station—							
Station Master,	\$340 00	
Contingencies,	100 00	
						<u>440 00</u>	
Apohaqui Station—							
Station Master,	\$300 00	
Contingencies,	150 00	
						<u>450 00</u>	
						<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$6,191 42</u>

						<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$6,191 42
Sussex Station—							
Station Master,	...	...	..	...	...	\$500 00	
Telegraph Operator,	...	...	...	...	...	60 00	
Switchman,	...	...	...	...	...	157 00	
Watchman,	...	...	...	...	...	313 00	
Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	...	300 00	
						<hr/>	1,330 00
Penobsquis Station—							
Station Master,	...	...	...	...	...	\$240 00	
Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	...	80 00	
						<hr/>	320 00
Anagance Station—							
Station Master,	...	...	...	...	...	\$340 00	
Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	...	75 00	
						<hr/>	415 00
Petitcodiac Station—							
Station Master,	...	...	...	...	...	\$300 00	
Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	...	120 00	
						<hr/>	420 00
Salisbury Station—							
Station Master,	...	...	...	...	...	\$400 00	
Switchman,	...	...	...	...	...	120 00	
Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	...	150 00	
						<hr/>	670 00
Moncton Station—							
Station Master,	...	...	...	...	...	\$480 00	
Switchman,	...	...	...	...	...	78 50	
Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	...	300 00	
						<hr/>	858 50
Shediac Station—							
Station Master,	...	...	...	...	...	\$400 00	
Switchman,	...	...	...	...	...	344 30	
Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	...	400 00	
						<hr/>	1,144 30
Point Du Chene Station—							
Station Master,	...	...	...	...	...	\$400 00	
Switchman,	...	...	...	...	...	215 00	
Watchman,	...	...	...	...	...	187 20	
Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	...	180 00	
						<hr/>	982 20
						<hr/>	<u>\$12,331 42</u>

B.

MAINTENANCE of Roadway, Fences, Wharves, and Repairs to Snow Ploughs,							
Flange Cleaners, Tools &c., and all else, except Stations and Rolling							
Stock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>\$22,500 00</u>

C.

TRANSPORTATION.

Conductors, Brakemen &c., and other Expenses connected with running							
the Trains, exclusive of Oiling and Repairing Cars,							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>\$8,000 00</u>

D.

LOCOMOTIVES.

Pay for Drivers, Firemen and Cleaners,	\$7,750 00
350,000 Cubic feet Wood,	9,500 00
1,200 gallons Oil,	1,200 00
2,000 lbs. Waste,	500 00
Small Stores,	250 00
Repairs,	9,500 00
Water,	900 00
Contingencies, including Fuel for Engine Houses,	800 00
	<u>\$30,400 00</u>

E.

CARS.

Repairs to, and Oil and Waste for packing Cars,	6,000 00
	<u>\$36,400 00</u>

F.

INSURANCE.

On Buildings, Locomotives, and Cars,	<u>\$1,250 00</u>
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G.

SUPERINTENDENCE.

Superintendent,	\$1,200 00
Accountant and Two Clerks,	1,500 00
Contingencies,	600 00
	<u>\$3,300 00</u>

S. L. TILLEY.

Statement of Old Appropriations and Liabilities paid in 1862.

No. of Warrant.	Amount.	Services.
34	\$200 00	John C. Allen, reporting Decisions of Sup. Court, 1857.
47	200 00	Do. do. do. 1858.
387	200 00	Do. do. do. 1859.
46	340 00	Robert Gowan, Books for Legislative Library.
181	2,000 00	John Simpson, Printing.
242	1,843 43	Do. do.
354	293 41	A. S. Phair, balance of Postage, Legislative Council.
78	1,800 00	Postmaster General.
240½	3,198 84	{ Board of Works, balance of Subsidy to Steamers, \$2,665; balance of Grant to Asylum, \$533.84.
245	4,000 00	Do. Grimross Canal.
	1,615 39	Do. do.
304	48 00	Do. Bye Roads, Caraquet.
8	106 15	S. R. Miller, Account against Education Office.
36	366 66	E. H. Wilmot, balance due University.
<i>Forward,</i>	<u>\$16,211 88</u>	

Statement of old Appropriations and Liabilities paid in 1862.—*Continued.*

No. of Warrant.	Amount.	Services.
<i>Forward,</i>	\$16,211 88	
38	75 00	John Boyd, African School, Saint John.
112	50 00	J. W. Duval, " Loch Lomond.
123	75 00	John Boyd, " Saint John.
297	180 00	Richard Dyer, St. Patrick's Agricultural Society.
6	60 00	Alexander Cook, services as Fishery Warden.
94	447 00	Hon. J. J. Robinson, Campo Bello Fishery Society.
206	100 00	J. M. Parker, services as Fishery Warden.
369	100 00	Lorenzo Drake, do. do.
65	344 20	S. D. Berton, advances to Penitentiary.
2,74,107,114.	} 972 92	Elections.
119,270,		
40	180 00	T. Haviland, Steam Ferry, Northumberland.
2	160 00	Edward Fraser, do. do.
	\$18,956 00	

NOTE.—Expenditures under the Grants for Public Buildings and improvements of the Harbours on the North Shore, will appear in the Annual Estimates,—consequently do not appear in this list.

S. L. TILLEY.

Statement of amounts due on Appropriations for 1862 and services performed in same year, and on Appropriations of former years.

\$2,958 76	\$207 76	S. R. Miller, balance of Account, J. Simpson, do.	} Legislature.
	2,751 00		
1,700 00	\$1,700 00	Amount due on Steamer,	Public Works.
650 00	\$250 00	Presbyterian School, Chatham, " " Woodstock, J. Boyd, African School, Saint John,	} Education.
	250 00		
	150 00		
8,500 00	\$8,000 00 500 00	Hospital, St. John, 1860-61 appropriations, Tracadie Lazaretto,	} Public Health.
3,419 39	\$3,419 39		Military & Militia.
2,648 25	\$2,648 25		Emigration.
200 00	\$100 00	J. M. Parker, Fishery Warden, L. Drake, do.	} Fisheries.
	100 00		
\$20,076 40			

S. L. TILLEY.

Detailed Statement of Sums paid for Unforeseen Expenses during Year 1862.

No. of Warrant.	Amount.	Services.
23	\$120 00	{ Thos. B. Wilson, Salary as Government Railway Director, in full to 1st Nov. 1862,—pay then discontinued.
72	97 33	Hon. S. L. Tilley, advances from Barings, exp. of Deleg. 1861.
117	46 67	D. S. Kerr, trial Queen vs. Taylor.
118	175 34	John C. Allen, Queen vs. Mulherrin.
141	30 00	W. E. Baker, 6 copies of Maps, St. John & King's.
148	12 00	T. D. Ryan, investigating case of Paul Carron.
162	80 00	Rev. C. Coster, aid to women and children 62nd Regt.
175	44 66	C. N. Skinner, conducting criminal cases.
182	46 66	D. S. Kerr, conducting cases in Queen's and Kent.
241	320 00	J. C. Cochran, Deaf and Dumb Institution, Halifax.
243	1,863 97	R. Jardine, fitting up Car Sheds for Troops.
244	835 28	Do. forwarding articles to Exhibition, (London.)
293	9 33	W. H. Tuck, legal advice to John Maynard, Rec'r. of Royalties.
267	35 00	Munro's Forest Book, (500 copies.)
355	64 00	J. G. Stevens, articles furnished for London Exhibition.
343	196 80	Stephen Tracey, from Canada Disputed Territory Fund.
359	141 88	{ Wm. Smith, expenses incurred investigating complaint against Police Office.
392	973 33	Province Treasurer, Bill to J. Wyld, Maps of Province.
407	800 00	Hon. S. L. Tilley, expenses to England, 1862.
433	20 00	G. C. Hunt, proceeds of cask of Alcohol.
307	600 00	S. R. Miller, mounting 500 Maps of Province.
99, 216, 402, 403,	400 00	Four Oat Mills.
	\$6,912 25	

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 23rd February, 1863.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,
Ordered, That the several Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure be forthwith printed, and two hundred copies thereof furnished for the use of the Legislature.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 24th February, 1863.*Prayers.*

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill relating to the Action of Ejectment :

A Bill relating to Securities to be given by Deputy Treasurers in this Province :

A Bill to provide for Securities to be given by Public Officers in this Province :

A Bill relating to the Expenses of the Legislature : and

A Bill in further amendment of Chapter 40, Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office."

Mr. Crocker, a Member for the County of Northumberland, applies for leave of absence for a few days upon important business; which was granted.

Mr. Cudlip, a Member for the County of Saint John, announces to the House the death of John Jordan, Esquire, one of his colleagues, which event transpired in this City this morning; when

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

Resolved, unanimously, That the House, as a manifestation of respect due to the memory of the late Mr. Jordan, do now adjourn; and

On like motion of Mr. Cudlip,

Resolved, That the Members of this House do put themselves in suitable mourning for a period of seven days.

The House then immediately adjourned to meet to-morrow at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m.

Wednesday, 25th February, 1863.

Prayers.

The House met at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m. pursuant to adjournment.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to erect parts of the Parishes of Grand Falls, Perth, and Saint Leonard, in the County of Victoria, into a separate Town or Parish.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Beveridge take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Mr. Vail, from the Committee appointed on the 16th day of February instant, to examine into the present mode of admitting Students at Law, Attorneys and Barristers, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the existing mode of admitting Attorneys and Barristers, beg leave to report—That they have attended to that duty, and recommend that the term of study for a Student at Law shall be four years instead of five as heretofore, and have prepared a Bill for that purpose.

(Signed)

E. A. VAIL,
A. J. SMITH,
T. W. ANGLIN.

Committee Room, 25th February 1863.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Bill reported by the Committee, under the Title of—“A Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys of the Supreme Court,”—was then handed in and read a first time.

Mr. Vail, by leave, presented a Petition from James M'Naughton, John Davison, George H. Cogle, and thirty five others, inhabitants at Anagance and Sussex Portage, in King's County, and Elgin, in the County of Albert, praying that the Road leading from John Davison's to Anagance Railway Station, may be placed on the Great Road establishment; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. M-Millan, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Annual Report from the Crown Land Department; together with Detailed Accounts of the Department for Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1862.

See Appendix.

On motion of Mr. DesBrisay,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred all matters connected with the Crown Land Department, with power to bring before them persons and papers; and

Ordered, That Mr. DesBrisay, Mr. Glasier, Mr. Stevens, Mr. M'Clelau, and Mr. Beveridge, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Johnson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for Securities to be given by Public Officers in this Province.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

Whereas in consequence of the death of John Jordan, Esquire, a Member of this House, a vacancy has occurred in the Representation for the County of Saint John; therefore

Resolved, That the Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to cause a Writ to issue for the Election of a Member for the said County to serve in this General Assembly, in the place of the said John Jordan, Esquire, deceased.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Johnson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Securities to be given by Deputy Treasurers in this Province.

Mr. Scovil in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Scovil moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to alter the division Line between the Parishes of Springfield and Studholm, in King's County; and

The twenty fifth Rule of the House, which requires Bills of a private or local nature to be read in the presence of the Grand Jury, or published in some Newspaper, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill brought in and read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Young,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House—Copies of all Correspondence between the Government of this Province and the Government of Canada, relative to the

Free Ports recently established in the Counties of Bonaventure and Gaspe in the latter Province.

Ordered, That Mr. Young, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. W. J. Gilbert, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 26th February, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys of the Supreme Court: and
A Bill to alter the division Line between the Parishes of Springfield and Studholm, in King's County.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for securities to be given by Public Officers in this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Johnson take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to securities to be given by Deputy Treasurers in this Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Johnson also take this Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Mr. M'Phelim moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Judges' Fees in the Supreme Court.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Lindsay moved for leave to bring in—A Bill requiring Justices of the Peace to make due Returns of Lists of Defaulters in payment of Rates placed in their hands for collection.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Young,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act further to amend the Law relating to Buoys and Beacons, in the respective Ports in the County of Gloucester."

Mr. S. H. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to continue an Act intituled "An Act to provide for the attendance and examination on oath of Witnesses before the Legislature or Committees thereof."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor laid before the House—

Report from John Bennet, Esquire, Chief Superintendent of Schools for the year 1862.

See Appendix.

Mr. S. H. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from George W. Hobin, Esquire, Daniel Palmer, Senior, and one hundred and thirty one others, inhabitants of Queen's County, praying that all grants of money to Agricultural Societies may be withdrawn; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table. ;

Mr. S. H. Gilbert moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to repeal an Act for the encouragement of Agriculture.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Stevens,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to certain exemptions from Duty at the Port of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Fisher moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to the assessing, levying, and collecting of Rates in the City of Fredericton.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Fisher also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act to alter and amend the Act to incorporate the City of Fredericton.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Stevens,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend the Act relating to the administration of Justice in Equity.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of Mr. Stevens,

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. Stevens, the Honorable Mr. Johnson, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Fisher, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Stevens,
The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to the Action of Ejectment.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted ; and

On motion of Mr. Stevens,

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon ; and

Ordered, That Mr. Stevens, the Honorable Mr. Johnson, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Fisher, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, Title xxx, Chapter 113, "Of Judgments, Executions, and proceedings thereon."

Mr. W. J. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed in the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted ; and

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon ; and

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, the Honorable Mr. Johnson, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Fisher, do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Cudlip, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying for a further amendment in the Law providing for the erection of a Public Hall at Carleton, in the said City ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill further to provide for the erection of a Public Hall at Carleton, in the City of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 27th February, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz :—

A Bill relating to Judges' Fees in the Supreme Court :

A Bill to continue an Act intituled "An Act to provide for the attendance and examination on oath of Witnesses before the Legislature or Committees thereof :"

A Bill requiring Justices of the Peace to make due return of Lists of Defaulters in payment of Rates placed in their hands for collection :

A Bill to repeal an Act for the encouragement of Agriculture :

A Bill relating to the assessing, levying, and collecting of Rates in the City of Fredericton :

A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act to alter and amend the Act to incorporate the City of Fredericton : and

A Bill further to provide for the erection of a Public Hall at Carleton, in the City of John.

Mr. Young moved for leave to bring in—A Bill for the encouragement of the Sea Fisheries.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Cudlip, by leave, presented a Petition from the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the sale of a portion of their Real Estate ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the Parish of Saint John, in the City of Saint John, to sell part of their Real Estate in the City and County of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Grimmer,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act intituled “ An Act to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands, to provide a Fund for opening of Roads and building Bridges in the Parishes in which the Lands lie.”

Mr. Scovil in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following was moved :—

“ *Resolved*, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.”

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Mr. Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Montgomery,
Mr. Williston,	Dr. Dow,
Young,	Anglin,
M'Clelan,	S. H. Gilbert,
Skinner,	W. J. Gilbert,
Stiles,	Ryan,
Glazier,	Cudlip,
Farris,	Smith.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Beveridge,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Costigan,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Landry,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	M'Phelim,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Munro,
Mr. Kerr,	Grimmer,
Meahan,	Gillmor,
Stevens,	Boyd.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill for the relief of Insolvent Confined Debtors.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Cudlip, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Peter R. M'Monagle and others, Electors of the County of Carleton, complaining of the undue Election of William Lindsay, Esquire, as a Member for the said County, made their final Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Select Committee to try the merits of the Petition of Peter R. M'Monagle, George T. Hartley, Gilbert Spurr, and others, against the Election and Return of William Lindsay, Esquire, as a Member for the County of Carleton, met on the 27th day of February, during the last Session of the Legislature, and continued their meetings by adjournment until this day; and having heard and investigated the allegations and evidence produced in the premises, report—That the charges set forth in the said Petition have not been sustained.

“And the Committee further beg leave to report, that the Petition is not frivolous and vexatious.

JOHN W. CUDLIP, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 27th February 1863.”

Mr. Ryan moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to encourage the raising of Bread Stuffs on new land.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Young, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 25th day of February instant, praying that His Excellency would cause to be laid before the House—Copies of all Correspondence had between the Government of this Province and the Government of Canada, relative to the Free Ports recently established in the Counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That the wishes of the House should be complied with.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to alter the Law relating to the sale of Liquors in the City of Saint John.

Mr. Young in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following amendment was moved, to stand as the first Section thereto:—

“1. That so much of the said enactment as is hereinbefore recited shall be and the same is hereby repealed, so far only as relates to Spirituous Liquors sold and delivered in quantities not less, at any one time, than one reputed gallon.”

Upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Mr. Skinner,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	M'Phelim,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Stiles,
Mr. Kerr,	Scovil,
Stevens,	Anglin,
Williston,	Cudlip,
Vail,	Boyd,
Costigan,	Smith.
Landry,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Munro,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	S. H. Gilbert,
Mr. Mcahan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Beveridge,	Fisher,
M'Clelan,	Grimmer,
Lindsay,	Gillmor.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the Section agreed to.

The following was then moved as a second Section to the Bill:—

“2. Nothing in the said in part recited Act contained shall extend to any charge made by any Tavern Keeper or Inn Keeper against any Boarder.”

And upon the question being put for adopting this Section, it was decided in the negative; when

It was moved to add the following as a second Section:—

“2. Nothing in an Act passed in the 17th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled ‘An Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors,’ shall extend or apply to the City and County of Saint John.”

And upon the question for adopting this Section, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Watters,	Mr. Skinner,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Desbrisay,
Mr. Stevens,	Anglin,
Williston,	Cudlip,
Vail,	Smith.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Glasier,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Farris,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Munro,
Mr. Kerr,	Montgomery,
Mcahan,	S. H. Gilbert,
Beveridge,	W. J. Gilbert,
Costigan,	Grimmer,
Landry,	Gillmor,
M'Clelan,	Boyd.
Stiles,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then having gone through the Bill, after making amendments thereto, had agreed to the same, under the Title of—“A Bill to amend the Law relating to the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the City and County of Saint John.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 28th February, 1863.
Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill for the encouragement of the Sea Fisheries:

A Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the Parish of Saint John, in the City of Saint John, to sell part of their Real Estate in the City and County of Saint John:

A Bill for the relief of Insolvent Confined Debtors: and

A Bill to encourage the raising of Bread Stuffs on new land.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the City and County of Saint John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Watters take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House that he had received a note from Mr. Lindsay, a Member for the County of Carleton, requesting leave of absence for a few days by reason of illness in his family ;

Which was granted.

Mr. Munro, by leave, presented a Petition from George T. Hartley, Esquire, Hugh Harrison, Amos Gallop, W. D. Hartt, T. B. Winslow, and one hundred and five others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Woodstock and Northampton, in the County of Carleton, praying that measures may be adopted for the better regulation and protection of the Salmon Fisheries in the River Saint John ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to continue an Act intituled “An Act to provide for the attendance and examination on oath of Witnesses before the Legislature or Committees thereof.”

Mr. McClelan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Cudlip, by leave, presented a Petition from D. B. Hazen, Thomas Merritt, Lauchlan Donaldson, and others, owners of Stock in the Charlotte County Bank, praying that Legislative interference may be had into the affairs and position of that Institution ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Munro,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licenses to cut and carry away Lumber from Crown Lands.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House at an early day, a list of all the Deputy Treasurers now holding office in this Province, with the names, addition and description of their respective sureties, and now recognized as such by the Executive Government.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Scovil, and Mr. Grimmer, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On like motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House the Petition of Thomas King, a Railway Contractor, and all other papers and writings relative to the claims of the said Thomas King on the European and North American Railway.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Scovil, and Mr. Grimmer, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with this Address.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Ordered, That the House do on Thursday the 5th day of March next, go into consideration of the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Session.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message:—

"New Brunswick.

"Message to the House of Assembly, 28th February, 1863.

"ARTHUR H. GORDON.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly of 25th February, lays before the House the following Papers on the subject of the establishment of a Free Port at Gaspé:—

1. The Lieutenant Governor to the Governor General of Canada, 26th February 1861, (with enclosure):
2. The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor, 4th March 1861:
3. The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor, 22nd March 1861, (with enclosure.) A. H. G."

The Documents communicated by this Message were read at the Clerk's Table, and are as follow:—

FREE PORT AT GASPE.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Governor General of Canada.

Fredericton, 26th February, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to Your Excellency, herein enclosed, a copy of a Memorandum submitted to me by my Executive Council, and approved by me, respecting the Free Port recently established in Gaspé.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir E. W. Head, Bart.

[Enclosure.]

Minute of Executive Council.

To His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c.

The Committee of the Executive Council, having noticed in the Canadian Gazette a Proclamation establishing a Free Port in the County of Gaspé, observe, that until the issuing of the Proclamation they had no idea that it was the intention of the Government

of Canada to extend the limits of that Port beyond the immediate Harbour of Gaspe in the Gaspe Basin, so called. It appears by the Proclamation that all that part of the Counties of Gaspe and Bonaventure lying to the eastward of a line drawn from the eastern bank of Chat River on the Saint Lawrence, across to the River Nouvelle in the Bay of Chaleur, is to be a free District, or to participate in the benefits of the Free Port of Gaspe Basin; that Vessels and Goods must be nominally entered at the Gaspe Free Port in the Gaspe Basin, but when so entered, the goods may be transported and sold in the various villages and settlements throughout the whole of that District, free of any duties of Customs whatever; and goods and vessels which have been entered in any other Port in Canada, may be entered at New Carlisle, Paspebiac, and Perce Villages, lying in the Bay of Chaleur in the aforesaid free District, in the same manner as if they had been entered at the Free Port in Gaspe Basin. Thus the whole coast from Chat on the Saint Lawrence, to Nouvelle on the Bay of Chaleur, is made a Free Port and exempt from the payment of any duties of Customs.

The Executive Council have no desire to interfere with any of the internal regulations of Canada, but questions of trade and commerce have no Provincial limit, and even among Foreign Nations there is a comity observed in their intercourse with each other.

Whatever may be the amount of the pecuniary benefit which it may confer upon a particular district of Canada, the Executive Council would submit, that a large portion at least of these advantages would be the result of an illicit trade with the New Brunswick side of the Bay of Chaleur, injurious to the Revenue of this Province, and demoralizing to the people of both.

We therefore advise Your Excellency to call the attention of the Government of Canada to this subject.

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER,
JAMES BROWN,
S. L. TILLEY,
DAVID WARK,
A. J. SMITH.

W. H. STEEVES,
CHARLES WATERS,
P. MITCHELL,
JAS. STEADMAN,

Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.

Government House, Quebec, March 4th, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge Your Excellency's Letter of the 26th February, enclosing a copy of a Memorandum of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, respecting the Free Port recently established at Gaspe.

I will call the attention of my Council to the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, &c. &c. &c.

The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.

Government House, Quebec, March 22nd, 1861.

SIR,—I had the honor of acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's Letter of February 26th, relating to the establishment of a Free Port at Gaspe.

I now desire to place in your hands a Report on this subject from the Finance Minister of Canada, approved by myself on the recommendation of the Executive Council.

I earnestly hope that the explanation may prove satisfactory to you, Sir, and I beg to inform you that nothing can be further from my wishes, than to interfere in any way with regulations established or the policy adopted by the Government of New Brunswick.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, &c. &c.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on 21st March 1861.

On the annexed Report, dated 19th March 1861, of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, upon the reference of a Memorandum of the Honorable the Executive Council of New Brunswick, relative to the establishment of a Free Port at Gaspe—

The Committee concur in the Report of the Honourable the Minister of Finance, and recommend that the same be communicated by Your Excellency to the Government of New Brunswick.

Certified.

(Signed)

W. M. H. LEE, C. E. C.

Report upon the reference of a Memorandum of the Honourable the Executive Council of New Brunswick, relative to the establishment of a Free Port at Gaspé.

In obedience to Your Excellency's order of reference, the undersigned has the honor to report, that the Proclamation referred to in the Memorandum of the Committee of the Executive Council at New Brunswick, establishes a Free Port at Gaspé, with certain very restricted limits therein assigned to it round the Harbour or Basin of Gaspé; and that upon the grounds, and for the considerations therein stated, the privileges attached to the entry of goods at the Free Port in question, are extended, for the purposes of consumption, to the District described in the Proclamation.

Nothing could be further from the intention of the Government and Legislature of Canada, than to cause injury or otherwise to give offence to the Government and people of New Brunswick, with whom it must always be their duty and sincere desire to extend and cultivate the most friendly relations; and the undersigned trusts that in explaining frankly the views of Your Excellency's Government upon this question, the Executive Council of New Brunswick will be satisfied that the policy of Canada is calculated to promote rather than to prejudice the interests of their Province.

Canada has long viewed with deep regret, the limited extent to which her people have devoted themselves to the development of the valuable Fisheries of the Gulf and Bay of Chaleur. This has partly been traced to the poverty and sparseness of the inhabitants of Gaspé and Bonaventure; to the expense at which their supplies were obtained, and to the little encouragement for capital and enterprise to seek occupation in the Fisheries. The Americans, enjoying considerable bounties, have gradually occupied the greater part of the waters of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; and using larger Vessels, which plied direct from American Ports, the fish caught by them have yielded nothing whatever to the benefit of the coast and people of these Provinces. The settlement of all these Districts, and especially of those belonging to Canada in Gaspé, Bonaventure, and Labrador, has thus been retarded; and the catch of fish, which forms such an important element of Foreign trade, has been almost entirely taken from us.

It certainly appears at first sight absurd to suppose that the citizens of the United States can obtain their supplies in their own Ports, perform the long ocean voyage round Nova Scotia into the Gulf, catch their fish and cure them on board ship, again return home and pack the fish for shipment to other markets, while our fishermen living on the coast cannot prosecute the Fisheries to equal advantage. But on examination, it will be found that other causes besides the American bounty, tend to produce this result. We have no depot of trade on the Gulf, to which Foreign vessels take goods with the certainty of return cargoes of fish and oil; a few small straggling fishing villages attract an occasional vessel; the goods are imported by some one wealthy Firm, and the market for the fish is also wholly in the same hands. Our Fishermen, not acting on the American system of combination, (in fact not being able to do so,) are in the hands of a few Houses, who determine at once the price of their supplies and that of their produce, (fish and oil.) The Fishermen are powerless, and no sufficient inducement has yet been given for such a general trade and market at any one point, as would make them independent.

This consideration has principally weighed with the Government of Canada in the policy of the Free Port at Gaspé, and the regulations requiring all entries to be made there, are essential features of the plan.

Another result, however, is hoped for from the removal of all duties in the extended district of consumption attached to the Free Port. By establishing facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of all kinds, it may be expected that in many cases the American Fishermen will prefer obtaining their supplies at Gaspé to purchasing them at home, thus inducing a large European and South American trade to the Gulf, while the Shediac Railway will

enable them to transmit their fish to the United States, if unsold at Gaspé, as caught and cured, thus giving them a much longer fishing season. The effect being to this extent certainly, to give a considerable trade to New Brunswick.

The policy adopted by Canada is, therefore, not selfish or for the benefit of her own people alone, but must, so far as successful, be most advantageous to the New Brunswick Districts on the Gulf and Bay of Chaleurs, whose settlement and prosperity cannot fail to advance with those of our perhaps less favoured coasts.

The loss of revenue wholly falls on Canada, unless so far as the fishing population of the adjoining coast purchase in our Ports their supplies to be used at sea only. Even if some partial and certainly inconsiderable loss of present revenue arise to New Brunswick, it must yet be remembered that it is so far a bounty to her citizens engaged in an arduous but most important trade, and the result of a more prosperous condition of her fishing population must be to attract settlers to her adjoining fertile lands, thus furnishing them not only with a better local demand at home, but with an extended foreign market in the fishing ports of Canada.

It is indeed possible that the description of a Free Port of the description in question, may offer some temptation to the smuggler for the clandestine introduction of merchandize into the neighbouring country; but it is believed that the evil, if it should exist at all, will not be of such magnitude as to be incapable of being effectually checked and guarded against by increased vigilance on the part of the Customs' Officers of New Brunswick stationed along the southern shore of the Bay, especially opposite Nouvelle and Carleton, where the distance across is contracted to within 5 or 10 miles; whilst at the same time the Customs' Officers on the Canadian side of the Bay will be instructed to lend their co-operation in detecting any attempt to violate the revenue laws of New Brunswick, of which they will be directed to advise the authorities whenever such malpractices may come to their knowledge.

The erection of such a Free Port in Canada unavoidably imposes upon the Canadian Government itself the necessity of a very vigilant surveillance of the trade of that Port, since those parts of the Province contiguous with the boundaries of the Free Port are obviously still more obnoxious to the evil apprehended than is the Province of New Brunswick; but it is thought that adequate means may be devised by proper and stringent regulations, to counteract all attempts that may be made to carry on an illicit trade across the boundaries of the Free Port, or from its coasts; and the increased facilities conceded to the Gulf Fisheries, and a benefit conferred upon a section of this Province adjacent to New Brunswick, will, by their advancing the settlement, prosperity, and populations of that, conduce in about equal measure to the advantage of the neighbouring Province.

The regulations for preventing illicit trade are now in preparation and will be duly submitted to the Executive Council of New Brunswick, whose wishes in regard to any modification of them will receive the earliest and most friendly attention. But the undersigned trusts that the full exposition of the policy of Canada herewith given will satisfy the Honorable Executive Council of New Brunswick, that advantage and not injury must accrue to that important and flourishing sister Province.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

A. T. GALT, *M. of F.*

Finance Department, Quebec, 19th March 1861.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, also by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message:—

“ New Brunswick.

“ Message to the House of Assembly, 28th February, 1863.

“ ARTHUR H. GORDON.

“ His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, the copy of a further Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Downing Street, 26th January 1863, on the subject of the admission into French Ports of Vessels built in the British North American Provinces.

A. H. G.”

The Despatch communicated by this Message was read at the Clerk's Table, and is as follows:—

ADMISSION OF VESSELS BUILT IN NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES INTO FRENCH PORTS.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 26th January, 1863.

SIR.—With reference to my Despatch of the 28th June last, I have the honor to inform you that application has been renewed to the French Government, to consider of granting to Vessels built in Her Majesty's North American Provinces generally, the same privileges which have been recently accorded in French Ports to Canadian-built Vessels.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Imperial Majesty, has answered that this question cannot be decided until after the result of a pending enquiry into the French Merchant Navy, which enquiry was interrupted by some of the arrangements connected with the International Exhibition in London, and has not yet been completed.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor Hon. Arthur Gordon, &c. &c.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from Silvanus Miner, James Smith, Thompson Trueman, and eight others, inhabitants of Nova Scotia and this Province, praying that an Act may pass which will prevent the Act 28th Victoria, Chapter 28, relating to the Boundary Line between the said Provinces, from affecting, retrospectively, the rights of the Petitioners; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to restrain the operation of an Act intituled “An Act to explain an Act intituled ‘An Act relating to the Boundary Line between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.’”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Steadman,

Ordered, That a Bill before the House “To amend the Law relating to Dower,” be referred to the Committee appointed on the 26th day of February, instant, to examine into the provisions of “A Bill relating to the Action of Ejectment,” to report thereon; and

On motion of Mr. Stevens, further

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Steadman be added to the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Costigan,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to secure the rights of Electors to qualified persons whose names may have been omitted in the Lists of Assessors or Revisors.

Mr. Stiles in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair,

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of Mr. Costigan,

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. Costigan, Mr. Anglin, and Mr. Munro, do compose the said Committee.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 2nd March, 1863.*Prayers.*

Read a second time—

A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors:” and

A Bill to restrain the operation of an Act intituled “An Act to explain an Act intituled ‘An Act relating to the Boundary Line between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.’”

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to continue an Act intituled “An Act to provide for the attendance and examination on oath of Witnesses before the Legislature or Committees thereof.”

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Watters take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to continue certain Acts of the Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Stevens,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in amendment of the Act 21st Victoria, Chapter 9, intituled “An Act relating to Parish Schools.”

Mr. Young in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill again before them, and having agreed to the first Section thereof, when it was moved—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.”

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Mr. Skinner,
M'Phelim,
Stiles,
Dr. Dow,

Mr. W. J. Gilbert,
Grimmer,
Gillmor,
Boyd.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,
Hon. Mr. Watters,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,
Hon. Mr. Perley,
Mr. Kerr,
Meahan,
Stevens,
Williston,

Mr. Vail,
Beveridge,
Landry,
M'Clelan,
Scovil,
Glasier,
Munro,
Montgomery,
Fisher,
Smith.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeded to the second Section of the Bill, and which is as follows:—

“2. That every authority in writing required by the Trustees of Parish Schools to Licenced Teachers to open a School in any District under the provisions of the sixth Section of the said Act, shall be sanctioned by the Chief Superintendent of Schools before the said Teacher shall be entitled to any Provincial allowance under said Act.”

To which it was moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, and substitute as follows:—

“That in order that no more Teachers shall be engaged in one Parish than money is provided for by Law, each of the three Trustees shall act as Secretary for four months of the year to the other two Trustees in rotation; and every engagement in writing to a Licenced Teacher shall be signed by at least two of the Trustees, of whom the Secretary shall be one, and all such engagements shall be entered in a Book to be provided for each Parish by the Clerk of the Peace, or Secretary Treasurer of the County, at the expense of the County; such Book to be handed by the Trustees to their successors in office, and be at all times open to the Chief Superintendent and Inspector of Schools.”

And upon the question for adopting this amendment, it was decided in the negative; and

The question then put upon the original Section under consideration, when the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Stevens,	Mr. Williston,	Mr. Dr. Dow,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Vail,	M'Clelan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Landry,	Skinner,	Fisher,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Scovil,	M'Phelim,	Grimmer,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Glazier,	Stiles,	Gillmor,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Montgomery,	Munro,	Boyd.
Mr. Kerr,	Anglin,		
Meahan,	Smith.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative and this Section agreed to.

That the Committee then having gone through the Bill, after making an amendment thereto, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

The Honorable Mr. Watters, by leave, presented a Petition from William C. Dunham, John M'Lachlan, and Joseph Coram, Esquires, together with three hundred others, inhabitants of Carleton, in the City of Saint John, praying that a Bill now before the House, further to provide for the erection of a Public Hall at that place, may pass into a Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. M'Clelan, by leave, presented a Petition from John Smith and John A. Reid, Esquires, together with Francis Carney and fifty others, inhabitants of the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, praying for an additional Regulation to be made relating to the carrying of the Mails in the Parish of Hopewell and the said Parish of Harvey; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table; and

On motion of Mr. M'Clelan; further

Ordered, That a copy of the said Petition be furnished to the Postmaster General.

On motion of Mr. Munro,

Whereas in order to keep the Post Office establishment up to the requirements of the public service, a Grant of \$24,000 was found necessary in 1862 to meet the deficiency of Revenue in that Department, while a sum of \$23,272 is shewn as the deficiency for which a Grant will be required this year: And whereas it was shewn by the sixth Annual Report of the Post-

master General, that 4,262,961 Newspapers were posted and 1,947,652 Newspapers received for delivery in this Province up to November 1861; while up to the same period of 1862, there were 3,634,618 Newspapers posted and 2,028,377 Newspapers received for delivery, which Newspapers are carried free of Postage: And whereas in Canada, the Mother Country, and the United States, all with cheap Postage systems, there is also a light Postage on Newspapers; and this Province, being centrally situated, carries the Newspapers of those countries without any adequate return, which can only be secured by a cheap Postage on the Newspapers of this Province, enabling it also to collect Postage on the Newspapers of other countries: And whereas a very small Postage on the large number of Newspapers carried by Mail in this Province, will have the effect of making the Post Office Department self-sustaining; therefore

Resolved, as the opinion of this House, that the Postmaster General should prepare a Bill authorizing the collection of Postage on Newspapers, say if pre-paid by the publisher, of a half cent on each Newspaper, or one cent, to be paid by stamp previous to posting, or in money on delivery, on each Newspaper sent and carried by Mail and delivered within the Province, and which has not been pre-paid in the country where mailed.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to repeal an Act made and passed in the 25th year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, intituled “An Act for the alteration and amendment of the local government of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John,” and make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Mr. Scovil in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Stevens,

Resolved, That immediate means be adopted to obtain a Plan or Map of all the ungranted Timber Lands in this Province, dividing the same in each County into separate districts, tracts, or townships; and that the nature of such lands be ascertained, with a view to the making a statement of the comparative value of the same for lumbering purposes.

To which Mr. M'Clelan moved as an amendment—

To expunge the whole of the said Resolution after the word “*Resolved*,” and substitute as follows:—

“That the Executive Government be authorized to order, when deemed expedient, a general survey of any Crown Lands not already surveyed, requiring a return, accompanied by detailed reports, of the particular local characteristics of each lot or tract, distinguishing the lands fit for agricultural or settling purposes, from timber lands; and giving such information as would enable the Surveyor General to regulate the upset price according to actual value.”

And the question being taken upon the proposed amendment, it was decided in the negative; when

The question was put upon the original Resolution, and it was also decided in the negative.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 3rd March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to continue certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House that he had received a Note from Mr. DesBrisay, a Member for the County of Kent, informing him that important business required his attention for a few days, and requesting leave of absence;

Which was granted.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to the Accounts of Commissioners for Sick and Disabled Seamen.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Anglin, by leave, presented a Petition from William Olive, Peter Besnard, Josiah Adams, and Joseph Beatteay, Esquires, together with Oliver B. Cogle, and two hundred and six others, Inhabitants and Rate-Payers of Carleton, in the City of Saint John, praying that no Act may pass to authorize the issue of Debentures for the erection of a City Hall at that place; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Stevens moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in amendment of the Law relating to certain actions for loss of services.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Kerr moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled "An Act in amendment and consolidation of the Laws relating to Highways."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors."

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

“Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.”

Upon the question for sustaining the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Munro,
Mr. Meahan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Beveridge,	Grimmer,
McClelan,	Gillmor.
Skinner,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Mr. Young,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Stiles,
Mr. Williston,	Anglin,
Vail,	Boyd.
Costigan,	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

Mr. Munro moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in addition to an Act to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with an Address of the 28th day of February last, requesting to be laid before the House a List of the Deputy Treasurers now holding office in this Province, with the names, description, and addition of their respective sureties, and now recognized as such by the Executive Government, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That the wishes of the House should be complied with.

Mr. Williston, also from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with an Address of the 28th day of February last, requesting to be laid before the House the Petition of Thomas King, a Railway Contractor, with other documents relative to his claim on the European and North American Railway, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That the wishes of the House should be complied with.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill further to amend an Act to provide for an Alms House and Work House in the Parish and Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.

Mr. Scovil in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same under the Title of—

A Bill in addition to and in amendment of the Acts now in force relating to the Alms House and Work House for the Parish and Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill, as amended, engrossed under the amended Title.

On motion of Mr. W. J. Gilbert,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for simultaneous Elections throughout the Province, of Members to serve in the General Assembly.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 4th March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz :—

A Bill in amendment of the Law relating to certain actions for loss of services :

A Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled "An Act in amendment and consolidation of the Laws relating to Highways: and

A Bill in addition to an Act to impose a Tax on unimproved Granted Lands.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in amendment of the Act 21st Victoria, Chapter 9, intituled "An Act relating to Parish Schools."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Stevens take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in addition to and in amendment of the Acts now in force relating to the Alms House and Work House for the Parish and Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lindsay take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Mr. Boyd moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend the Act 24th Victoria, Chapter 19, imposing a Tax on unimproved Granted Lands.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Dr. Dow moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to place the Road leading from the Great Road near Long's Creek, in the Parish of Kingsclear, to the Saint Andrews Road, by way of Ross' Mills, on the Great Road establishment.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time; and

On motion of Dr. Dow,

Ordered, That a Copy of the said Bill be furnished to the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill further to provide for the erection of a Public Hall at Carleton, in the City of Saint John.

Mr. Scovil in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Lindsay moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to provide for the more efficient discharge of the duties of certain Parish Officers in Incorporated Counties, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to continue and amend “An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue,” and the several Acts in amendment thereof.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Beveridge moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Victoria to erect a Lock-up House in the Town of Edmundston in said County.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the Parish of Saint John, in the City of Saint John, to sell part of their Real Estate in the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend the first Section of Chapter 19, Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, “Of Buoys and Beacons.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that a Bill now before the House to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for making an addition to and alterations in the Common Gaol of the said City and County, may not pass into a Law, by reason that any such addition to and alterations in the said Gaol are unnecessary; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Young,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to erect the north eastern part of the Parish of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, into a separate Town or Parish.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, the following Resolution was moved:—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for six months.”

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Mr. Smith,	Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Mr. Stiles,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Montgomery,	Hon. Mr. Watters,	Beveridge,
Mr. Williston,	Anglin,	Mr. Landry,	Glasier,
Meahan,	Ryan,	Young,	Lindsay,
Costigan,	Cudlip,	Crocker,	Munro.
M'Clelan,	Boyd.	Stevens,	
Skinner,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for making an addition to and alterations in the Common Gaol of the said City and County.

Mr. M'Clelan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Munro,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from Crown Lands.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, the first Section thereof was under their consideration, and which is as follows:—

“1. That so much of Section 6, Chapter 5, Title iii. of the Revised Statutes, as relates to the sale of Lumber by Public Auction, be and the same is hereby repealed.”

Upon the question being put for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Mr. Stiles,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Mr. Glasier,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Beveridge,	Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Farris,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Lindsay,	Mr. Skinner,	Montgomery,
Mr. Kerr,	Munro,	Smith,	Anglin,
Williston,	Dr. Dow,	M'Phelim,	W. J. Gilbert,
Meahan,	Cudlip,	Stevens,	S. H. Gilbert,
Costigan,	Gillmor,	Scovil,	Fisher.
Young,	Boyd.		
M'Clelan,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the Section agreed to.

That the Committee then made further progress in the Bill, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 5th March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to amend the Act 24th Victoria, Chapter 19, imposing a Tax on unimproved granted Lands:

A Bill to place the Road leading from the Great Road near Long's Creek, in the Parish of Kingsclear, to the Saint Andrews Road, by way of Ross' Mills, on the Great Road establishment:

A Bill to provide for the more efficient discharge of the duties of certain Parish Officers in Incorporated Counties, and for other purposes therein mentioned:

A Bill to continue and amend "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue," and the several Acts in amendment thereof:

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Victoria to erect a Lock-up House in the Town of Edmundston in said County: and

A Bill to amend the first Section of Chapter 19, Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Buoys and Beacons."

Mr. Ryan moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for King's County, to procure a site for a new Shire Town, and to erect County buildings thereon.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Ryan also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in addition to an Act intituled "An Act relating to Lands required for Railway purposes."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in addition to Chapter 107, Title xviii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Church of England."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley also moved for leave bring in—A Bill relating to Buoys and Beacons.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Kerr moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend Chapter 40, Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Munro,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to an Act to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands.

Mr. Scovil in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, praying that a Bill now before the House authorizing the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the Parish of Saint John, in the City of Saint John, to sell part of their Real Estate in the City and County of Saint John, may not pass into a Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Grimmer,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to prevent Pedlars, being Foreigners, travelling and selling within this Province without Licence.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, after having agreed to the first Section, proceeded to the second Section thereof, and which is as followeth:—

“ 2. Every pedlar, hawker, or petty chapman, and other trading person or persons so travelling within this Province, shall take a Licence for that purpose from the Treasurer of the Province, or any Deputy Treasurer for the time being, and shall pay unto the said Treasurer, or Deputy, the sum or sums of money above specified for public uses; upon payment thereof, the said Treasurer, or his Deputy, is hereby authorized and required to grant said Licence under his hand and seal, according to the Form A in the Schedule of this Act; and that the said Treasurer, or his Deputy, shall keep a Register of all persons licenced by them respectively under and by virtue of this Act; and shall also keep a distinct account of the moneys received by him under this Act, and shall also demand and receive therefor from the applicant one half dollar for every such Licence as aforesaid.”

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Tilley.	Mr. Glasier,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Mr. Skinner,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Farris,	Mr. Meahan,	M'Phelim,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan.	Lindsay,	Costigan,	Crocker,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Munro,	Young,	Cudlip.
Mr. Kerr,	Anglin,		
Williston,	W. J. Gilbert,		
Landry,	S. H. Gilbert,		
M'Clelan,	Fisher,		
Smith,	Ryan,		
Stevens,	Grimmer,		
Stiles,	Gillmor,		
Beveridge,	Boyd.		
Scovil,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the Section agreed to.

A motion was then made—

“That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.”

Upon this question the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Mr. Smith,
Mr. Meahan,	Crocker,
Costigan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Young,	Cudlip.
Skinner.	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Farris,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Munro,
Mr. Kerr,	Montgomery,
Williston,	Anglin,
Landry,	S. H. Gilbert,
Stevens,	Ryan,
Stiles,	Grimmer,
Beveridge,	Gillmor,
Scovil,	Boyd.
Glasier,	

And so this was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then having agreed to the third Section of the Bill, proceeded to the fourth Section thereof, and which is as followeth :—

“4. Any itinerant person trading as aforesaid, who shall be found so trading after the first day of April next contrary to or without such Licence, shall be liable to a fine of — dollars.”

And the Section being sustained—

A motion was made—To fill up the blank with the sum of *thirty dollars*.

To which it was moved as an amendment—That the blank be filled up with the sum of *twenty dollars*.

And the question being taken upon the amended motion, it was decided in the negative; when

The question was put upon the original motion, and the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Anglin,
Mr. Williston,	W. J. Gilbert,
Stiles,	S. H. Gilbert,
Beveridge,	Fisher,
Scovil,	Ryan,
Farris,	Grimmer,
Lindsay,	Gillmor,
Munro,	Boyd.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Mr. Mc'Clan,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Skinner,
Hon. Mr. Mc'Millan,	Smith,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	M'Phelim,
Mr. Kerr,	Crocker,
Meahan,	Stevens,
Costigan,	Glasier,
Landry,	Dr. Dow.
Young,	

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the said sum of *thirty dollars*.

That the Committee then made further progress in the Bill, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz :—

The Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, Chapter 58, ‘Of Rates and Taxes:’”

The Bill relating to securities to be given by Deputy Treasurers in this Province: and

The Bill to provide for Securities to be given by Public Officers in this Province;

Without making any amendments thereto.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the 28th day of February last, to go into consideration of the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Session; when

Mr. Speaker read so much thereof as was addressed to this House, having reference to provision being made for the Public Service.

The Order of the Day being then read by the Clerk, the House according thereto went into consideration of the said Speech; when

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Resolved, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty; and

On like motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Resolved, That the House do on Monday the 9th day of March instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole to consider of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill further to provide for the erection of a Public Hall at Carleton, in the City of Saint John.

Mr. Scovil in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Costigan moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to repeal all the Acts now in force for the preservation of Moose, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 6th March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for King's County to procure a site for a new Shire Town, and to erect County Buildings thereon:

A Bill in addition to an Act intituled "An Act relating to Lands required for Railway purposes:"

A Bill in addition to Chapter 107, Title xxviii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Church of England:"

A Bill relating to Buoys and Beacons:

A Bill to amend Chapter 40, Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office:" and

A Bill to repeal all the Acts now in force for the preservation of Moose, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill further to provide for the erection of a Public Hall at Carleton, in the City of John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cudlip take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker communicated to the House that he had received a note from the Honorable Mr. Watters, a Member for the City of Saint John, requesting leave of absence for a few days upon important business ;

Which was granted.

Mr. Munro, by leave, presented a Petition from Archibald Scott, Senior, Alexander M'Donald, James N. Farley, and ninety others, inhabitants of Glassville, Knowlesville, and Ketchum Settlement, in the County of Carleton, praying that the said Settlements may be erected into a separate Town or Parish ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Farris moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to prevent certain Heads of Departments from receiving expenses of attendance and travelling charges as Members of the General Assembly.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Skinner, by leave, presented a Petition from James T. Steves, M. D., Edwin Bayard, M. D., Charles E. Hatheway, M. D., and sixty six others, Members of the Medical Profession in this Province, praying that all the existing Acts to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery, and to provide a Medical Council of Health, may be repealed ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Skinner moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to repeal certain Acts relating to Medicine and Surgery.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,
The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Judges' Fees in the Supreme Court.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had agreed to the first Section thereof, and which enacts—

“That from and after the first day of next Easter Term, no Judges' Fees whatever shall be taxed in any Bill of Costs, or demanded by or on behalf of any of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this Province ; and that any Ordinance, Statute, or Act of Assembly, by which any fee or charge is directed to be taxed or allowed in any Bill of Costs for such Justices, ‘be repealed, annulled and abolished.’ ”

And the Bill being further debated—

A motion was made—That the said first Section be reconsidered.

And upon the question for the reconsideration, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Scovil,	Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Mr. M'Phelim,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Lindsay,	Mr. Williston,	Stiles,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Munro,	Costigan,	Farris,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Cudlip,	Landry,	Anglin,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Grimmer,	Skinner,	Ryan.
Mr. Beveridge,	Gillmor.	Smith,	

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative ; and the Section again before them.

That the Committee then made progress in the Bill, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to erect a new Parish in the County of Carleton.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Munro,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from Crown Lands.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee proceeding in the consideration of the Bill, had the first Section thereof before them, and which, among other things, enacts as follows :—

“ Provided there be only one application for the same ground the same day, that no one application be for less than _____, or more than _____ square miles, and that the applicant desires the berth without competition.”

The Section being sustained—

A motion was made—To fill up the first blank with the word “ one,” being the minimum quantity of land for which application can be made.

Upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Mr. Beveridge,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Dr. Dow,	Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Munro,
Mr. Meahan,	Anglin,	Hon. Mr. Perley,	Montgomery,
Young,	W. J. Gilbert,	Mr. Williston,	S. H. Gilbert,
Skinner,	Fisher,	Costigan,	Boyd.
Smith,	Ryan,	Farris,	
M'Phelim,	Cudlip,		
Crocker,	Gillmor.		
Stiles,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank thus filled up.

It was then moved—That the second blank be filled up with the word “*six*,” being the maximum quantity of land for which application may be made.

Upon the question for adopting this motion, it was also carried in the affirmative; and that blank being thus filled up, the Section was agreed to.

The Committee then proceeded to the third Section of the Bill, and which is as followeth:—

“3. That the general annual sale of Lumber Berths under License the previous year, shall take place by Public Auction in the month of July in each and every year, under such regulations as are or shall be made by the Governor in Council; such general annual sale to include all Licenses granted under this Act, either to the first applicant, or by auction prior to the first day of May in each and every year in which such general annual sale shall take place, except as hereinafter provided.”

And upon the question for adopting this Section, the Committee divided, and it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then having made further progress in the Bill, he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 7th March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to prevent certain Heads of Departments from receiving expenses of attendance and travelling charges as Members of the General Assembly: and

A Bill to repeal certain Acts relating to Medicine and Surgery.

On motion of Mr. Costigan,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to repeal all the Acts now in force for the preservation of Moose, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Mr. S. H. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Cudlip, by leave, presented a Petition from the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Saint John, praying that the European and North American Railway may be extended to a Deep Water Terminus in the said City; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the Parish of Saint John, in the City of Saint John, to sell part of their Real Estate in the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their further consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to Chapter 107, Title xxviii, of the Revised Statutes, “Of the Church of England.”

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to erect a new Parish in the County of Carleton.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lindsay take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of Mr. Munro,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to an Act to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed in the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend the Law relating to Sick and Disabled Seamen.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill requiring persons elected or appointed Constables, to give security before entering on the duties of the office.

Mr. Grimmer in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.”

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

On motion of Mr. Munro,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from Crown Lands.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copy of the Petition of Dillon P. Myers, a Railway Contractor, lately presented to the Government, praying an investigation into, and an adjustment of his claims.

Ordered, That Mr. Kerr, Mr. Gillmor, and Mr. Stevens, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend Chapter 40, Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office."

Mr. Scovil in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay,

Resolved, That copies of all Bills and Petitions now before the House, or which may hereafter be introduced or presented during the present Session, having for their object the placing of certain Roads on the Great Road establishment, be furnished to the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Smith,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency may be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all Correspondence between His Excellency and the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Forces in this Province, relating to the Riot at or near Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in the month of October last, and the removal of Troops in consequence thereof; also a copy of all Minutes of Council and Correspondence between His Excellency and the Executive Council on the subject; also copies of all Despatches sent by His Excellency to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, as well as copies of all Despatches received from His Grace relative thereto; also copies of all Communications between His Excellency and the Sheriffs of the Counties of Charlotte, York, and Carleton; also copies of all other Correspondence between His Excellency and any other person in connection with such Riot and the removal of Troops from Fredericton to Woodstock.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith, Mr. Boyd, and Mr. Munro, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock,

Monday, 9th March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Sick and Disabled Seamen. ●

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to repeal all the Acts now in force for the preservation of Moose, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Costigan take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the Parish of Saint John, in the City of Saint John, to sell part of their Real Estate in the City and County of Saint John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Skinner take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in addition to an Act to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Munro take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from Crown Lands.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Munro also take this Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of Mr. Young,

Ordered, That a Bill before the House—For the encouragement of the Sea and River Fisheries—be referred to the Committee on Trade to examine and report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to repeal certain Acts relating to Medicine and Surgery.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Vail,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, the first Section thereof was under their consideration, and which is as followeth :—

“1. That the term of study for a Student at Law be four years, and when the Student is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick the term be reduced to three years.”

To which it was moved as an amendment—

To expunge the words “the University of New Brunswick,” and substitute those “any authorized University or College.”

And the question being taken upon the proposed amendment, it was carried in the affirmative; and

The question being put for adopting the Section as amended, when the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Crocker,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Beveridge,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Scovil,
Mr. Williston,	Glasier,
Vail,	Farris,
Meahan,	Lindsay,
Landry,	Dr. Dow,
Young,	Anglin,
M'Clelan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Smith,	Boyd,
M'Phelim,	Ryan.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Stevens,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Stiles,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Munro,
Mr. Kerr,	Montgomery,
Skinner,	S. H. Gilbert.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the Section, as amended, agreed to.

That the Committee then having gone through the Bill, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the 5th day of March instant, to go into Committee of the whole in consideration of a Supply to be granted to Her Majesty; and

On like motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Resolved, That the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be referred to the Committee.

The Order of the Day being then read, the House according thereto resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee proceeding in the matter referred for their consideration, after the Speech of His Excellency being first read, had passed the following Resolution :—

Resolved, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Resolution reported from the Committee being then read a first and second times at the Clerk's Table—

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,
Resolved, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution—That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty; and

On like motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,
Ordered, That the House do on Thursday next the 12th day of March instant, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

On motion of Mr. W. J. Gilbert,
The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for simultaneous Elections throughout the Province of Members to serve in the General Assembly.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Williston,
The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend the Law relating to Sick and Disabled Seamen.

Mr. Grimmer in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Young,

Ordered, That the House do on Friday the 13th day of March instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the 28th day of February last, communicating certain Despatches and other documents upon the subject of the establishment of a Free Port at Gaspe.

On motion of Mr. Grimmer,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to prevent Pedlars, being Foreigners, travelling and selling in this Province without Licence.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same under the Title of—

A Bill to prevent Pedlars, being non-residents in this Province, travelling and selling without Licence.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill, as amended, engrossed under the amended Title.

The House adjourned until Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 11th March, 1863.*Prayers.*

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Vail take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to prevent Pedlars, being non-residents in this Province, travelling and selling without Licence.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Grimmer take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Buoys and Beacons.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Steadman,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in further amendment of Chapter 40, Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office."

Mr. Grimmer in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, proceeded therein to the third and last Section thereof, and which is as followeth:—

"3. That there shall be payable on all Newspapers sent by Post in New Brunswick, (except Newspapers posted by the Publishers thereof,) a rate by Postage of one cent on each Newspaper; so much of the thirteenth Section of Chapter 40, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the Post Office,' as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed."

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. M'Clelan,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Skinner,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Munro,
Mr. Meahan,	Boyd.
Young,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Scovil,
Mr. Williston,	Dr. Dow,
Vail,	Anglin,
Costigan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Landry,	S. H. Gilbert,
Smith,	Fisher,
M'Phelim,	Ryan,
Crocker,	Cudlip,
Stiles,	Gillmor.
Beveridge,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative, and the Section expunged.

That the Committee then having gone through the Bill, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with an Address of the 7th day of March instant, requesting copies of all Despatches, Correspondence, and other documents relative to the Riot at or near Richmond in the month of October last, and the sending of Troops to Woodstock at the time of such Riot, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would reply by Message.

Mr. Kerr, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with an Address of the 7th day of March instant, requesting to be laid before the House, copy of the Petition of Dillon P. Myers, for an investigation into and adjustment of his claim for services as a Railway Contractor, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That the wishes of the House should be complied with.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Charlotte County Bank, praying that no Legislative interference may be had relative to the affairs of the said Bank, for the reasons therein stated; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Anglin, by leave, presented a Petition from William Olive, William C. Dunham, J. C. Littlehale, Samuel Clark, and James Quinton, Esquires, together with one hundred and thirty eight others, inhabitants of Carleton, in the City of Saint John, praying that no Bill may pass to amend the Act to authorize the extension of King Street, in that place; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act for establishing a Police Force in the Town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland.”

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Munro,

Ordered, That the Petition of Stephen G. Burpee, George S. Hartly, James A. Phillips, and others, inhabitants of the Counties of Carleton and Victoria, presented to the House on the 14th day of February last; as also the Petition of George T. Hartley, Esquire, Hugh Harrison, Amos Gallop, and others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Woodstock and Northampton, in the said County of Carleton, presented to the House on the 28th of the same month, relative to the manner in which the Salmon Fishing is practised in the River Saint John, and which Petitions were ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee on Fisheries to report thereon.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 12th March, 1863.
Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill relating to Buoys and Beacons.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill in further amendment of Chapter 40, Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Steadman take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,
The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to continue and amend "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue," and the several Acts in amendment thereof.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and after having agreed to the first Section, proceeded to the second Section thereof, which, among other things, goes to impose the following rate of Duties upon all Wines imported into this Province, that is to say—

"Upon Wines costing \$2 per gallon and upwards, 90 cents per gallon; Wines costing \$1 per gallon and upwards, and less than \$2 per gallon, 80 cents per gallon; Wines costing \$1 per gallon, 30 cents per gallon."

When it was moved—To expunge so much of the said Section as is above recited, and substitute as follows:—

"Upon Wines costing \$2 per gallon and upwards, 90 cents per gallon; Wines costing \$1.50 per gallon and less than \$2 per gallon, 80 cents per gallon; Wines costing \$1 per gallon and upwards, and less than \$1.50 per gallon, 60 cents; Wines costing less than \$1 per gallon, 30 cents per gallon."

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, it was decided in the negative.

And the question being then put upon the Section, it was carried in the affirmative, and the same agreed to.

That the Committee then proceeding in the Bill, the following Section was moved to be added thereto:—

"That all Hemp imported into this Province be exempt from all Duty."

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Mr. M'Clelan,
Skinner,

Mr. Cudlip.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Stiles,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Beveridge,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Scovil,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Farris,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Munro,
Mr. Kerr,	Anglin.
Williston,	W. J. Gilbert,
Meahan,	Fisher,
Young,	Ryan,
Smith,	Grimmer,
M'Phelim,	Boyd.
Crocker,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then having gone through the several Sections, and after making some amendments to the Bill, had agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill to continue and amend "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue," and the several Acts in amendment thereof, and to make further provision for raising a Revenue.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill to continue an Act intituled "An Act to provide for the attendance and examination on oath of Witnesses before the Legislature or Committees thereof;" and

The Bill further to provide for the erection of a Public Hall at Carleton, in the City of John;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And he further informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill to repeal an Act intituled "An Act for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town of Saint Andrews,"

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Council to this Bill were severally read a first time, and are as follow:—

At A strike out the words "the said Act," and insert the words "An Act of Assembly passed in the eleventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty intituled 'An Act to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town Plat of Saint Andrews.'"

At B in the Title insert the words "to provide."

At C in the Title insert the word "Plat."

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

Whereas it is the opinion of this House that the continuation of Grants to denominational and private Schools and Academies has had the effect of

creating and encouraging sectarian jealousies, and has not been attended with that amount of benefit which should be commensurate with the amounts annually granted for such purposes; therefore

Resolved, That the sums so granted to denominational and private Schools and Academies be reduced by twenty five per cent. of such annual grants, and that such reduction be continued to be made for the space of four years commencing in May 1864, and continue until the whole amount of said grants be cleared off.

And upon the question for adopting the said Resolution, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Mr. Stevens, Stiles, Beveridge, Farris, Munro,	Mr. Ryan, Cudlip, Grimmer, Boyd.
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NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley, Hon. Mr. Johnson, Hon. Mr. M'Millan, Hon. Mr. Steadman, Hon. Mr. Hatheway, Hon. Mr. Perley, Mr. Kerr, Williston, Meahan,	Mr. Young, Skinner, Smith, M'Phelim, Crocker, Anglin, W. J. Gilbert, Gillmor.
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Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Stevens moved for leave to bring in—A Bill for the further protection of Sheep from Dogs.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 13th March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill for the further protection of Sheep from Dogs: also

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—

The Bill to repeal an Act intituled "An Act for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town of Saint Andrews."

Ordered, That this Bill, as amended by the Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Stevens,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in amendment of the Law relating to certain actions for loss of services.

Mr. Scovil in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message:—

“ New Brunswick.

“ *Message to the House of Assembly, 13th March, 1863.*

“ ARTHUR H. GORDON.

“ His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, the Report of Lieutenant Colonel Crowder, Adjutant General of Militia, dated 2nd February 1863. A. H. G.”

See Appendix.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to explain and amend an Act intituled “An Act to regulate proceedings against Members of the General Assembly,” and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. S. H. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, the first Section thereof was under their consideration, and which is as followeth:—

“ 1. That from and after the passing of this Act, no Member of the General Assembly shall have or be entitled to claim any privilege from arrest of his body, under and by virtue of any Civil process or processes, for the mere payment of money, lawfully issuing forth of any competent Court in this Province, except only so far as such arrest may interfere with his personal attendance in General Assembly, in cases whereon meetings of the same may be legally proclaimed for despatch of business; and no member of the General Assembly of this Province shall be hereafter entitled to any privilege of or from arrest of his body, by virtue of any such Civil process, except from the day of the date of such Proclamation of meeting of the General Assembly for despatch of business, during the sitting of the same, to the time of the prorogation thereof, and thence while such Member is returning, or *bona fide* reasonably and without any unnecessary delay preparing to return to his place of residence, during which period no Sheriff or other officer shall presume to arrest the body of any Member of the General Assembly, by virtue of any Civil process, or any process for the mere non-payment of money, issuing out of any Court in this Province.”

And upon the question being put for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Beveridge,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Mr. M'Phelim.
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Scovil,		
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Glazier,		
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Farris,		
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Lindsay,		
Mr. Kerr,	Munro,		
Williston,	Dr. Dow,		
Vail,	Anglin,		
Meahan,	W. J. Gilbert,		
Landry,	Ryan,		
Young,	Cudlip,		
Skinner,	Gillmor,		
Smith,	Boyd.		
Stiles,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the Section agreed to.

That the Committee then proceeded to the consideration of the second Section; when the following was moved—

“Resolved, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.”

And upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Stevens,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Beveridge,
Mr. Meahan,	Glazier,
McClan,	Fisher,
McPhelim,	Ryan.
Crocker,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Scovil,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Farris,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Munro,
Mr. Kerr,	Dr. Dow,
Williston,	Anglin,
Vail,	W. J. Gilbert,
Landry,	Cudlip,
Young,	Grimmer,
Smith,	Gillmor,
Stiles,	Boyd.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then made progress in the Bill, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend the Act 24th Victoria, Chapter 19, imposing a Tax on unimproved granted Lands.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 14th March, 1863.

Prayers.

According to the Order of yesterday, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—the Bill to repeal an Act intituled “An Act for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town of Saint Andrews,”—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Boyd return the Bill with the amendments to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to provide for the settlement of certain claims on this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Young,

Whereas this House has been informed that the Honorable Robert Gordon, a Member of the Legislative Council, and for several years a Member of this

House, died in this City this morning; and whereas the lamented Gentleman, in discharging his various public duties, deservedly gained the esteem and confidence of the people of this Province; therefore

Resolved, That the House, as a manifestation of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Gordon, do now adjourn until morning next at 10 o'clock.

And the question being put for adopting the said Resolution, the House divided, and it was carried in the affirmative; when

Mr. Young moved—That the blank be filled up with “Wednesday.”

To which Mr. Williston moved as an amendment—That the same be filled up with “Monday.”

Upon the question being taken on the amended motion, the House divided—

YEAS 12.

NAYS 16.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question being then put upon the original motion for “Wednesday,” when the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Watters,	Mr. M'Phelim,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Mr. Munro,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Stevens,	Hon. Mr. Perley,	Anglin,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Stiles,	Mr. Kerr,	W. J. Gilbert,
Mr. Meahan,	Dr. Dow,	Williston,	S. H. Gilbert,
Landry,	Fisher,	Smith,	Cudlip,
Young,	Boyd.	Beveridge,	Grimmer,
M'Clelan,		Scovil,	Gillmor.
		Lindsay,	

And so this was also decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Smith,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence between His Excellency and His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, since the 1st day of January A. D. 1862, relating to His Excellency's salary, and the amount thereof; also copies of all Memoranda and Correspondence between His Excellency and his Council upon the same subject.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith, Mr. Williston, and Mr. W. J. Gilbert, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 16th March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to provide for the settlement of certain claims on this Province.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to continue and amend “An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue,” and the several Acts in amendment thereof, and to make further provision for raising a Revenue.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Mr. Ryan moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to place the Road from Penobsquis Railway Station, through Mechanics' Settlement via Moore's Mills, passing Bennett's, to Salmon River, on the Great Road establishment.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to increase the Representation of the several Counties therein mentioned.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Kerr moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive-Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Documents, viz:—

Report from W. Brydone Jack, Esquire, D. C. L., President of "The University of New Brunswick," of the educational state of that Institution, as also of the Collegiate School, for the year 1862; and

Detailed Account of the Registrar of the University, shewing the Income and Expenditures during the same period.

See Appendix.

Report from Robert Shives, Esquire, Government Emigration Officer at Saint John, for the year 1862.

See Appendix.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures by the Commissioners of the General Public Hospital at Saint John, made up to 31st December 1862.

See Appendix.

Returns from the following Banks and other Incorporated Companies, viz:—

New Brunswick Bank, made up to first Monday of January 1863:

Commercial Bank, made up to 21st February 1863:

Saint Stephen's Bank, for periods ending 7th July 1862, and 5th January 1863:

Westmorland Bank, for periods ending 7th July 1862, and 5th January 1863:

Central Fire Insurance Company—Return shewing the state thereof on the 3rd March 1863.

See Appendix.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the 9th day of March instant, to go into Committee of the whole in consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty; which Order was adjourned over from time to time to this day by operation of the 23rd Rule of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee proceeding in the business referred to them, had passed the following Resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That Three thousand and ninety dollars and sixty three cents, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to meet advances made by the Board of Works in the completion of the Lunatic Asylum.

2. *Resolved*, That Nine hundred and twelve dollars and twenty five cents, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to refund advances made during the year 1862, for services in excess of unforeseen expenses.—

See Statement page 60 of Journal of this Session.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to provide for the Officers and Contingent Expenses of the Legislature; including Legislative Library and Printing.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and forty dollars, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to provide for the Clerk of the Crown, Ushers of the Supreme Court and Equity Court, and Chambers.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty eight thousand eight hundred and thirty five dollars, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to defray the expenses of the Collection and Protection of the Revenue, and of the Controller and Customs Department.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty two thousand five hundred dollars, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to meet any deficiency of Revenue in the Post Office Department.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and that the House do on Wednesday next the 18th instant, again go into Committee of the whole and resume the consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

On motion of Mr. Desbrisay,

Resolved, That the Committee appointed on the 25th day of February last, to examine into matters connected with the Crown Land Department, shall have all the powers, rights, and privileges conferred by the first and second Sections of an Act passed in the twenty third year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to provide for the attendance and examination on oath of Witnesses before the Legislature or Committees thereof," and the same are delegated to such Committee by this Resolution.

To which, after some debate being had, Mr. Kerr moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole of the Resolution after the word “*Resolved*,” and substitute as followeth:—

“That the Report of the Crown Land Department, laid before this House on the 25th February last by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, be referred to the Select Committee appointed on the said 25th February, to whom should be referred all matters connected with the Crown Land Department; and further, that the said Committee be authorized to enquire into the management of the said Department.”

The matter being then further debated; when

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Ordered, That the consideration of the said Resolution, as well as the amendment moved thereto, be adjourned over until Wednesday next the 18th instant, and that the House do at the hour of eleven o'clock, a. m. on that day, resume the debate thereon.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

Whereas this House has been informed that the Funeral of the Honorable the late Robert Gordon, a Member of the Legislative Council, and for several years a Member of this House, will take place in this City to-morrow; therefore

Resolved, That this House, as a manifestation of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Gordon, do now adjourn until Wednesday next.

Upon the question for adopting the Resolution, the House divided, and it was carried in the affirmative; when

The House accordingly adjourned until Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 18th March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to place the Road from Penobsquis Railway Station, through Mechanics' Settlement via Moore's Mills, passing Bennett's, to Salmon River, on the Great Road establishment: and

A Bill to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland.

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled “An Act in amendment and consolidation of the Laws relating to Highways.”

Mr. Grimmer in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, the first Section thereof was under their consideration, and which is as followeth:—

“1. The sixteenth Section of an Act passed in the 25th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled ‘An Act in amendment and consolidation of the Laws relating to Highways,’ be and the same is hereby repealed.”

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Beveridge,	Hon. Mr. Perley,	Mr. Stiles,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Scovil,	Mr. Landry,	Glasier,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Lindsay,	Young,	Farris,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Munro,	M'Clelan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Montgomery,	Smith,	Gillmor,
Mr. Kerr,	DesBrisay,	Stevens,	Boyd.
Williston,	Anglin,		
Meahan,	Ryan,		
M'Phelim,	Cudlip.		

And so it was carried in the affirmative; and this Section being agreed to—

The Committee proceeded to the second Section, and which is as followeth:—

“ 2. All divided or undivided Estates of females, minors, and non-residents, shall be assessed in the same ratio as the Estates of residents, to be levied and collected as provided in and by the 17th Section of the Act to which this is an amendment, and to be paid to the Commissioners of the Parish in which such Estate is situate, in proportion to the assessment made on such Estate, to be by them applied in repairing the Roads or Streets in such Parishes; any assessment on the property of females or minors may be paid in labour, by substitute.”

To which an amendment was moved—To add thereto the following Previso:—

“ Provided nevertheless, that this Act shall not apply to or affect the proprietors of any Island property in the River Saint John, in Queen's County.”

And upon the question for adopting the said proposed amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. M'Clelan,	Mr. Farris,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Lindsay,
Smith,	W. J. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Munro,
Scovil,	S. H. Gilbert.	Hon. Mr. Watters,	Montgomery,
Glasier,		Hon. Mr. Perley,	Dr. Dow,
		Mr. Kerr,	DesBrisay,
		Williston,	Anglin,
		Meahan,	Ryan,
		Landry,	Cudlip,
		Young,	Gillmor,
		Stevens,	Boyd.
		Stiles,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

And the question being then taken upon the original Section, it was agreed to.

That the following was then moved to be added to the Bill, and to stand as a third Section, viz:—

“ That Wilderness Lands subject to the Tax of one cent per acre, shall be exempted from the operation of this Act.”

Upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Stevens,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Glasier,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	W. J. Gilbert,
Mr. Young,	Grimmer,
M'Clelan,	Boyd.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Mr. Scovil,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Farris,
Mr. Kerr,	Lindsay,
Williston,	Munro,
Meahan,	DesBrisay,
Landry,	Anglin,
Smith,	S. H. Gilbert,
M'Phelim,	Cudlip.
Beveridge,	

And so this was also decided in the negative.

It was then moved—That the following be added, and to stand as a third Section to the Bill, viz :—

“ When any person residing in a sub-district makes application to the Surveyor of the said sub-district, he may pay the amount of his assessment in money in lieu of labour ; such Surveyor shall expend the money so paid in his sub-district, and shall account for the same to the Commissioner or Commissioners in his general return of the year, with proper vouchers.”

Upon the question for adopting this as an additional Section, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Mr. Scovil,
Mr. Landry,	Glasier,
Young,	Farris,
M'Clelan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Stiles,	Ryan.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. M'Phelim,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Munro,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	DesBrisay,
Mr. Kerr,	Gillmor.
Meahan,	

And so this was decided in the negative.

It was then moved—That the question on the Section last proposed, and now negatived, be reconsidered ; and

Upon this question being put, it was carried in the affirmative, and the said proposed Section being again before the Committee—

It was moved to add the following proviso thereto :—

“ Provided that no Overseer of Roads shall expend any money so paid on either Roads or Bridges within his district, without the consent of the Commissioner or Commissioners being first had and obtained.”

And upon the question for adopting this amendment being decided in the negative—

The question was again put upon the original Section as proposed to be added to the Bill, when the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Perley,	Mr. Scovil,
Mr. Landry,	Glasier,
Young,	Farris,
M'Clelan,	Munro,
Stevens,	W. J. Gilbert,
Stiles,	S. H. Gilbert,
Beveridge,	Ryan.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Dr. Dow,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	DesBrisay,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Anglin,
Mr. Kerr,	Cudlip,
Williston,	Gillmor,
Meahan,	Boyd.
M'Phelim,	

And so this was again decided in the negative.

A motion was then made—

“That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.”

Upon this question, the Committee again divided—

YEAS 12.

NAYS 15.

And this was also decided in the negative.

That the Committee then having gone through the Bill, after making an amendment thereto, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

The House resumed the consideration of the Resolution in reference to the Crown Land Department, submitted by Mr. DesBrisay on Monday last, the Debate on which was adjourned over to this day, viz :—

“*Resolved*, That the Committee appointed on the 25th day of February last, to examine into matters connected with the Crown Land Department, shall have all the powers, rights and privileges conferred by the first and second Sections of ‘An Act to provide for the attendance and examination on oath of Witnesses before the Legislature or Committees thereof,’ and the same are delegated to such Committee by this Resolution;”—and to which Mr. Kerr had moved as an amendment—

To expunge the whole thereof, and substitute as follows :—

“*Resolved*, That the Report of the Crown Land Department, laid before this House on the 25th February last by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, be referred to the Select Committee appointed on the said 25th February, to whom should be referred all matters connected with the Crown Land Department; and further, that the said Committee be authorized to enquire into the management of the said Department.”

The Debate being concluded, and the question taken upon the amended motion, it was adopted by the House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole, and resume the consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee proceeding further in the business referred to them, had passed the following Resolutions :—

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the construction and repairs of the Bye Roads of the Province.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to provide for the repairs of the Great Roads of the Province, and Bridges thereon.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand six hundred dollars, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for repairs and maintenance of Public Buildings, and furniture for Lunatic Asylum.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to provide Steam Communication between Shediac and Prince Edward Island, and Shediac and Ports on the North Shore.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and that the House do to-morrow again go into Committee of the whole and resume the consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Scovil, by leave, presented a Petition from William Freeze, Junior, Esquire, John H. Wilson, M. D., James J. M. Scovil, and forty six others, freeholders and inhabitants of the Parishes of Springfield and Studholm, in King's County, praying that a Bill before the House, for the alteration of the Division Line between those Parishes, may pass into a Law ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with an Address of the 14th instant, requesting to be laid before the House, copies of Correspondence between His Excellency and His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and other Correspondence relating to the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That the wishes of the House should be complied with.

Mr. Grimmer moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in amendment of an Act to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands, to provide a Fund for opening of Roads and building Bridges in the Parishes in which the Lands lie.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 19th March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill in amendment of an Act to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands, to provide a Fund for opening of Roads and building Bridges in the Parishes in which the Lands lie.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled "An Act in amendment and consolidation of the Laws relating to Highways.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Kerr take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

The Honorable Mr. Perley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to regulate sales by weight.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Grimmer moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in addition to an Act intituled “An Act in amendment of and in addition to certain Chapters of Title viii, of the Revised Statutes, ‘Of the local government of Counties, Towns, and Parishes.’”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill requiring Justices of the Peace to make due return of Lists of Defaulters in payment of Rates placed in their hands for collection.

Mr. Scovil in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of Mr. Lindsay,

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. Smith, do compose the said Committee.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty’s Executive Council, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message:—

“**New Brunswick.**”

“*Message to the House of Assembly, 19th March, 1863.*”

“ARTHUR H. GORDON.

“His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in compliance with an Address from the House of Assembly, lays before the House the following Papers and Correspondence on the subject of the apprehended disturbance on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway near Woodstock, in the month of October last:—

1. The Manager of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway to the High Sheriff of Carleton, 24th October 1863 :
2. Sheriff Dibblee to Mr. Fulton, 24th October, (Telegram) :
3. Mr. Fulton to the Lieutenant Governor, 24th October, (Telegram) :
4. The Lieutenant Governor to Sheriff Dibblee, 24th October, (Telegram) :
5. The Lieutenant Governor to Mr. Fulton, 24th October, (Telegram) :
6. Sheriff Dibblee to the Lieutenant Governor, 24th October, (Telegram) :
7. The Lieutenant Governor to Sheriff Dibblee, 24th October, (Telegram) :
8. Sheriff Dibblee to the Lieutenant Governor, 24th October, (Telegram) :
9. The Lieutenant Governor to Colonel Cole, 24th October :
10. The Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Cole, to Mr. Osburn, 27th October :
11. The Lieutenant Governor to Colonel Cole, 31st October :
12. Colonel Cole to the Lieutenant Governor, 3rd November :
13. The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 10th November: (with three Enclosures) :

14. Sheriff Dibblee to Mr. Fulton, 15th November :
 15. The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor, 6th December :
 16. Minute of the Lieutenant Governor for the Executive Council, 13th March 1863.

A. H. G."

The Documents communicated by this Message were read at the Clerk's Table, and are as followeth :—

RIOT AT OR NEAR RICHMOND.

1.

The Manager of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway to the High Sheriff of Carleton.

Woodstock, 24th October, 1862.

SIR,—The workmen in the employ of Messrs. Walker, Johnston & Co. have blockaded the track at Eel River and Woodstock Road Stations, thereby detaining three of the Company's locomotives, and stopping the entire traffic on this Railway, north of Canterbury. They openly expressed to me their determination to burn and destroy the locomotives, station-buildings, and bridges, &c. the property of the Company, unless Walker & Co. paid their wages this week.

Under these circumstances I apply to you for assistance to protect the Company's property, and open the line for traffic, and would suggest for this purpose that the Charlotte Volunteers be sent by train to Eel River, and the Carleton Volunteers to Woodstock Road Station.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed)

HENRY OSBURN, *Manager.*

F. R. J. Dibblee, Esq. High Sheriff, Carleton.

2.

TELEGRAM.

Sheriff Dibblee to Mr. Fulton.

Woodstock, 24th October, 1862.

Mr. Osburn, Manager of Railway, has applied to me for assistance to protect Company's property. Will His Excellency order Charlotte Whitlock Company, by train to Eel River, and Woodstock Volunteers to Woodstock Station. Please answer instantly.

F. R. J. DIBBLEE, *Sheriff.*

To Mr. R. Fulton, Assistant Provincial Secretary.

3.

TELEGRAM.

Mr. Fulton to Lieutenant Governor.

Fredericton, 24th October, 1862.

Sheriff telegraphs—"Osburn applies for assistance. Will Governor order Whitlock's Company, Charlotte, by train to Eel River, and Woodstock Volunteers to Woodstock Station. Make instant answer."

R. FULTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Saint John.

4.

TELEGRAM.

The Lieutenant Governor to Sheriff Dibblee.

Saint John, 24th October, 1862.

For what purpose is assistance asked? Is it to recover possession of what is in the hands of the navvies or to protect property threatened by them? Answer immediately to me at Saint John. I will not give any authority without knowing this.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

Sheriff Dibblee.

5.

TELEGRAM.

The Lieutenant Governor to Mr. Fulton.

Saint John, October 24th.

Have telegraphed Dibblee to know object for which assistance is required. Will not employ Volunteers. If required for protection of property threatened, will send Regulars.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

R. Fulton, Esq.

6.

TELEGRAM.

Sheriff Dibblee to the Lieutenant Governor.

Woodstock, 24th October, 1862.

The assistance is required to get possession of three engines and trains now detained by force, and protect buildings and other property of Company, which the navvies openly threaten to burn. Navvies four hundred strong.

F. R. J. DIBBLEE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

7.

TELEGRAM.

The Lieutenant Governor to Sheriff Dibblee.

Saint John, 24th October.

Cannot sanction employment of Volunteers to recover the property detained. Swear in special Constables to protect the property threatened. Captain Moody will be in Woodstock early to-morrow morning. I shall be there before night.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

Sheriff Dibblee.

8.

TELEGRAM.

Sheriff Dibblee to the Lieutenant Governor.

Woodstock, 24th October.

Shall carry out your orders, but any number of special Constables I can raise, will be inefficient without being armed.

F. R. J. DIBBLEE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

9.

The Lieutenant Governor to Colonel Cole.

Saint John, 24th October, 1862.

SIR,—The High Sheriff of the County of Carleton has reported to me, that he has been called upon by the Manager of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company, to recover certain locomotive engines illegally detained by the workmen on the Railroad, about 10 miles from Woodstock, and to protect other property belonging to the Company, threatened with destruction by the same parties.

The Sheriff informs me that he is powerless to enforce the law, and appeals to me for aid.

Under these circumstances, as it may become necessary to make use of the Military in support of the Civil Power, I have to direct you to move such a force as you may consider sufficient to Woodstock, in order to be near the spot where their services will be required, if required at all. The number of the workmen who have risen to detain the engines, is about 400, some of whom are said to be armed.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON, *Lieut. Gov.*

Colonel Cole, Commanding Troops in New Brunswick, &c. &c.

10.

The Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Cole to Mr. Osburn.

Woodstock, 27th October, 1862.

SIR,—The High Sheriff of Carleton has informed us that you have applied to him for assistance, to enable you to recover the control of three locomotive engines which the labourers employed in completing the works on the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad refuse to permit to leave the Station at Richmond Corner.

The High Sheriff fears that no force at his command will be sufficient to accomplish the desired object, and that he may be compelled to demand Military aid.

Under these circumstances, we feel it to be a duty to express to you the views we entertain with respect to the state of things that has arisen in this neighbourhood.

The engines were detained by the workmen, in the hopes of compelling the payment of wages due to them by the Contractors, and withheld from them for many months.

They argue, however unreasonably, that the line is theirs, as they have not been paid for its construction; and they refuse to permit the engines to traverse what they imagine to be their property, until they have received payment. They have committed no outrage on any person, nor have they destroyed or damaged any property. For men, some of whom have starving families to maintain, and who are suffering under a keen sense of wrong, their conduct, though illegal, has not been marked by any of that violence which might not unreasonably have been anticipated.

We cannot but consider that the injustice done to the men, is in a great measure owing to the mode in which the Company you represent has paid the Contractor, viz. in Bonds, which he states cannot be disposed of by him, except at a heavy loss, and which certainly cannot without difficulty be converted into money. The want of Cash in the Contractor's hands is, it appears to us, the primary cause of the misfortune; nor can we fail to notice, that the fact of the men being unpaid, must for a long period have been known to you.

We consider that the Company are morally bound to see that the men employed in constructing their line, are not cheated of their due by the persons they employ. We are given to understand, that every Railway Company in England would have acknowledged, and in similar cases has acknowledged, such obligation. We do not conceive the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company would entertain other views of what is morally just; and we consider that you, as their agent and representative in this country, would be fully borne out in undertaking on their behalf, not the payment of the men, but their protection from fraud on the part of the Contractor you employ, and a guarantee of their ultimate receipt of what is their due.

We consider also that, setting aside all questions of abstract right and justice, the course we recommend is that which will most conduce to the interests of the Company itself. It seems to be universally admitted, that on such an engagement being made, no objection will be made to the removal of the engines, and the renewal of traffic on the Line; whilst should the men not feel that their wages will one day be paid, although it is true that the engines may be removed by force, the interruption of all traffic north of Canterbury, must be a serious loss to the Company; and the subsequent destruction of its property will probably be great; for it is manifestly impossible in this country, for any Civil or Military Force to guard a lengthened line of Railway, for an indefinite period. We say nothing of the danger to the public tranquillity, or to the lives of the officers of the Company, and of the passengers by the trains, should these attempt to continue running.

We hold that by refusing to assure the men that you will protect their rights, whilst you insist upon your own, you take a course inconsistent with substantial justice, dangerous to the public peace, and most prejudicial to the interests of the Company you represent. We cannot prevent you from taking what steps you choose to recover full possession of property, the control of which is undoubtedly at present illegally denied you. The Law will support you in your claim, and you may place its officers in such a position as to compel us, however reluctantly, to uphold its supremacy by Military force; but we should not discharge our duty were we not unequivocally to state, that in such a case we shall consider you to be morally responsible for the deplorable consequences which may ensue.

We have, &c

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON, *Lieut. Governor.*
J. A. COLE, *Brevet Colonel, Commanding*
Troops in New Brunswick.

Henry Osburn, Esq. Manager N. B. & Canada Railway.

11.

The Lieutenant Governor to Colonel Cole.

Woodstock, 31st October, 1862.

SIR,—The necessity for the presence of a Military Force in this Town appears to me to have now terminated, and I have therefore the honor to apprise you that, so far as aid to the Civil power is concerned, the Troops now in Woodstock may safely return to Fredericton whenever you think proper to give orders for their so doing.

I have &c.

(Signed)

ARTEUR H. GORDON,
Lieut. Governor.

Colonel COLE, Commanding Troops in New Brunswick.

12.

Colonel Cole to the Lieutenant Governor.

Fredericton, 3rd November, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, acting on your letter of the 31st ult., the Troops detached to Woodstock, returned to their quarters at Fredericton, on Saturday 1st November.

The conduct of the Soldiers during the week was exceedingly good.

I may perhaps be permitted to thank Your Excellency for having proceeded to the vicinity of an apprehended riot, and for having remained until all probability of the Military being called on ceased.

To your presence and exertions, I attribute the re-opening of the Railway for traffic, without dealing forcibly with the navvies.

I have, &c.

J. COLE, *Bt. Colonel,*
Commanding Troops in New Brunswick.

His Excellency Hon. A. H. GORDON, &c. &c.

13.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 10th November, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE.—On the Friday the 17th ult., a large body of labourers, amounting in number to about four hundred, engaged in the completion of the Railway between St. Andrews and Woodstock, possessed themselves of three locomotive engines, the property of the Railway Company, erected barricades at Eel River and Richmond-Corner Stations, and prohibited all traffic along the line between those points.

2. I received no intelligence of these proceedings until the 23rd ult., when I casually learnt what had occurred from a Gentleman who had just returned from Woodstock.

3. I was at that moment starting for St. John to review the Militia of that City. I however directed the letter, of which I have the honor to enclose a copy, to be written to the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, and I despatched my Aide-de-Camp, Captain H. Moody, to the spot, in order to obtain a full and impartial report on the subject.

4. The following day I received two telegrams of an alarming description from the Sheriff, to the effect that the Railway Company had demanded, through their Manager, the recovery of their engines; that the navigators had threatened, if this were attempted, to destroy the Stations and other property belonging to the Company; that he was unable to enforce the law, and that he wished me to order the Volunteer Companies at Woodstock and St. Andrews, to move to the spot in aid of the Civil power.

5. I felt it my duty to decline to accede to this request for reasons which will, I have no doubt, suggest themselves to Your Grace's mind. Militia Volunteers are, as it appears to me, the most unsuitable force that could well be employed for the prevention and suppression of riot. I entertain on the whole, great respect for their proficiency and conduct as a body, but it is impossible to place perfect confidence in the steadiness and forbearance of every individual Volunteer under circumstances so novel and so trying. When Regular

troops are employed against a mob, it is certain that whatever may be the provocation, no shot will be fired without positive orders, and that firing, if commenced, will cease immediately on command. The same certainly could not be felt in the case of raw Volunteers armed with loaded rifles, and excited by exposure to the assaults and insults of an angry rabble. Moreover, as the appearance of Volunteers would excite less alarm than that of Regulars, they would be less likely to prevent an outbreak by their presence; whilst in the event of a collision taking place, the bad feelings engendered would cause far more lasting mischief to the community, than where the parties to the conflict were strangers to each other, and unlikely to be exposed to any lengthened or familiar contact.

6. The demand of the Sheriff for armed assistance was, however, urgent, and whilst I refused to sanction the employment of Volunteers, and hoped to be able to avoid all necessity for the employment of any force whatever, I yet felt, that should force ultimately be required, I should desire to have efficient aid somewhat nearer at hand than Fredericton, which is nearly 70 miles from the scene of disturbance. I therefore determined to move a Company of the 15th Regiment to Woodstock, where Barracks are still retained by Her Majesty's Government, and which is within a short distance, (about 8 miles,) from the point where their services would be required, if required at all.

7. I determined at the same time to proceed myself to Woodstock, in order to prevent any hasty or injudicious call for the action of Troops on the part of the local Magistrates.

8. Colonel Cole and I accordingly set off from Saint John during the night of Friday 24th, and arrived at Woodstock on the afternoon of the following day, about the same time as 100 men of the 15th Regiment who came from Fredericton by water.

9. Colonel Cole and I lost no time in making ourselves fully acquainted with the state of affairs. It appeared that, though the Company had commenced running Trains over the whole line, the Works between Eel River and Woodstock were still unfinished, and in the Contractors' hands. These Contractors, Messrs. Walker & Johnstone, were paid in Bonds by the Company. These Bonds, instead of being converted into money, were kept by the Contractors in hopes of an advance in their value, whilst their workmen were left unpaid. These workmen had struck, and had prevented the trains running, but had done no damage to the property, and we found reason to believe the apprehensions entertained on this score to be exaggerated.

10. The navigators argued that, having made the line and not having been paid for it, it remained theirs, and that they would not permit the trains to run over their property until they received their due. The Manager of the Company had demanded the release of the engines and cars detained. The navigators had refused to give them up. The Manager had called upon the Sheriff to remove them by force; and the Sheriff, unable to do so by any means at his disposal, had appealed to me for armed assistance.

11. Colonel Cole and I both felt that nothing short of absolute necessity could justify the employment of Military force for such a purpose; whilst we could not but perceive that the Company were in some measure responsible for what had occurred; whilst to insist rigorously on the exaction of their own rights, whilst not even a distant hope was held out to the navigators that they should receive theirs, was hardly consistent with moral justice; we therefore addressed to Mr. Osburn, the Manager of the Railroad, the letter, of which I have the honor to enclose a copy.

12. After a good deal of discussion, Mr. Osburn consented to enter into negotiations with the Contractors, and to suspend his demand for the forcible recovery of the engines, until the effect of an assurance to the men that they would be paid within a fixed period, had been tried and had failed.

13. I need not trouble Your Grace with the details of the negotiations that followed. The reluctance of the Manager and the Commissioner to pledge the Company, (which indeed they had no authority to do); that of the Contractors to give any adequate security for the repayment of the advance made on the Company's behalf; and that of the Banks at Saint John to negotiate the loan required, were all successively overcome, but not without much trouble and discussion, which occupied many days.

14. On Sunday the 26th, an attempt was made to move the engines, which failed, owing to the determined opposition of the navigators, encouraged I regret to say, by farmers and others in the neighbourhood, to whom money was owed by the men, and who had no direct interest in the quarrel. I directed the arrest of two of these men, which was carried into

effect; one however, escaped. I offered a reward for his apprehension, and he has since surrendered.

15. On Friday, October 31, the arrangements were at last concluded. The men were on the following morning informed that their wages would be paid in a short time, and that if the engines were any longer detained, force would be used to recover them, and uphold the supremacy of the Law.

16. There was some disposition on the part of the men to retain the property until their wages were actually paid; but ultimately, both at Richmond and Eel River, they yielded, pulled down the barricades, and permitted the traffic to be resumed.

17. The Troops returned here the following day. Their conduct during the week they were at Woodstock was throughout most exemplary.

18. I have to acknowledge my obligations to Colonel Cole, for having himself accompanied me to Woodstock; and it was a source of great satisfaction to me, to feel that we were cordially agreed with regard to every step taken in this affair. I now enclose a copy of a letter which I have received from Colonel Cole, in which that Officer is good enough to attribute the peaceable settlement of the difficulty to my presence at Woodstock.

19. It is only right that I should add, that when once the Commissioner (the Honble. Captain Robinson, R. N.) and the Manager of the Company, (Mr. Osburn) had been induced to assume the responsibility of guaranteeing the payment of the workmen by the Contractor, their efforts were unremitting to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory issue. I wish I could say as much of the Contractors, Messrs. Walker and Johnson; but I regret to state that these gentlemen appeared entirely insensible to the position in which they were placed by their inability to meet the just demands of those whom they employed, and were apparently entirely indifferent to the consequences which might ensue therefrom.

20. It will probably be necessary to proceed against some of the more prominent leaders in these disorderly proceedings of the navigators; but now that the body of the men are satisfied that their just claims will be attended to, I do not apprehend that the arrest of these men will lead to any disturbance of the public peace.

21. I trust I may be so fortunate as to receive Your Grace's approval of my proceedings in connection with this transaction.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. &c.

[Enclosure No 1.]

Mr. Fulton to Sheriff Dibblee.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 23rd October, 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to inform you, that His Excellency has this morning learned with surprise and regret, that since Friday last, 17th inst. a state of things greatly at variance with the requirements of law and order has existed in the neighbourhood of Woodstock.

His Excellency is informed that from that day all traffic has been suspended on the Saint Andrews and Woodstock Railway, and that at a point about seven miles from the latter place, the rails have been torn up, and the road rendered impassable by a body of men who are further reported to have possessed themselves of the engines, cars, and other property of the Railway Company, which they still detain, whilst apprehensions are said to be entertained of an attack of the same parties on the Station at Canterbury.

Should these statements prove to be correct, His Excellency directs me to remark that he considers it was your duty to report at once, facts of so grave a nature, to the Executive Government, together with a statement of the measures adopted by you to enforce respect for the law, and prevent a breach of the peace, which such proceedings must render but too probable.

His Excellency desires that you will immediately report to me, for His Excellency's information, an account of the actual state of matters, and the steps that you have taken or are about taking.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. FULTON, *Ass't. Secretary.*

F. B. J. DIBBLEE, Esq. High Sheriff, Carleton.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

The Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Cole to Mr. Osburn.

(See No. 10.)

[Enclosure No. 3.]

Colonel Cole to the Lieutenant Governor.

(See No. 12.)

14.

Sheriff Dibblee to Mr. Fulton.

Woodstock, November 15, 1862.

SIR,—Your letter of the 23rd October last was received. With reference to the matters therein stated, I now make the following Report, as requested by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:—

On the 20th October last, I heard the navvies had detained the Railway Train at Richmond. On the 21st October I went to the Station and found everything quiet, but the cars were detained by the navvies. The following day I heard the Manager of the St. Andrews Railway tried to persuade the men to let the train go down, which proposition was rejected. On the 23rd same month I went again to the Station with the Manager and tried to persuade the men to allow the train to go down, which they refused until they received their pay for work done on the said Road. On the same day I telegraphed the state of affairs to you at the Station, in answer to your Despatch. Up to this date I was not aware of any breach of the peace having been committed by the navvies.

I should have answered your letter had not His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived here about the time I received it.

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

F. R. J. DIBBLEE.

R. FULTON, Esq. Ass't. Prov. Secretary.

15

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 6th December, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 10th ult. relative to the forcible stoppage of traffic on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, by a body of workmen engaged in completing the line, and reporting the proceedings which you had taken for the adjustment of the differences between the workmen and their employers, and their satisfactory result.

I have to express to you my cordial approval of the zeal and discretion by which the whole course of your proceedings have been characterized.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor Hon. ARTHUR GORDON, &c. &c.

16.

Minute of the Lieutenant Governor for the Executive Council.

The Lieutenant Governor has received an Address from the House of Assembly, requesting His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a copy of all Correspondence between His Excellency and the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Forces in this Province, relating to the riot at or near Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in the month of October last, and the removal of Troops in consequence thereof; also a copy of all Minutes of Council and Correspondence between His Excellency and the Executive Council on the subject; also copies of all Despatches sent by His Excellency to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, as well as copies of all Despatches received from His Grace relative thereto; also copies of all Communications between His Excellency and the Sheriffs of the Counties of Charlotte, York, and Carleton; also copies of all other Correspondence between His Excellency and any other person in connection with such riot, and the removal of Troops from Fredericton to Woodstock.

The Lieutenant Governor is always desirous of affording the most ample information to the House of Assembly, and believes that a full and frank publicity is generally of far greater advantage to the public service than concealment or reserve can be.

His Excellency therefore has determined to furnish to the House of Assembly all the papers asked for; but at the same time he desires to remark, that it is unusual to call for Correspondence between the Lieutenant Governor and the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Forces respecting the movement of Troops; indeed His Excellency believes such a course to be unprecedented. For military movements, no officer accountable to the local Legislature is responsible; their cost is not defrayed by the Province, and over them the local authorities exercise no control. In the present instance, neither His Excellency nor Colonel Cole have any objection to the publication of their letters; but His Excellency thinks it necessary to make the foregoing observations, in order to guard against the establishment of a precedent which might be attended with inconvenience to Her Majesty's Service.

His Excellency takes this opportunity of observing that, if he has been correctly informed, some misapprehension has prevailed as to the movement referred to.

It seems to have been assumed that the Troops in question were called out to aid the Civil power.

This is by no means the case, as in fact the Troops were never called out at all. It is true that a Company of the 15th Regiment was removed from Barracks at Fredericton, to Barracks at Woodstock, where, had the need for calling them out arisen, their services would have been easily available; but this movement was a matter of purely Military detail, in no way differing in character from the ordinary movement of Troops between Fredericton and Saint John. Various steps have to be taken and forms gone through before Troops can be called out to aid the Civil power, and to these measures there was fortunately no need to resort on the occasion in question.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

13th March, 1863.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from William Olive, Thomas Clonley, Obediah Clark, John Boyd, and twenty others, Branch Pilots for the County of Charlotte, praying for a repeal of the 14th Section of Chapter 64, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Rules and Regulations," and that an Act may pass authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to make Regulations for the government of Pilots, and fix the Rates of Pilotage in the said County; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Boyd, also by leave, presented a Petition from Daniel Crilley, Michael L. Griffin, James Brown, Mary Johnston, and thirty others, Teachers of Schools and freeholders of the Parish of Dumbarton, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the office of District School Inspector may be abolished, and the local School Trustees be required to perform the duty of Inspectors within their respective districts; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act to alter and amend the Act to incorporate the City of Fredericton.

Mr. S. H. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Copy of a Petition from Dillon P. Myers, relative to an investigation into, and an adjustment of his claims as a Railway Contractor,—furnished in pursuance of an Address of the 7th day of March instant: also

Copy of a Petition from Thomas King, a Railway Contractor, relative to an investigation into his claims as such; together with—Statement of balances alleged to be due to him—these furnished in pursuance of an Address of the 28th day of February last.

On motion of Mr. Smith,

Resolved, That the Contingent Committee be authorized to make arrangements to report and publish the Debates on the Railway question.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to the Accounts of Commissioners for Sick and Disabled Seamen.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday to go into Committee of the whole and resume the consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee proceeding further in the business referred to them, had passed the following Resolutions:—

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to provide for certain Educational purposes.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and eighty dollars, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the protection and encouragement of the Fisheries.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the expenses of the Provincial Penitentiary.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to provide for the expenses of the Lunatic Asylum.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to provide the usual allowance to certain old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, their Widows, and others.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand two hundred dollars, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the relief of Indians.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave to sit again granted; and

That the House do to-morrow again go into Committee of the whole and resume the consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 20th March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to regulate sales by weight: and

A Bill in addition to an Act intituled "An Act in amendment of and in addition to certain Chapters of Title viii, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the local government of Counties, Towns, and Parishes.'"

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to the Accounts of Commissioners for Sick and Disabled Seamen.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Phelim take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

Ordered, That the said Bill be forthwith printed, and two hundred and fifty copies thereof furnished for the use of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill for the relief of Insolvent Confined Debtors.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Skinner, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ryan,

Whereas on the 20th day of March last, a Select Committee was appointed by this House, to whom was referred the Petition of Isaac Foshay, Contractor for building a Bridge at Hampton Ferry, praying to be further remunerated for extras, &c. &c.; which Committee on the 17th day of April

then following submitted their Report, which was accepted by the House; but in consequence of the lateness of the Session no action was then had upon the same, and it is desirable, in justice to the Petitioner, that the subject should be taken up and disposed of; therefore

Resolved, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole in consideration of the Papers and claim of the said Isaac Foshay.

Upon the question for adopting this Resolution, the House divided—

YEAS 17.

NAYS 15.

And it being thereupon carried in the affirmative—

The House accordingly went into Committee thereon.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter referred to them under their consideration, the following was moved:—

“*Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he will cause to be paid to Isaac Foshay the sum of —, for damage sustained and extra work performed in the erection of a Bridge at Hampton Ferry.”

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Mr. Vail,
M'Phelim,
Stiles,
Beveridge,
Scovil,
Glasier,

Mr. Farris,
S. H. Gilbert,
Fisher,
Ryan,
Grimmer.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,
Hon. Mr. Watters,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,
Mr. Kerr,
Meahan,
Young,
M'Clelan,
Skinner,
Smith,

Mr. Crocker,
Stevens,
Munro,
Montgomery,
Dr. Dow,
DesBrisay,
Anglin,
W. J. Gilbert,
Cudlip,
Gillmor,
Boyd.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the Parish of Saint John, in the City of Saint John, to sell part of their Real Estate in the City and County of Saint John:

The Bill relating to Buoys and Beacons: and

The Bill to erect a new Parish in the County of Carleton;

Without making any amendments thereto.

Mr. Smith, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph Crandall, Ezekiel Taylor, and sixty others, freeholders of the County of Westmorland, praying for an alteration in the Law relating to the collection of small debts; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Smith, also by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Gamble, Michael S. Harris, and John S. Barnaby, Esquires, together with John Trites, and sixty others, freeholders and inhabitants of the County of Westmorland, praying for an alteration in the Great Road leading from the Bend towards Dorchester, crossing Hall's Creek; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works to report thereon.

Mr. Smith moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to the weight of Hay.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Kerr moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in amendment of an Act intituled “An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole and resume the consideration of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee proceeding further in the business referred to them, the following Resolution was first moved:—

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding —, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to meet the expenses of Militia, and apprehension of Deserters from Her Majesty's Service.

The Resolution being sustained—

A motion was made—To fill up the blank with the sum of *ten thousand dollars*; when

It was moved to reduce that amount, and that the said blank be filled up with the sum of *five thousand dollars*.

Upon the question for the amended motion, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Smith,	Mr. Stiles,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Skinner,
M'Phelim,	W. J. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Crocker,
Stevens,	Ryan.	Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Beveridge,
		Hon. Mr. Watters,	Farris,
		Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Lindsay,
		Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Munro,
		Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Montgomery,
		Hon. Mr. Perley,	Dr. Dow,
		Mr. Kerr,	DesBrisay,
		Williston,	Anglin,
		Meahan,	S. H. Gilbert,
		Landry,	Fisher,
		Young,	Boyd.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative; when

The question was put upon the original motion, for filling up the blank with the sum of *ten thousand dollars*, and it was carried in the affirmative, and the said blank to be filled up with that sum.

That the Committee then passed the following :—

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars, be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to meet unforeseen expenses during the current year.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Resolutions passed in Supply from time to time, adopted by the House.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 21st March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz :—

A Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway :

A Bill relating to the weight of Hay : and

A Bill in amendment of an Act intituled “An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland.”

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Sick and Disabled Seamen.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to the assessing, levying and collecting of Rates in the City of Fredericton.

Mr. S. H. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. DesBrisay,

Resolved, That the Committee appointed on the 25th day of February last, to whom was referred the Report of the Crown Land Department, with power to enquire into the management of the said Department, shall have all the powers, rights and privileges conferred by the first and second Sections of an Act passed in the 23rd year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled “An Act to provide for the attendance and examination on oath of Witnesses before the Legislature or Committees thereof,” and the said powers are delegated to such Committee by this Resolution.

To which Mr. Gillmor moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole of the said Resolution after the words “management of the said Department,” and substitute as follows :—

“ Shall, in accordance with the opinion expressed by said Committee, have power to examine under oath any or all of the Clerks of the Crown Land Department; and should the said Committee think it necessary, as the investigation proceeds, to send for other Witnesses and papers, that they report the same to this House.”

And upon the question being put for adopting the amendment, it was carried in the affirmative, and the Resolution, as amended, agreed to.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to Chapter 107, Title xxviii, of the Revised Statutes, “Of the Church of England.”

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, the following was moved:—

“ Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.”

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. DesBrisay,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Landry,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	W. J. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Munro,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	S. H. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Montgomery,
Mr. Williston,	Grimmer.	Mr. Kerr,	Fisher,
Vail,		Skinner,	Cudlip,
		Stevens,	Boyd.
		Farris,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeding further in the Bill; when

A motion was made—

“That he report further progress therein, and to ask for leave to sit again.”

Upon this question being put, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Stiles,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Farris,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	DesBrisay,	Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Anglin,	Mr. Kerr,	Munro,
Mr. Williston,	W. J. Gilbert,	Young,	Montgomery,
Vail,	S. H. Gilbert,	Skinner,	Cudlip,
Meahan,	Fisher,	Smith,	Boyd.
M'Phelim,	Grimmer.		

And so this was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave to sit again granted.

Mr. Boyd moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Rules and Regulations for the government of Pilots in the County of Charlotte; and

The twenty fifth Rule of the House, which requires Bills of a private or local nature to be read in the presence of the Grand Jury, or published in some Newspaper, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill brought in and read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Johnson moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.
Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Johnson also moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public works and services.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Report from David Wilson, Esquire, on the subject of the Salmon Fisheries in certain Rivers of this Province.

See Appendix.

Mr. Vail moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to increase the Representation in King's County.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Grimmer moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to assess the Parish of Saint James for the erection of an Alms House therein, and to provide a site for the same, and make rules and regulations for the management thereof.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Lindsay, from the Select Committee appointed to examine into a Bill before the House, relative to the returns of Defaulters in payment of Rates placed in the hands of Justices for collection, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom was referred, on the 19th day of March instant,—“A Bill requiring Justices of the Peace to make due return of Lists of Defaulters in payment of Rates placed in their hands for collection,” report—

“That having the Bill before them, and after examining into the provisions thereof, had prepared several amendments, and would beg to recommend the Bill to the favourable consideration of the House, with the amendments as suggested by the Committee.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM LINDSAY,
A. J. SMITH,
GEORGE KERR.

Committee Room, 21st March 1863.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

Mr. Lindsay moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to increase the Representation of the County of Carleton.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to increase the Representation of the County of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 23rd March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill relating to Rules and Regulations for the government of Pilots in the County of Charlotte:

A Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province:

A Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public works and services:

A Bill to increase the Representation of King's County:

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to assess the Parish of Saint James for the erection of an Alms House therein, and to provide a site for the same, and make rules and regulations for the management thereof: and

A Bill to increase the Representation of the County of Carleton.

Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from Daniel M'Lachlan, Esquire, James S. Marven, John H. Wilson, M. D., and ninety six others, inhabitants of the Parish of Springfield, in King's County, praying redress for certain damages sustained in consequence, as is alleged, of the illegal action of the Court of Sessions of the said County, in reference to an alteration in the Road leading from Sprague's Point, at the Head of Bellisle Bay, to the West Scotch, and other Settlements; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to repeal certain Acts relating to Medicine and Surgery.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Johnson moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Physicians and Surgeons.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to the advertising of the sale of Real Estate under Executions.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Judges' Fees in the Supreme Court.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, the first Section thereof was under consideration, and which is as followeth :—

“1. That from and after the first day of the next Easter Term, no Judges' Fees whatever shall be taxed in any Bill of Costs, or demanded by or on behalf of any of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this Province now or hereafter to be appointed, for any matter or thing done, or presumed to be done, by such Justices, or by any of them, in any judicial capacity or proceeding whatever, on and after the said first day of the said Easter Term, any law, usage, custom or ordinance to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; and any Ordinance, Statute, or Act of Assembly of this Province, by which any fee or charge is directed to be taxed or allowed in any Bill of Costs for such Justices aforesaid, or any of them, is hereby repealed, annulled, and abolished, and declared to be of none effect.”

Upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Mr. M'Phelim,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Crocker,
Mr. Kerr,	Stiles,
Williston,	Farris,
Vail,	Anglin,
Meahan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Landry,	S. H. Gilbert,
Young,	Ryan,
Skinner,	Gillmor.
Smith,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Cudlip,
Mr. Munro,	Boyd.

So it was carried in the affirmative; and this Section being agreed to—

The Committee proceeded to the second Section, and which is as followeth :—

“2. In addition to the Salaries now payable to the Justices of the said Supreme Court, there shall be paid annually to each of them the sum of _____ pounds currency, the same to be paid quarterly by the Treasurer of the Province, by Warrant of the Governor in Council to be from time to time for that purpose issued.”

And upon the question for adopting this Section, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Mr. Kerr,	Mr. M'Phelim,
Williston,	Grimmer.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Stiles,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Beveridge,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Farris,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Munro,
Mr. Meahan,	Montgomery,
Landry,	Anglin,
Young,	W. J. Gilbert,
M'Clelan,	S. H. Gilbert,
Smith,	Ryan,
Crocker,	Gillmor,
Stevens,	Boyd.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The following was then moved :—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.”

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Stevens,	Mr. Williston,	Mr. Farris,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Beveridge,	Vail,	Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Glasier,	Young,	Anglin,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Munro,	Skinner,	W. J. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Montgomery,	Smith,	S. H. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	DesBrisay,	M'Phelim,	Ryan,
Mr. Kerr,	Cudlip,	Crocker,	Gillmor.
Meahan,	Grimmer,	Stiles,	
Landry,	Boyd.		
M'Clelan,			

And so this was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland.

Mr. Grimmer in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same under the Title of—

A Bill to provide more effectually for the repairing the Roads, Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill, as amended, engrossed under the amended Title.

On motion of Mr. Grimmer,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to an Act intituled “An Act in amendment of and in addition to certain Chapters of Title viii, of the Revised Statutes, “Of the local government of Counties, Towns, and Parishes.”

Mr. S. H. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend the Act 24th Victoria, Chapter 19, imposing a Tax on unimproved granted Lands.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed in the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, the following was moved :—

Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months."

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in amendment of an Act intituled "An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland."

Mr. Stevens in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, in pursuance of an Address of the 28th day of February last—

List of Deputy Treasurers now holding office in this Province, with the names and additions of their respective Sureties.

See Appendix.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley also laid before the House—

Copy of a Petition from Messieurs William Parks and Son, of the City of Saint John, praying for return of Duties on Machinery for a Cotton Manufactory, recently imported by them from England:

Copy of a Petition from William Scoullar, Esquire, praying compensation for losses sustained in his endeavour to construct a Railway at Grand Falls; this furnished under notice of motion for an Address.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

Ordered, That the Petition of Messieurs William Parks and Son, now laid before the House, for return Duties on Cotton Machinery, be referred to the Committee on Trade to report thereon; and

On like motion of Mr. Cudlip,

Resolved, That the Petition of William Scoullar, Esquire, to be compensated for losses in his effort to construct a Railway at Grand Falls, now laid before the House, be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Munro, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Stevens,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend the Act relating to the administration of Justice in Equity.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 24th March, 1863.
Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill relating to Physicians and Surgeons: and

A Bill relating to the advertising of the sale of Real Estate under Execution.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide more effectually for the repairing the Roads, Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Kerr take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in amendment of an Act intituled “An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland.”

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Kerr also take this Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in addition to an Act intituled “An Act in amendment of and in addition to certain Chapters of Title viii, of the Revised Statutes, ‘Of the local government of Counties, Towns, and Parishes.’”

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Grimmer take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Mr. Farris, by leave, presented a Petition from William Henderson, Abraham Hatfield, and thirty one others, inhabitants of the Parish of Wickham, in Queen’s County, praying redress for damages sustained by reason of, as is alleged, the illegal action of the Court of Sessions in King’s County, in reference to a certain Road from Sprague’s Point, at the Head of Bellisle, to the West, Scotch, and other Settlements; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to continue certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Grimmer in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Skinner moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Costs in proceedings under Chapter 138, Title xxxvii, of the Revised Statutes, “Of Summary Convictions.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill requiring Justices of the Peace to make due return of the Lists of Defaulters in payment of Rates placed in their hands for collection.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Williston, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas C. Allan, John Rundle, Moses M. Sarjeant, John Noonan, Richard Davidson, and ninety four others, inhabitants of the upper district of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, praying for an alteration in the Law relating to Highways; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Smith,

Resolved, as the opinion of the House, that the Executive Government should take such measures as may be just and reasonable, to compromise and settle the Crown Bonds, known as the Saint John Bridge Bonds.

On motion of Dr. Dow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to the Limits of the several Gaols in this Province.

Mr. Lindsay in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Farris,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to prevent certain Heads of Departments therein named from receiving expenses of attendance, and travelling charges as Members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, the first Section thereof was under their consideration, and which enacts—

“That it shall not be lawful for the Attorney General of this Province, the Provincial Secretary, the Surveyor General, the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, or the Postmaster General, to receive, in addition to their respective Salaries, any moneys for defraying their respective attendance in General Assembly, or for their respective travelling charges as Members of the same, any thing in,” &c.; when

It was moved—To expunge therefrom the following words:—

“For defraying their respective attendance in General Assembly, or.”

Upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Mr. Munro,	Hon. Mr. Perley,	Mr. Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Montgomery,	Mr. Williston,	DesBrisay,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Dr. Dow,	Smith,	Anglin,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Fisher,	Stiles,	W. J. Gilbert,
Mr. Kerr,	Ryan,	Beveridge,	Cudlip,
Vail,	Grimmer,	Farris,	M'Clelan.
Mcahan,	Boyd.		
Young,			

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and those words expunged from the Section.

That the Committee then made progress in the Bill, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill in further amendment of Chapter 40, Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Post Office;" and

The Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland;"

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to—

The Bill to continue and amend "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue," and the several Acts in amendment thereof, and to make further provision for raising a Revenue.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland; and

The twenty fifth Rule of the House, which requires Bills of a private or local nature to be read in the presence of the Grand Jury, or published in some Newspaper, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill brought in and read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Johnson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public works and services.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On like motion of the Honorable Mr. Johnson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Boyd.

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Rules and Regulations for the government of Pilots in the County of Charlotte.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to provide more effectually for the repairing the Roads, Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland.

The twenty fifth Rule of the House, which requires Bills of a private or local nature, to be read in the presence of the Grand Jury, or published in some Newspaper, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill brought in and read a first time.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from Charles Gibson, of the Howard Settlement, in the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York, praying to be redressed certain injuries sustained by the acts of the Crown Land Department in relation to a Tract of Land claimed by him in that Settlement; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed on the 25th day of February last, to examine into the several matters connected with the Crown Land Department, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Stevens,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend the Act relating to the administration of Justice in Equity.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Grimmer,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to assess the Parish of Saint James for the erection of an Alms House therein, and to provide a site for the same, and make rules and regulations for the management thereof.

Mr. S. H. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for the more efficient discharge of the duties of certain Parish Officers in incorporated Counties, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Grimmer in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Ryan,

That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to place the Road from Penobscuis Railway Station, through Mechanics' Settlement, via Moore's Mills, passing Bennett's, to Salmon River, on the Great Road Establishment.

Upon the question, the House divided—

YEAS 5.

NAYS 18.

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Smith,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to the weight of Hay.

Mr. Skinner in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following was moved:—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.”

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Williston,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Mr. Beveridge,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Young,	Hon. Mr. Perley,	Farris,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	M'Phelim,	Mr. Vail,	Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Anglin,	Meahan,	Munro,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Cudlip,	M'Clelan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Grimmer,	Smith,	S. H. Gilbert,
Mr. Kerr,	Gillmor.	Stevens,	Fisher,
		Stiles,	Ryan.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then went through the Bill and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 25th March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill relating to Costs in proceedings under Chapter 138, Title xxxvii, of the Revised Statutes, “Of Summary Convictions:”

A Bill relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland : and

A Bill to provide more effectually for the repairing the Roads, Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to Rules and Regulations for the government of Pilots in the County of Charlotte.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Boyd take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to continue certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Watters take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill requiring Justices of the Peace to make due return of the Lists of Defaulters in payment of Rates placed in their hands for collection.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lindsay take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to assess the Parish of Saint James for the erection of an Alms House therein, and to provide a site for the same, and make rules and regulations for the management thereof.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Grimmer take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend the Act relating to the administration of Justice in Equity.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Stevens take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to repeal certain Acts relating to Medicine and Surgery.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed in the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, and after making several amendments thereto, the following was moved :—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.”

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Mr. Stevens,
Mr. Vail,	Stiles,
M'Clelan,	Beveridge,
Skinner,	Lindsay,
Smith,	Anglin.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Meahan,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Landry,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Young,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Dr. Dow,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Grimmer,
Mr. Kerr,	Gillmor,
Williston,	Boyd.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then having gone through the Bill, had agreed to the same as thus amended, under the Title of—

A Bill relating to Physicians and Surgeons.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill in addition to an Act to impose a Tax on unimproved Granted Lands :

The Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled " An Act in amendment and consolidation of the Laws relating to Highways: " and

The Bill to erect parts of the Parishes of Grand Falls, Perth, and Saint Leonard, in the County of Victoria, into a separate Town or Parish ;

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed—

A Bill intituled " An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Alma Copper Mining Company ; "

To which they also desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

This Bill sent down from the Council was then read a first time.

The amendment made by the Council to—

The Bill in addition to an Act to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Land,—was read a first time, and is as follows :—

At A at the end of the Bill, add the following words :—

" Provided that all moneys collected under the said recited Act from the Lands owned by the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company; and also the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, shall be expended on Roads on or connected with such Lands respectively, to be pointed out to the Commissioner by the Manager or Agent of the said Companies."

The amendments made by the Council to—

The Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled " An Act in amendment and consolidation of the Laws relating to Highways, "—were severally read a first time, and are as follow :—

At A Section 1, expunge the words " be and the same."

At B Section 2, add the following words :—

" Provided that this Act shall not apply to Lands of non-residents subject to the tax of one cent per acre, levied under the Act 24 Victoria, Chapter 19."

The amendments made by the Council to—

The Bill to erect parts of the Parishes of Grand Falls, Perth, and Saint Leonard, in the County of Victoria, into a separate Town or Parish—were severally read a first time, and are as follow:—

At A Section 1, expunge the following words:—

“East and north-north-east of the Royal Road, so called, by the following line, commencing where the said Royal Road enters the County of Victoria from the County of Carleton, and proceeding along the said Royal Road, as at present established, for eight miles above the Tobique River; and thence running a north-north-east course until it strikes the line dividing the Counties of Victoria and Restigouche;” and insert as follows, viz:—

“To the eastward of a line commencing at a point where the Royal Road intersects the line between the Counties of Carleton and Victoria, and running along the said Royal Road northerly to a point eight miles north of the Tobique River; thence a north-north-east course until it strikes the Division Line between the Counties of Victoria and Restigouche.”

At B Section 3, expunge the three following Sections, and alter the enumeration of the remaining Sections.

At C at the end of the Bill add the following Section:—

“4. This Act shall not come into operation until the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.”

At D in the enacting clause, expunge the word “therefore.”

At E in the Preamble, expunge the whole Preamble.

On motion of Mr. Smith,

That—A Bill relating to the weight of Hay—be now read a third time.

And upon the question, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Mr. Stiles,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Skinner,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Beveridge,	Hon. Mr. Johnson,	M'Phelim,
Mr. Vail,	Glasier,	Hon. Mr. Watters,	Anglin,
Meahan,	Munro,	Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Cudlip,
Landry,	Lindsay,	Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Grimmer,
M'Clelan,	W. J. Gilbert,	Mr. Kerr,	Gillmor,
Smith,	S. H. Gilbert.	Williston,	Boyd.
Stevens,		Young,	

And the division being equal, the Honorable Mr. Speaker decided in the negative.

Mr. Smith, by leave, presented a Petition from Hugh J. M'Monagle, Abraham Jones, and William S. Bleakney, Esquires, together with fifty others, inhabitants of King's and Queen's Counties, and the County of Westmorland, praying that the Road from New Canaan, by John C. Price's, to the Petitcodiac Railway Station, may be placed on the Great Road establishment; as also for alteration in the said Road; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works to report thereon.

Mr. Smith, also by leave, presented a Petition from John C. Price, and William A. Stockton, Esquires, together with ninety others, inhabitants of King's and Queen's Counties, and the County of Westmorland, of a like-

prayer, for an alteration in the Road from New Canaan to the Petitcodiac Railway Station, and that the said Road be placed on the Great Road establishment; which he read.

Ordered, That this Petition be received and referred to the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works to report thereon.

Mr. Smith moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from New Canaan in Queen's County, by John C. Price's, in King's County, to the Petitcodiac Railway Station, as one of the Great Roads of communication in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. W. J. Gilbert,
The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to the advertising of the sale of Real Estate under Execution.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Stevens,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill for the protection of Sheep from Dogs.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 26th March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to establish the Road leading from New Canaan, in Queen's County, by John C. Price's, in King's County, to the Petitcodiac Railway Station, as one of the Great Roads of communication: and

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council intituled "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Alma Copper Mining Company:" also

The amendments made by the Council to—

The Bill to erect parts of the Parishes of Grand Falls, Perth, and Saint Leonard, in the County of Victoria, into a separate Town or Parish; and

Ordered, That this Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public works and services.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Johnson take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Johnson also take this Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill relating to the advertising of the sale of Real Estate under Execution.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. W. J. Gilbert take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill relating to Physicians and Surgeons.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Johnson take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

▲ Bill for the protection of Sheep from Dogs.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Stevens take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee appointed on the 23rd day of March instant, to examine into a claim of William Scoullar, to be compensated for losses sustained in his effort to construct a Railway at the Grand Falls, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom was referred the claim of William Scoullar, for compensation for losses sustained in his endeavours to construct a Railway at Grand Falls, and also for certain Lands taken from him at the said Falls without any compensation, beg to submit the following Report:—

“As regards the first claim, your Committee find that under an Act of the Legislature, a Company had been incorporated for building a Railway at the Grand Falls, and in 1854 an appropriation of £3,000 was made by the Legislature to assist in the undertaking, payable at certain times, but no part of which to become due or payable until the Railway was in full operation: That the Company, after undertaking the work, became involved and went down, when Mr. Scoullar, in that year, and after obtaining the Facility Bill, undertook the work, and paid a large amount of the debts of the Company, amounting to over £1,000. But Mr. Scoullar never completed the work, and the Railway never was in operation: That the Act of Incorporation expired, and the Legislature in 1856 revived the Act at the instance of Mr. Scoullar for four years, but before this last Act was allowed to expire, Mr. Scoullar in 1860 again applied for an extension of the Charter, and the Legislature, as alleged, finding that the work was not progressing, refused the application. Mr. Scoullar claims compensation, on the ground that had the Charter been continued, he would have gone on and completed the work, and would then have been entitled to the provisions of the Facility Bill. Mr. Scoullar paid £7 10s., the usual fee on the introduction of the Bill, which he lost in consequence of the Charter not being renewed.

"Your Committee regret that they cannot entertain this part of the claim, although they are satisfied that Mr. Scoullar has expended a large amount on the work, which he has lost, but which your Committee cannot recommend should be paid from the funds of this Province.

"As regards compensation for Lands taken from Mr. Scoullar at Grand Falls, your Committee find that in the year 1854, in order to prosecute the work to advantage about the construction of the Railway, he obtained a Lease of certain Lands at the Grand Falls from the Ordnance Department, for a term of twenty one years, at a certain rent as set forth in the Lease, which he continued to occupy and use up to 1860; that in that year, the Government obtained from the Legislature an Act vesting the Title to these Lands in the Queen, for Provincial purposes; that after the Act so passed, Mr. Scoullar was divested of the Lands, and he has derived no benefit from the same since 1860; that the Government have since sold a small proportion of the Lands for £750, and the remainder is very valuable; that Mr. Scoullar, in order to effect a settlement with the Ordnance Department, yielded all the said lands so leased to him except twenty three and one half acres; and which quantity so remaining in him, is a part of the land so taken, and part of the land sold as aforesaid.

"Your Committee have examined Mr. Beveridge, a gentleman from the neighbourhood, and a Member of this House, on the subject of these Lands and their yearly value, and after a careful examination he has adjudged Mr. Scoullar's right for the remainder of the term, fifteen years, at £480. Your Committee have charged Mr. Scoullar with the rent he would have been obliged to pay the Ordnance Department—fifteen years at £16 per year, making £240, leaving a balance of £240, which balance your Committee recommend in full of all claims and demands of every description, in connection with these transactions. Mr. Scoullar claimed a much larger amount, but your Committee did not feel justified in recommending a larger sum; at the same time, the Province has derived a considerable sum for these very Lands under Lease to Mr. Scoullar as aforesaid, and will in all probability realize a large amount in addition, for the remainder of the Lands.

"Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD WILLISTON,
C. N. SKINNER,
DAVID MUNRO.

Committee Room, 26th March 1863."

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do forthwith attend this House with the Writ issued to the Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, for the Election of a Member to serve in this General Assembly for the said City and County, in the place of the late John Jordan, Esquire, deceased, with the Return of the said Sheriff thereto.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attended with the said Writ and Return, whereby it appears that John H. Gray, Esquire, had been duly elected for the said City and County.

Mr. Skinner then informed the House that Mr. Gray was in attendance, and prayed to be admitted to his Seat; whereupon

Ordered, That Mr. Skinner and the Honorable Mr. Watters be a Committee to attend the Commissioner and see him qualified.

Mr. Skinner, from the Committee appointed to go before the Commissioner with Mr. Gray, then reported—That the oath prescribed by Law was duly administered to him; and that he had subscribed the Roll in their presence.

Whereupon Mr. Gray being introduced by Mr. Skinner and the Honorable Mr. Watters, took his Seat.

On motion of Mr. W. J. Gilbert,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for simultaneous Elections throughout the Province of Members to serve in the General Assembly.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, the following was moved:—

“Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.”

Upon the question for sustaining the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Smith,	Mr. Kerr,	Mr. Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Crocker,	Williston,	DesBrisay,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Beveridge,	Vail,	Anglin,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Glasier,	Landry,	W. J. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Farris,	Skinner,	S. H. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Lindsay,	M'Phelim,	Gillmor,
Mr. Meahan,	Fisher,	Stiles,	Boyd.
Young,	Ryan,	Munro,	
M'Clelan,	Cudlip.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message:—

“New Brunswick.

“Message to the House of Assembly, 25th March, 1863.

“ARTHUR H. GORDON.

“His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly of the 14th instant, lays before the House copies of the following Despatches, viz:—

1. The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 7th July 1862, (with Enclosure):
2. The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor, 2nd August 1862. A. H. G.”

The Despatches communicated by this Message, being read at the Clerk's Table, are as follow:—

SALARY OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, July 7th, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,—I desire to call Your Grace's attention to a Despatch addressed on the 24th October, 1832, by Lord Goderich to Sir Archibald Campbell, of which Despatch, for greater convenience of reference, I enclose a copy.

2. In order to obviate inconveniences which had arisen from the payment of the Lieutenant Governor by Bills of Exchange upon England, it was by that Despatch directed that in future Salaries upon the Civil List should be paid either in army sterling or in dollars at the rate of 4s. 4d. per dollar.

The Regulations made by this Despatch continue in force, though the circumstances are now materially altered.

3. It is obvious that in making these directions it was assumed, and at that time correctly assumed, that dollars at the rate of 4s. 4d. would represent the value of army sterling, but this assumption, though true in 1833, is no longer correct in 1862. At the former period the dollar at 4s. 4d. was used in the payment of the British Forces abroad, a practice now long discontinued. The dollar now equals, and has for some years only equalled, 4s. 2d. at the highest computation.

4. The only Salaries now paid under the Despatch referred to are those of the Lieutenant Governor, the Solicitor General, and the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, who are all compelled to receive the dollar at a higher rate than any other persons in the Province, and at a higher rate than that at which it is estimated in any payment made by them to the Government or to private individuals.

5. I would suggest that in future these Salaries should be directed to be paid either in army sterling or in dollars at the value set upon them by the Provincial Act 15 Vic. Cap. 85; or in any other mode in which Your Grace may see fit to restore them, in fact to what they are in name, instead of subjecting them to the serious deduction which the Despatch of Lord Goderich has unintentionally imposed upon them. I would recall to Your Grace, that Your Grace and several of Your Grace's predecessors have stated that in their opinion the salary of the Lieutenant Governor could not be reduced below £3,000 sterling; the depreciation of the dollar practically reduces it by nearly £200 a year; indeed, at Frederickton, the loss is yet greater.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure.]

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, (Viscount Goderich) to the Lieutenant Governor (Sir Archibald Campbell.)

Downing Street, 24th October, 1832.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 23th August last, in which you suggest that all Salaries in Sterling should be made payable in dollars at 4s. 4d. the rate of exchange having recently borne very heavily on the Casual Revenue. You also propose that the Salaries should be paid half-yearly instead of quarterly, viz. the 30th June and the 31st December, as meeting with more convenience the resources of the Province.

I have to acquaint you in reply that I entirely concur with you in opinion that the salaries payable in New Brunswick ought not to be governed by the rate of Exchange on England, but should be paid either in British Money or in dollars at 4s. 4d. You will therefore carry this arrangement into effect after the end of the present year. With regard to the payment of the Salaries, as you state it will be more convenient to pay them half-yearly, I have to approve of your giving the necessary directions accordingly.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed)

GODERICH.

Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. G. C. B. &c. &c.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 2nd August, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch marked "separate," of the 7th of July, representing that a considerable loss is occasioned to you and other officers whose Salaries are borne upon the Civil List, by their being paid in dollars of the value of four shillings and four pence.

Having considered your representation in this matter, it appears to me clear that the Lieutenant Governor and Solicitor General of New Brunswick, as well as the Lieutenant Governor's Private Secretary, are entitled in justice to receive their Salaries, either in sterling money or in dollars at their recognized value in sterling; I have therefore no hesitation in recalling the instructions contained in Lord Goderich's Despatch of the 24th of October 1832, which would have the effect of depriving these officers of a considerable per centage of their Salaries.

I should, however, wish you to examine whether the steps which may have been taken by Mr. Manners-Sutton, in consequence of Mr. Labouchere's Despatches No. 48, of the 15th of August 1856, and No. 75, of the 31st of December of the same year, relative to the surrender to the Colony of the Surplus Civil List Fund, has in any degree impaired the power of the Lieutenant Governor to issue Warrants for the payment of these Salaries at what appears the equitable rate.

And in the absence of any legal difficulty, I have to authorize you to take the course which you propose, by causing the Salaries of these Officers, like those of the other Officers of the Province, to be paid either in sterling or in dollars at the legal rate.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor the Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, &c. &c. &c.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley also laid before the House—

Copy of a Petition from George N. Segee to the Executive Government, of the 22nd August last, relative to a Loan of £100, which he had made to one John Moore, on a leasehold property in Fredericton, which is now under a Writ of Extent at the suit of the Crown, and praying relief for the reasons therein set forth; accompanying which are—Copies of Letters between the said George N. Segee and T. R. Robertson, Esquire, the Deputy Treasurer, at Fredericton; and Opinion of the Solicitor General upon case referred to him.

Copy of a Petition from George R. Atherton, a Mail Contractor between Fredericton and Saint John, praying to be reimbursed for the loss of two Horses, as also for damage to his Carriage while employed in the Mail service.

The Honorable Mr. Watters, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass further to amend the Charter of the said City; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Watters, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying for an amendment in the Law for the assessing, levying and collecting of Rates in the said City; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend the law relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Watters, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying for a further enlargement of the jurisdiction of the City Court of the said City; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill further to enlarge the jurisdiction of the City Court of the City of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Skinner, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying for an amendment of the Act 18th Victoria, Chapter 38, to provide an improved system of Sewerage and Water Supply of part of the said City, and the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Skinner moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend Act 18th Victoria, Chapter 38, intituled "An Act to provide for an improved system of Sewerage and Water Supply, of part of the City of Saint John, and Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Skinner, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying for further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply and Sewerage in the said City, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Skinner moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend an Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply and Sewerage in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide more effectually for the repairing the Roads, Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill to provide more effectually for the repairing the Roads, Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland;

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to—

The Bill in addition to and in amendment of the Acts now in force relating to the Alms House and Work House for the Parish and Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton;

With an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendment made by the Council to this Bill was then read a first time, and is as followeth :—

At A, Section 2, expunge the words “if they see fit.”

The Honorable Mr. Perley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from William Smith's, Geary, by Hartt's Mills, to intersect the Saint Andrews Railroad at the southwest side of the North Branch Oromocto Lake, as one of the Great Roads of communication in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to costs in proceedings under Chapter 138, Title xxxvii, of the Revised Statutes, “Of Summary Convictions.”

Mr. M'Clelan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported—that upon his taking the Chair of the Committee on the Bill referred for their consideration, the following Resolution was moved :—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.”

And the Debate thereon being opened and proceeded in, he was directed to report progress, and to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; when

Mr. Cudlip moved as follows :—

Ordered, That the House do to-morrow at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., again go into Committee of the whole and resume the Debate.

To which Mr. Boyd moved as an amendment—To expunge “11 o'clock, A. M.” and substitute therefor “2 o'clock, P. M.”

And upon the question for the amended motion, it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to repeal an Act made and passed in the 25th year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, intituled “An Act for the alteration and amendment of the local government of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John,” and make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Mr. Grimmer in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, 27th March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John :

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the levying, assessing, and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John :

A Bill further to enlarge the jurisdiction of the City Court of the City of Saint John :

A Bill to amend Act 18 Victoria, Chapter 38, intituled “An Act to provide for an improved system of Sewerage and Water Supply of part of the City of Saint John, and Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John :

A Bill to amend an Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply and Sewerage in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John : and

A Bill to establish the Road leading from William Smith's, Geary, by Hartt's Mills, to intersect the Saint Andrews Railroad at the southwest side of the North Branch Oromocto Lake, as one of the Great Roads of communication in this Province ; also

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to—

The Bill in addition to and in amendment of the Acts now in force relating to the Alms House and Work House for the Parish and Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.

Ordered, That this Bill, as amended by the Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide more effectually for the repairing the Roads, Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Willistou take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

According to the Order of yesterday, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—the Bill to erect parts of the Parishes of Grand Falls, Perth, and Saint Leonard, in the County of Victoria, into a separate Town or Parish,—were severally read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Beveridge return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Young,

Resolved, as the opinion of this House, that any Steamer receiving pecuniary aid from the Government, and plying between Sbediac and Restigouche, should, if practicable, be required to call, at least once in each fortnight during the season of open water, at the Harbours of Shippagan and Carquet, for taking in and discharging Freight and Passengers.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—The Report from the Select Committee, submitted to the House yesterday, in reference to the claim of William Scoullar, Esquire, to be compensated losses sustained in his effort to construct a Railway at the Grand Falls.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject referred to them under their consideration, had passed the following Resolution:—

“*Resolved*, as the opinion of this Committee, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that the sum of £240 be paid to William Scoullar, for loss sustained in having certain Lands leased to him by the Ordnance Department for the term of twenty one years, and transferred to the Queen for Provincial purposes by an Act of the Legislature before the expiration of the term, agreeably to the Report of the Select Committee on the subject.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. DesBrisay,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, at an early day, a Statement shewing in detail the amount drawn from the appropriation of £5000, made in the year 1854 for the deepening, widening, and improving Harbours in this Province, with the names of the parties in whose favor drawn, and for what service, and the balance at present in favor of the appropriation.

Ordered, That Mr. DesBrisay, Mr. Anglin, and Mr. Williston, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Farris, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Harrison, and George G. Slip, Esquires, together with William Dunn and twenty six others, inhabitants of the Parish of Gagetown, in Queen's County, praying that the Road leading from Gagetown to Britain's Point, may be placed on the Great Road establishment; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works to report thereon.

Mr. Stevens, by leave, presented a Petition from Zachariah Chipman, John Bolton, Freeman H. Todd, James Murchie, Henry F. Eaton, John M'Adam, and Joseph E. Eaton, praying for the exclusive privilege to cut and carry away from the Crown Lands of the Province, Pine, Spruce, Hacmatac, Cedar, Hemlock, and all other kinds of Timber and Lumber, for the term of ten years, upon payment of the annual sum of One hundred thousand dollars; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House, that he received a note from Mr. Scovil, a Member for King's County, requesting leave of absence by reason of illness in his Family; which was granted.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to repeal an Act made and passed in the 25th year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, intituled “An Act for the alteration and amendment of the local government of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John,” and make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Mr. Grimmer in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Costs in proceedings under Chapter 138, Title xxxvii, of the Revised Statutes, “Of Summary Convictions.”

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, the following was moved:—

“*Resolved* That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.”

And upon the question for adoption the same, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That the Petition of George R. Atherton, a Mail Contractor, praying to be reimbursed for loss of two Horses and damage to his Carriage, while employed in the Post Office service, and which was laid before the House yesterday by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, be referred Select Committee to report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Glasier, and Mr. Gillmor, do compose the said Committee.

On like of motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That the Petition of George N. Segee, relative to a Loan he had made to one John Moore, and secured on a leasehold property in Fredericton, and now held under a Writ of Extent at the suit of the Crown, and praying relief in the premises; together with the several Documents accompanying it, and which were laid before the House yesterday by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. Kerr, Mr. Grimmer, and Mr. Skinner, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. W. J. Gilbert,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill in amendment of an Act intituled “An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland;”

Without making any amendment thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Steadman, by leave, presented a Petition from the City Council of the City of Fredericton, setting forth that in a Bill before the House relating to the assessing and collecting of Rates in the said City, a clause has been introduced authorizing an assessment to meet an amount due for expenses incurred on the reception of the Prince of Wales; and praying that the said Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with a view of expunging so much thereof as authorizes that assessment; and that the Bill may pass as originally prayed for by the Council; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Steadman,

Ordered, That the House do on Monday next the 30th instant, resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the reconsideration of—“A Bill relating to the assessing, levying, and collecting of Rates in the City of Fredericton.”

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole on—The Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway,—and resume the debate thereon.

The Order of the Day being then read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, and the Resolution submitted yesterday being again under their consideration, viz:—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months;” when

It was moved, as an amendment thereto—

“That the Chairman do proceed to read the Bill throughout.”

And the matter being then further debated, he was directed to report progress, and ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, further

Ordered, That the House do to-morrow, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., again go into Committee of the whole on the said Bill, and resume the debate on the Resolution before the Committee, as well as the proposed amendment moved thereto.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 28th March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a third time, according to the Order of yesterday, the amendment made by the Legislative Council to—

The Bill in addition to and in amendment of the Acts now in force relating to the Alms House and Work House for the Parish and Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Lindsay return the Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for the more efficient discharge of the duties of certain Parish Officers in incorporated Counties, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Grimmer in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them again under their consideration had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Report of James Brown, Esquire, of his mission to Great Britain and Ireland, for the promotion of Emigration to this Province.

See Appendix.

On motion of Mr. Stevens,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to certain exemptions from Duty at the Port of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, the first Section thereof was under their consideration, and which is as followeth :—

“1. The proper officer of the Treasury Department at the Port of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, shall grant a drawback of all the Export Duty paid or secured to be paid by any Law of the Province relating to the Export Duty on timber, hachmatac, deals, boards, and other lumber of every description, shipped from the said Port of Saint Stephen to the United States of America.”

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Mr. Crocker,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Young,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Anglin,
Mr. Stevens,	Grimmer,
McClelan,	Gillmor,
Skinner,	Boyd.
Smith,	

NAYS.

Mr. Kerr,	Mr. Munro,
Williston,	Montgomery,
Meahan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Stiles,	S. H. Gilbert,
Farris,	Ryan,
Lindsay,	Cudlip.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative; and this Section being agreed to, they proceeded to the second Section of the Bill, and which is as followeth :—

“2. All Vessels entering the said Port of Saint Stephen from the United States of America, clearing and departing therefrom for the said United States of America, shall be exempt from all Duties for the support of Light Houses, Buoys and Beacons, Hospital Money, Pilotage, or other exactions.”

Upon the question for adopting this Section, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Mr. Crocker,	Mr. Kerr,	Mr. Munro,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Young,	Williston,	Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Anglin,	Meahan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Mr. Stevens,	Grimmer,	Stiles,	S. H. Gilbert,
McClelan,	Gillmor,	Glasier,	Ryan,
Skinner,	Boyd.	Farris,	Cudlip.
Smith,		Landry,	

And the division being equal, the Chairman had decided in affirmative; and this Section being also agreed to—

The Committee then went through the remaining Sections of the Bill, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee appointed on the 20th day of March instant, to examine into a Bill before the House—“For the relief of Insolvent Confined Debtors,”—submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk’s Table, where it was again read, and is as follows :—

“The Committee to whom was referred ‘A Bill for the relief of Insolvent Confined Debtors,’ submit the following Report :—

“This Bill contemplates certain changes in the existing Laws :—

“First, That three Commissioners be substituted for Judges and Justices, two of whom to be a tribunal for the hearing of Insolvent Confined Debtors.

“Secondly, That such Commissioners, when the Insolvent has acted honestly, and made no fraudulent assignments or preferential payments, are authorized to discharge such Insolvent on examination, from custody.

“Thirdly, That where it appears that such confined debtor has acted fraudulently, the Commissioners are authorized to remand such Debtor for a period, not exceeding six months.

“Your Committee approve of the principles of the Bill, but are of opinion that the amendments contemplated can be carried out by amending the present Law relative to ‘Insolvent Confined Debtors,’ and submit a Bill intituled ‘A Bill to amend Chapter 124, Title xxxiv, of the Revised Statutes, ‘Of Insolvent Confined Debtors,’ in lieu of the one under consideration, and recommend the same to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

EDWARD WILLISTON,
C. N. SKINNER.

Committee Room, 28th March 1863.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

Mr. Gillmor, by leave, presented a Petition from George Botsford, Esquire, one of the General Committee, and Park Committee, for making arrangements for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1860, praying that a Bill before the House, "relating to the assessing, levying, and collecting of Rates in the City of Fredericton," may contain a clause therein, authorizing an assessment on the said City, to pay the amount due on the preparations made on that occasion; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Williston moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in amendment of the Law relating to Sick and Disabled Seamen.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time; and

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The said Bill was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. W. J. Gilbert,

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. W. J. Gilbert take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday, to go into Committee of the whole on—The Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway, and resume the Debate thereon.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed in the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, as also the Resolution—

"That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months,"—as well as the amendment moved thereto—"That the Bill be read throughout;"

And the matter being further debated, he was directed to report further progress, and ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, further

Ordered, That the House do on Monday next at the hour of two o'clock, p. m., again go into Committee of the whole on the said Bill, and resume the debate thereon.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to increase the Representation of the several Counties therein mentioned.

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, the following was moved:—

"*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months."

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Smith,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Mr. Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Crocker,	Mr. Vail,	Munro,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Stiles,	Meahan,	Anglin,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Glasier,	M'Phelim,	S. H. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Montgomery,	Young,	Ryan.
Mr. Kerr,	W. J. Gilbert,		
Williston,	Cudlip,		
Landry,	Grimmer,		
M'Clelan,	Boyd.		
Skinner,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 30th March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to provide for the more efficient discharge of the duties of certain Parish Officers in Incorporated Counties, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lindsay take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Dr. Dow, by leave, presented a Petition from John M. Taylor, and seventeen others, of the City of Fredericton, having claims for work performed and materials provided in the year 1860, for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, praying that in a Bill before the House relating to the assessing, levying and collecting of Rates in the said City, provision may be made authorizing an assessment to meet the amount due in making the preparations required on that occasion; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to carry into effect the Resolution passed in Committee of the whole House on the 27th day of March instant, and adopted by the House, in reference to the payment of the claim of William Scoullar for £240 out of the funds of this Province.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Munro, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Petition of William S. Caie, dated on or about the 16th day of November 1861, for licence to cut Lumber on three miles of vacant Crown Lands situated on the Richibucto River, and being part of block 3, range 11;—together with copies of any Licence or

Memorandum issued from or entered in the Records of the Crown Land Department in reference thereto; and also copies of any Petitions or Documents sent to, or Correspondence with the Surveyor General relative thereto; and of any Orders or Minutes of the Executive Council or the Surveyor General, in reference to the application of the said William S. Caie, and a conflicting application of one Isaac Sowerby.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Phelim, Mr. Gillmor, and Mr. Glasier, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in amendment of the Law relating to Sick and Disabled Seamen.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. Hatheway, by leave, presented a Petition from the Honorable J. Ambrose Street, William H. Robinson, John Davis, Michael Colter, John W. Brayley, Thomas Pickard, George Hatt, and four hundred and forty seven others, Rate-payers of the City of Fredericton, praying that in a Bill before the House, relating to the assessing, levying and collecting of Rates in the said City, no power or authority be given to the City Corporation to levy an assessment for the payment of any expenses that may have been incurred in making preparations in the Park for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the year 1860; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Skinner moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and negotiable Instruments.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Farris moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to place the Road leading from Gagetown to Brittain's Point, on the Great Road establishment.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Ryan,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to encourage the raising of Bread Stuffs on new Land.

Mr. Crocker in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Kerr moved for leave to bring in—A Bill further to amend an Act intituled "An Act in amendment and consolidation of the Laws relating to Highways."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time; and

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

The same was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Stevens,
Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill relating to certain exemptions from Duty at the Port of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Stevens take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

Resolved, That the Committee appointed on the 27th day of March instant, to examine into the claims of George N. Segee, for relief from the action of the Crown respecting certain Property taken under a Writ of Extent against John Moore, shall have all the powers, rights and privileges conferred by the first and second Sections of an Act passed in the 23rd year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to provide for the attendance and examination on oath of Witnesses before the Legislature or Committees thereof," and the same are delegated to such Committee by this Resolution.

The Honorable Mr. Perley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in addition to Chapter 156, Title xl, of the Revised Statutes "Of proceedings before indictment."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of Saturday last, to go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway,—and resume the Debate thereon.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the matter being again debated, he was directed to report further progress, and to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, further

Ordered, That the House do to morrow at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. again go into Committee of the whole on the said Bill, and resume the debate.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

Resolved, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John.

To which Mr. M'Clelan moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now," and substitute those "this day three months."

And upon the question for the amended motion, it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend the Law relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz :—

The Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public works and services :

The Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province :

The Bill in addition to an Act intituled “An Act in amendment of and in addition to certain Chapters of Title viii, of the Revised Statutes, ‘Of the local government of Counties, Towns, and Parishes :’”

The Bill requiring Justices of the Peace to make due return of the Lists of Defaulters in payment of Rates placed in their hands for collection :

The Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys of the Supreme Court :

The Bill relating to Rules and Regulations for the government of Pilots in the County of Charlotte : and

The Bill to continue certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John ;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to—

The Bill to prevent Pedlres, being non-residents in this Province, travelling and selling without Licence ;

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Council to this Bill were then severally read a first time, and are as follows :—

At A, Section 1, expunge the word “April,” and insert the word “June.”

At B in the same Section, expunge the remainder of the Section.

At C, Section 3, expunge the whole Section, and alter the enumeration of the remaining Sections.

At D, Section 4, expunge the word “April,” and insert the word “June.”

At E, Schedule A, expunge the words “a bona fide resident of this Province and.”

At F in the same Schedule, expunge the words “being non-residents in this Province.”

At G, Schedule B, expunge the whole Schedule.

At H in the Preamble, expunge the words “being Foreigners.”

At J, in the Title, expunge the words “being non-residents in this Province.”

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to repeal an Act passed in the twenty fifth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, intituled “An Act for the alteration and amendment of the local government of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John,” and make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Mr. Grimmer in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 31st March, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and negotiable Instruments:

A Bill to place the Road leading from Gagetown to Brittain's Point, on the Great Road establishment: and

A Bill in addition to Chapter 156, Title xl, of the Revised Statutes, "Of proceedings before indictments:" also

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—

The Bill to prevent Pedlers, being non-residents in this Province, travelling and selling without Licence.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in amendment of the Law relating to Sick and Disabled Seamen.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Williston take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Watters take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to repeal an Act made and passed in the twenty fifth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the alteration and amendment of the local government of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John," and make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Skinner take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Mr. Ryan moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to place the Road from the Village at Hampton Ferry to Ossekeag Station, and thence to Groom's Bridge, in King's County, on the Great Road establishment.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for the settlement of certain claims on this Province.

Mr. M'Clelan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted ; when

Mr. Williston moved.

That the House do to-morrow at the hour of half past 10 o'clock, A. M., again go into Committee of the whole on the said Bill.

And upon the question for adopting this motion, the House divided—

YEAS 11.

NAYS 8.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative ; and

Ordered, That the House do to-morrow at that hour resolve itself into Committee of the whole in further consideration thereof.

On motion of Mr. Ryan,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copy of the Petition of Robert B. Coulter, Esquire, praying compensation for his services as Commissioner relative to the Disputed Territory, so called, and of other papers connected therewith.

Ordered, That Mr. Ryan, Mr. Williston, and Mr. Gillmor, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday, to go again into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway,—and resume the Debate thereon.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the matter being again debated, he was directed to report further progress, and to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted ; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, further

Ordered, That the House do to-morrow at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, again go into Committee of the whole on the said Bill, and resume the debate.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 1st April, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to place the Road from the Village at Hampton to Ossekeag Station, and thence to Groom's Bridge, in King's County, on the Great Road establishment.

Dr. Dow moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to provide for the liquidation of certain debts incurred in the City of Fredericton on a late public occasion ; and

The twenty fifth Rule of the House, which requires Bills of a private or local nature to be read in the presence of the Grand Jury, or published in some Newspaper, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill brought in and read a first time; and

On motion of Dr. Dow,

The said Bill was read a second time.

On motion of Cudlip,

Whereas it is desirable for the due sustenance of our credit abroad, and that the interests of the people of this Province may be guarded, so far as the present inefficient Laws relating to Banks exist: And whereas the affairs of the Charlotte County Bank, a chartered Banking Corporation in this Province, have been, according to public report, for some time past in an unsatisfactory position, and the holders of the Notes thereof have, in many cases, been obliged to dispose thereof at a heavy loss; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to examine into the proceedings of the said Corporation; and further

Resolved, That the Honorable the Legislative Council be requested to appoint a Committee to act jointly with the Committee appointed by this House.

And upon the question for sustaining the same, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Smith,
Mr. Meahan,	Young,
Landry,	Anglin,
Gray,	Boyd.
Stevens,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Mr. Stiles,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Beveridge,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Dr. Dow,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	W. J. Gilbert,
Mr. Crocker,	Gillmor.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Steadman,

That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of Friday the 27th instant, to go into Committee of the whole on the reconsideration of—A Bill relating to the assessing, levying and collecting of Rates in the City of Fredericton—which Order was adjourned over to this day by operation of the twenty third Rule of the House.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. S. H. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again under their consideration, the 43rd Section thereof was before them, and which is as followeth:—

“43. The City Council shall, during the present year, assess the inhabitants of the said City, and the property of non-residents liable to be assessed under the Act of which this is an amendment, in a sum not exceeding Five hundred pounds, to pay off the amount due for the preparations made in the said City for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.”

To which it was moved as an amendment—To expunge the said Section under consideration, and substitute the following, viz:—

“ That it shall and may be lawful for the City Council, at any time within two years after the passing of this Act, and in such amounts from time to time as they may deem necessary, to order assessments on the inhabitants of the said City, and on the property of non-residents within the same, not to exceed in the whole the sum of Twelve hundred dollars; such assessments to be assessed, levied and collected in the same manner that other City Taxes are now collected, and when received to be paid over by the City Council to the several persons entitled thereto.”

Upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Crocker,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Smith,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Stiles,	Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Young,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Beveridge,	Hon. Mr. Watters,	Montgomery,
Mr. Costigan,	Lindsay,	Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	DesBrisay,
M'Clelan,	Dr. Dow.	Mr. Williston,	Anglin,
		Vail,	W. J. Gilbert,
		Meahan,	Fisher,
		Landry,	Cudlip,
		Gray,	Gillmor,
		Skinner,	Boyd.

And this being decided in the negative, it was moved—To substitute the following in place of the said 43rd Section under consideration, viz:—

“ 43. The City Council shall assess upon the said City a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, to pay off the amount justly due for the preparations made in the City for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; such sum to be assessed, levied and collected in the same manner as is directed for the assessing, levying and collecting of other City Rates by this Act; provided that half the said sum so due shall be assessed and levied during the present year, and the remainder during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.”

And upon the question for adopting this amendment, it was carried in the affirmative, and the same substituted in place thereof.

That the Committee then, after having made this amendment to the Bill, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill, as now amended, engrossed.

Mr. Anglin moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to incorporate the Saint John Pleasure Grounds Association.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. M'Phelim, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 30th day of March last, requesting that His Excellency would direct to be laid before the House, copy of a Petition of William S. Caie, together with other Documents in reference to his application for Licence to cut Lumber on vacant Crown Lands in block 3, range 11, on the Richibucto River, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That the wishes of the House should be complied with.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with an Address of the 30th day of March last,

relative to the claim of William Scoullar, Esquire, of £240, for loss sustained by reason of certain Lands leased to him by the Ordnance Department for a period of twenty one years, having been transferred to the Queen for Provincial purposes by Act of the Legislature before the expiration of the Lease, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would reply thereto by Message.

Mr. DesBrisay, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 27th day of March last, praying that His Excellency would direct to be laid before the House, a Statement shewing in detail the amounts drawn on the appropriation of £5000, made in 1854 for deepening, widening, and improving Harbours in the Province, and the balance at present remaining unexpended, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That the wishes of the House should be complied with.

Mr. Ryan moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to place the Road leading from George Burnett's, in Norton, to Alexander Kilpatrick's, via Passekeag and Salt Springs, on the Great Road establishment.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill for the further protection of Sheep from Dogs: and

The Bill to provide more effectually for the repairing the Roads, Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to the following, viz:—

The Bill relating to Physicians and Surgeons:

The Bill in amendment of the Act 21 Victoria, Chapter 9, intituled "An Act relating to Parish Schools:" and

The Bill to amend the Act relating to the administration of Justice in Equity;

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Council to—

The Bill relating to Physicians and Surgeons,—were severally read a first time, and are as follow:—

At A, Section 2, expunge the word "France," and insert the words "or other British Colonies, or any country in Europe."

At B, Section 5, insert the words "in the Royal Navy or."

The amendment made by the Council to—

The Bill in amendment of the Act 21 Victoria, Chapter 9, intituled "An Act relating to Parish Schools,"—was read a first time, and is as follows:—

At A, Sec. 1, expunge the whole Bill, and insert the following Sections:—

"1. Whenever it shall be made appear to the Board of Education, either by the Report of the District Inspector or otherwise, that any Parish has

been improperly divided into School Districts, the Board may cancel such division, and it shall then be the duty of the Chief Superintendent to direct the Trustees of Schools for such Parish to make a new division thereof; and if deemed necessary, he may instruct the District Inspector to assist them; on receipt of such instructions, it shall be the duty of the Trustees, as provided by the sixth Section of "An Act relating to Parish Schools," forthwith to redivide such Parish into School Districts; and to file a description of such division with the Clerk of the Peace, or in Incorporated Counties with the Secretary Treasurer of the County; and also to transmit a copy thereof to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, to be filed in his office.

"2. The Board of Education may limit the number of Schools to be kept in any Town, Village, or populous District, in which the Trustees are by the said sixth Section of the said Act empowered to authorize such number of Schools as the wants of the population may require; and make such regulations as may be deemed necessary, as to the number of male and female Teachers respectively to be employed therein; and it shall not be lawful for the Trustees to exceed such limit or depart from such regulations, or to establish a second School in any other School District without the authority of the Board; every such Town, Village, or populous District, shall be considered but one School District; but the rate-payers, at any meeting held under the authority of the seventh Section of the said Act, may elect one or more Committees for the whole District, or a Committee for each School as, may be decided by a majority of the electors present."

The amendments made by the Council to—

The Bill to amend the Act relating to the administration of Justice in Equity,—were severally read a first time, and are as follow:—

At A at the end of the Bill, add the following new Sections:—

"22. In Section 13 of Chapter 1 of the said Act, instead of process being directed to or served by all the Coroners of any County, the same may be directed to or served by any one of the Coroners of such County.

"23. The Books or writings mentioned in Section 5 of Chapter 3 of the same Act, when used in evidence on any reference under the said Section, shall be evidence to be used before the Supreme Court in Equity, or any Judge thereof, in the same manner as any other evidence taken in the same cause."

Mr. M'Phelim, by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel J. Calhoun, Charles Tingley, Charles M'Anulty, and fifteen others, proprietors of the Lake and Bog District in the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, praying that no Act may pass for enlarging the powers of the Commissioners for the said District, beyond what is now vested in them by law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday, again to go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway, and resume the Debate thereon.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed in the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, and the same being further debated, he was again directed to report progress, and ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted ; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, further

Ordered, That the House do to-morrow at the hour of twelve o'clock, at noon, again go into Committee of the whole on the said Bill, and resume the debate.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Thursday, 2nd April, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to incorporate the Saint John Pleasure Grounds Association : and
A Bill to place the Road leading from George Burnett's, in Norton, to Alexander Kilpatrick's, via Passekeag and Salt Springs, on the Great Road establishment.

Read a second time—the amendments made by the Legislative Council to, The Bill relating to Physicians and Surgeons.

Ordered, That this Bill, as amended by the Council, stand for a third reading on Saturday next.

Read a second time—the amendments made by the Legislative Council to, The Bill in amendment of the Act 21st Victoria, Chapter 9, intituled “An Act relating to Parish Schools.”

Ordered, That this Bill, as amended by the Council, stand for a third reading on Saturday next.

Read a second time—the amendments made by the Legislative Council to, The Bill to amend the Act relating to the administration of Justice in Equity.

Ordered, That this Bill, as amended by the Council, stand for a third reading on Saturday next.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to the assessing, levying and collecting of Rates in the City of Fredericton.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Fisher take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill further to amend an Act intituled “An Act in amendment and consolidation of the Laws relating to Highways.”

Mr. Young in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

The Honorable Mr. McMillan, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, in pursuance of an Address of the 30th day of March last—

Copy of a Petition from William S. Caie, together with other documents in reference to his application for Licence to cut Lumber on vacant Crown Lands on the River Richibucto, in the year 1861.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee appointed on the 27th day of March last to examine into the Petition of George R. Atherton, a Mail Contractor, to be remunerated for the loss of Horses and damage to his Carriage on the route between Fredericton and Saint John, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom was referred the papers and claim of George R. Atherton, for remuneration for loss of two horses and damage to carriage while employed in the Post Office service, having investigated the claim, submit the following Report:—

“The Committee during the investigation have had before them Mr. Atherton, as also the Postmaster General, and have obtained the following information in reference to this claim: It appeared that Mr. Atherton entered into a Contract on the 2nd of April, 1860, with the late Postmaster General, the Honorable Charles Connell, for carrying the Mail from Fredericton to Saint John, six times per week, via the Nerepis Road, and back again by the same route, in a vehicle drawn by one or more horses, for the sum of £450, payable quarterly; It further appeared that in the prosecution of his Contract on the 25th of November last, in carrying through the Supplementary English Mail, one of his horses, valued at £25, accidentally had his leg broken, and was thereby altogether lost to him; It further appeared that on the 10th January last, in conveying the regular mail to Saint John, under the Contract, another horse, valued at £25, had his leg broken, and became totally lost to Mr. Atherton; and on returning with the Mail to Fredericton his carriage was upset and damaged to the extent of £10;—for these losses Mr. Atherton applied to be reimbursed through the Provincial Government. It further appeared that the several accidents were not occasioned by any default or negligence on the part of Mr. Atherton or his drivers, but, as alleged by him, by the dangerous state of the road, caused by the overflowing from the hill-side and freezing upon the road, of water, which should have been properly conveyed thence by sewers and culverts. Mr. Atherton also stated that these overflows, &c. were not of uncommon occurrence on the road during the past fall and winter, and that on many occasions the conveyance of the Mails was fraught with peril.

“It is well known to every one entering into a Contract with the Government, or otherwise for the performance of any service, that such undertaking is of necessity attended with a certain amount of risk; therefore, though the Committee much regret that Mr. Atherton has met with such serious losses in the faithful discharge of his duty, yet they feel that it would be establishing an undue and dangerous precedent to recommend the compensation sought for by him.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD WILLISTON,
A. H. GILLMOR, JR.,
JOHN GLASIER.

Committee Room, 2nd April, 1863.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill for the relief of Insolvent Confined Debtors.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported; that the Committee having the Bill again before them, the following was moved:—

“Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months.”

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Young,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Stiles,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Glasier,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Lindsay,
Mr. Kerr,	Montgomery,
Gray,	Ryan,
Stevens,	Cudlip,
McClelan,	Grimmer,
Smith,	Boyd.
Crocker,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Skinner,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Beveridge,
Hon. Mr. M. Millan,	Munro,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Anglin,
Mr. Williston,	W. J. Gilbert,
Meahan,	Gillmor.
Costigan,	

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

The Honorable Mr. Hatheway, by leave, presented a Petition from the City Council of the City of Fredericton, praying that an Act may pass authorizing them to borrow money for the purchase of a Steam Fire Engine; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hatheway moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to enable the Corporation of the City of Fredericton to raise a sum of money by way of Loan to purchase a Steam Fire Engine.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Anglin, by leave, presented a Petition from the Honorable John H. Gray, together with James A. Harding and George V. Knowlin, Esquires, and twenty three others of the City of Saint John, praying that a Bill before the House, to incorporate the Saint John Pleasure Grounds Association, may pass into a Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from William M. Leod, David M. Kenzie, Zebulon Connor, W. B. M. Keel, James Brittain, and Isaac Haviland, Esquires, together with seventy seven others, inhabitants of King's County, praying that the Road leading from Brittain's Point, in the Parish of Westfield in the said County, to Gagetown in Queen's County, may be placed on the Great Road establishment; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works to report thereon.

Mr. M-Phelim, by leave, presented a Petition from George Pagan, J. C. P. James M-Phelim, Esquire, High Sheriff, James A. James, Esquire, and one hundred others, inhabitants of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, praying that the necessary legislation for the building of a Railway from Halifax to Quebec, according to the propositions recently made by the British Government to the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, may be had, during the present Session; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday, again to go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway,—and resume the debate thereon.

The Order of the Day being then read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, and the same being further debated, he was directed to report progress and ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, further

Ordered, That the House do on Saturday next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., again go into Committee of the whole on the said Bill, and resume the debate.

Mr. Ryan, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with an Address of the 31st day of March last, praying that His Excellency would cause to be laid before the House, copy of a Petition of Robert B. Cutler, Esquire, to be compensated for services as Commissioner relative to the Canada Disputed Territory Fund, together with other Papers connected therewith, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would comply with the wishes of the House.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to explain and amend an Act intituled “An Act to authorize the extension of King Street in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Smith moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish an additional Circuit Court in the County of Westmorland.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. DesBrisay moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish an additional Circuit Court in and for the County of Kent.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Watters, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that

a Bill now before the House to explain and amend an Act to authorize the extension of King Street in Carleton, may not pass into a Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Williston, Chairman of the Committee appointed on the 25th day of February last, to examine into a Bill to amend Chapter 113, of the Revised Statutes, relating to Judgments, Executions, and proceedings thereon, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was lauded in at the Clerk's Table and there again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom was referred “A Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, Title xxx, Chapter 113, ‘Of Judgments, Executions, and proceedings thereon,’”—submit the following Report:—

“The provisions of the Bill are calculated to remedy an existing inconvenience in obtaining satisfaction to be entered on the Judgment Roll, and in cancelling Judgments, and they recommend the same to the favourable consideration of the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD WILLISTON, *Chairman*.

Committee Room. 2nd April, 1863.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The House adjourned until Saturday morning next at 9 o'clock.

Saturday, 4th April, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to enable the Corporation of the City of Fredericton to raise a sum of money by way of Loan to purchase a Steam Fire Engine:

A Bill to explain and amend an Act intituled “An Act to authorize the extension of King Street, in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton:”

A Bill to establish an additional Circuit Court in the County of Westmorland: and

A Bill to establish an additional Circuit Court in and for the County of Kent.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill further to amend an Act intituled “An Act in amendment and consolidation of the Laws relating to Highways.”

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Kerr take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time, according to the Order of Thursday last—

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to amend the Act relating to the administration of Justice in Equity.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Stevens return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

Read a third time, according to the Order of Thursday last—

The amendment made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill in amendment of the Act 21st Victoria, Chapter 9, intituled “An Act relating to Parish Schools.”

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Stevens also return this Bill, with the amendment, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

Read a third time, according to the Order of Thursday last—

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill relating to Physicians and Surgeons.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Johnson return this Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Steadman,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled “An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Alma Copper Mining Company.”

Mr. Gillmor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill read a third time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and negotiable Instruments.

Mr. Lindsay in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, in pursuance of an Address of the 31st day of March last—

Copy of a Petition from Robert B. Cutler, Esquire, praying compensation for services as a Commissioner to investigate and report upon the Canada Disputed Territory Fund.

On motion of Mr. Ryan,

Resolved, That the Petition of Robert B. Cutler, Esquire, now laid before the House, be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. Ryan, Mr. Williston, and Mr. Gillmor, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Anglin,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to incorporate the Saint John Pleasure Grounds Association.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. M'Clelan,

The House was put into Committee of the whole on the following Resolution, in reference to the erection of a Bridge over the River Petitcodiac:—

“Whereas on the 16th day of March 1860, Petitions were laid before the House from seven hundred and seventy one inhabitants of the Counties of Westmorland and Albert, praying aid for the construction of a Bridge across the Petitcodiac River at Moncton;—And whereas it appears by the Report of the Board of Works for the year 1855, that a Bridge over the said River, at or near the Town of Moncton, to connect the Counties of Westmorland and Albert, would afford great accommodation to the people of that section of the Province, and the public generally, opening up a communication with one of the principal depots of the European and North American Railway, thereby contributing largely to the freight and travel on said Railway;—And whereas by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1861, a Company has been formed, called “The Petitcodiac Bridge Company,” who have by sale of Stock and by local Subscription provided sufficient funds to erect said Bridge, if aided by the Legislature in the sum of £5000;—And whereas the said Company have prepared Plans and Specifications thereof, which have been submitted to the Board of Works, said Plans and Specifications being also accompanied by a written Contract, with sufficient Bonds for said erection, conditional on the offer of said Legislative aid; therefore

“*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Committee, an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that the sum of £5000 be paid to the said Company in aid of their undertaking; provided that no part of said sum shall be paid until the said work be completed according to the terms and conditions of the Contract, and under the approval of the Board of Works.”

Mr. Skinner in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Resolution submitted to them under their consideration had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Resolution as agreed to in the Committee adopted by the House; and

On motion of Mr. M'Clelan,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to carry into effect the Resolution now passed in Committee of the whole House, and adopted by the House, providing for the payment from the Provincial Revenues, of Twenty thousand dollars to aid in the construction of a Bridge over the River Petitcodiac, at or near the Town of Moncton.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Clelan, Mr. W. J. Gilbert, and Mr. Lindsay, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of Thursday last, to go again into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway,—and resume the Debate thereon.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, and the same being further debated, he was directed to report progress, and to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted ; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, further

Ordered, That the House do on Monday next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., again go into Committee of the whole on the said Bill, and resume the debate.

Mr. Cudlip, by leave, presented a Petition from John H. Robertson, Denison Cox, and nine others, inhabitants of Carleton, in the City of Saint John, praying that a Bill before the House to amend an Act relating to the extension of King Street in that place, may pass into a Law ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Cudlip, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, praying that the Road leading from the said City of Saint John, through Portland to Indian Town, may be established as a Great Road ; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works to report thereon.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize the establishment of a Great Road leading from the City of Saint John, through the Parish of Portland, to Indian Town, in the said Parish.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. M'Clellan moved for leave to bring in—A Bill in amendment of the Law relating to the draining of German Town Lake, in the County of Albert ; and

The question being put—That the twenty fifth Rule of the House, which requires Bills of a private or local nature to be read in the presence of the Grand Jury, or published in some Newspaper, be in this instance dispensed with, and leave granted to introduce the Bill ;

The House divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. M'Clellan,	Mr. Williston,	Mr. Stiles,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Skinner,	Vail,	Munro,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Young,	Costigan,	Anglin,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Beveridge,	Gray,	W. J. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Lindsay,	M'Phelim,	Grimmer,
Mr. Kerr,	DesBrisay,	Crocker,	Boyd.
Meahan,	Ryan,		
Landry,	Cudlip,		
Stevens,	Gillmor.		

And it being thereupon carried in the affirmative, leave was granted.

Mr. Speaker then brought under the notice of the House the twenty seventh Rule, which provides " that no Bill of a private or personal nature shall be received unless the sum of £7 10s. be paid into the hands of the Deputy

Receiver General, &c.," and stated as his opinion, that the Rule would apply to the Bill now proposed to be introduced; but that opinion not being sustained by the House—

The Bill was brought in; when

Mr. M'Clelan moved that the same be read.

Upon the question, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Mr. M'Clelan,	Mr. Kerr,	Mr. Munro,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Young,	Williston,	DesBrisay,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Beveridge,	Gray,	Anglin,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Ryan,	M'Phelim,	W. J. Gilbert,
Mr. Meahan,	Cudlip,	Crocker,	Boyd.
Landry,	Gillmor.	Stiles,	
Stevens,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the Bill then read a first time.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill relating to the assessing, levying and collecting of Rates in the City of Fredericton: and

The Bill to amend the Law relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to—

The Bill relating to the Accounts of Commissioners for Sick and Disabled Seamen;

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Council to this Bill were then severally read a first time, and are as follow:—

At A insert the words "Overseers and."

At B insert the words "Overseers and."

At C insert the words "Overseers and."

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 9 o'clock.

Monday, 6th April, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill to authorize the establishment of a Great Road leading from the City of Saint John, through the Parish of Portland, to Indian Town, in the said Parish: and

A Bill in amendment of the Law relating to the draining of German Town Lake, in the County of Albert: also

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—

The Bill relating to the Accounts of Commissioners of Sick and Disabled Seamen.

Ordered, That this Bill, as amended by the Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to incorporate the Saint John Pleasure Grounds Association.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Anglin take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time, according to the Order of Saturday last—

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Alma Copper Mining Company."

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Steadman return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hatheway,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to enable the Corporation of the City of Fredericton to raise a sum of money by way of Loan, to purchase a Steam Fire Engine.

Mr. Williston in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Petition from William S. Caie, with the documents connected therewith, in reference to his application for Licence to cut Lumber on vacant Crown Lands in Block 3, Range 11, on the River Richibucto; and which were laid before the House on the 2nd day of April by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee proceeding in the matter referred to their consideration, had made progress therein.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

Resolved, That the Petition of the said William S. Caie, with the documents accompanying it, be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Phelim, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. Munro, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act to alter and amend the Act to incorporate the City of Fredericton.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of Saturday last, again to go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the con-

struction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway,—and resume the Debate thereon.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, and the same being further debated, he was directed to report progress, and ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted ; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, further

Ordered, That the House do to-morrow at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., again go into Committee of the whole on the said Bill, and resume the debate.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message :—

“ New Brunswick.

“ Message to the House of Assembly, 6th April, 1863.

“ ARTHUR H. GORDON.

“ His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, copies of Correspondence on the subject of the resignation by A. J. Smith, Esquire, of the Office of Attorney General.

1. The Attorney General to the Lieutenant Governor, 10th October 1862 :
2. Memorandum of Lieutenant Governor for Mr. Smith, 11th October 1862.

A. H. G.”

The Documents communicated by this Message were read at the Clerk's Table, and are as follows :—

RESIGNATION OF OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL BY A. J. SMITH, ESQUIRE.

1.

The Attorney General to the Lieutenant Governor.

Fredericton, 10th October, 1862.

SIR,—The Delegates representing the Government of this Province at the Convention recently held in Canada to consider the subject of the Inter-Colonial Railway from Halifax to Quebec, have undertaken on behalf of this Province to build the Railway conjointly with Canada and Nova Scotia, and to bear seven twenty-fourths of the cost of the work ; and the Council have affirmed their action, and are preparing to take steps to give effect to the arrangement so made.

This scheme is, in my opinion, fraught with consequences most injurious to the welfare and best interests of this Province. It involves a heavy charge upon the Province which, added to our present indebtedness, will impose a financial burden which I think our population and resources will not justify upon any sound principle of political economy.

A very important element in the consideration of this subject, in my judgment, is the fact that these works are to be constructed with borrowed foreign capital, the payment of the interest of which will be a never-ending drain upon our financial resources, which ultimately must have a most withering effect upon the prosperity and seriously retard the advancement of the Province.

It should not be forgotten that the interest on the debt already contracted for our present Railway, is about two hundred pounds per day. The earnings of the road it may be fairly said are not more than sufficient to pay the running expenses, including wear and tear. The interest is paid abroad, and I am much mistaken if the effect of this has not already been highly prejudicial to the business of the country.

Our present financial condition is by no means flattering, and will require the most careful and prudent management in order to meet local requirements and preserve public faith.

The proposed enterprize, if accomplished, must largely increase taxation, which in my estimation the people are unable and unwilling to bear. Our present tariff is as high as circumstances will warrant.

My views on this subject may be erroneous, but I have given it the most careful and deliberate consideration, with a full appreciation of its magnitude and the importance of the step I am about to take. Under these circumstances, I feel myself constrained by a sense of public duty to separate from my colleagues, and retire from the Government, and now beg to tender to Your Excellency my resignation of the office of Attorney General as well as my Seat in the Executive Council.

I would beg respectfully to ask Your Excellency's permission to make public the reasons for my resignation.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

A. J. SMITH.

His Excellency the Hon. A. H. Gordon, C. M. G.
Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

2.

Memorandum of the Lieutenant Governor for Mr. Smith.

The Lieutenant Governor has received the Attorney General's letter of yesterday's date, in which he states his objections to the agreement lately entered into at Quebec, on the subject of the Inter-Colonial Railway, and subsequently approved by His Excellency in Council. In consequence of the difference of opinion thus produced, the Attorney General requests permission to resign his office, and to retire from his Seat at the Executive Council Board.

Called upon thus to decide between the Attorney General and his colleagues, His Excellency cannot for a moment hesitate. He regards the completion of the Railway as a measure of vital importance to British North America, and as the first and most essential step towards that closer union of the different Provinces, which ought, as he believes, to be the object and desire of every one who has their welfare at heart; nor can he share the apprehensions expressed in the Attorney General's letter.

He, therefore, though with regret, accepts the resignation of the Attorney General, and accedes to his request to be permitted to make public the reasons which have led him to tender his resignation. On the meeting of the Legislature, Mr. Smith is also authorized to read the present Correspondence in his place in the House of Assembly, should he choose to do so in the course of any explanations as to his conduct which he may think it right to make.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

Fredericton, October 11, 1862.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to continue and amend the several Acts relating to the establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John; and

The twenty fifth Rule of the House, which requires Bills of a private or local nature to be read in the presence of the Grand Jury of the County, or published in some Newspaper, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted; and

The said Bill brought in and read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, 7th April, 1863.

Prayers:

Read a second time—

A Bill to continue and amend the several Acts relating to the establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John.

Read a third time, according to the Order of yesterday—the amendments made by the Council to

The Bill relating to the Accounts of Commissioners for Sick and Disabled Seamen.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Phelim return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

Mr. DesBrisay, from the Committee to whom was referred all matters connected with the Crown Land Department, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Select Committee appointed, by Resolution of the House on the twenty fifth day of February last, to whom was then referred all matters connected with the Crown Land Department, with power to bring before them persons and papers; and to whom, by further Resolution of the eighteenth day of March last, was referred the Report of the Crown Land Department, laid before the House on the twenty fifth day of February last by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor; with authority also to enquire into the management of the said Department, report—

“That from the insignificant Revenue at present, and for several years past, received from the Crown Lands under the existing and present systems of raising a Revenue therefrom, some changes in the management of our Crown Lands is imperatively called for; and as this matter is one which peculiarly demands the attention of the Government, and ought to be dealt with by the Executive of the country, we recommend that the subject receive their active and immediate attention, and that such alteration of the existing Laws and Regulations as may be necessary, should at once be had to secure a Revenue, bearing some proportion to the value of our Public domain.

“The importance of an efficient Staff of officers in the in-door department of the public service, we feel to be of the utmost necessity, and are satisfied that the public interest in this respect would be further promoted by securing the services of Andrew Inches, Esquire, as being a person well versed in the duties of the Department, cognizant of its details, and possessing a thorough knowledge of all matters on which information is constantly sought.

“We recommend that, if possible, a more speedy mode of examining and of issuing Grants of Land to individuals be devised, and suggest the propriety of one of the Crown Law Officers having his residence in Fredericton, in order that greater facilities for consultation may be had in matters referring to the Crown Land Department.

“The Committee recommend that all persons heretofore appointed as Deputy Surveyors, or who may hereafter be appointed, shall undergo an examination before some competent Board of Examiners before continuing or acting as Deputy Surveyors.

“The Committee also submit to the House a copy of the oral testimony given on oath before it, and ask leave to sit again.

“All which is respectfully submitted.

L. P. W. DESBRISAY,
B. BEVERIDGE,
JOHN GLASIER,
JAMES G. STEVENS,
A. R. M'CLELAN.

Committee Room, April 7th, 1863.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Committee continued, to enable them to go further into the matters referred for their consideration.

(See Evidence in Appendix.)

On motion of Mr. Young,
The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill for the encouragement of the Sea Fisheries.

Mr. Lindsay in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Young,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—The Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the 28th day of February last, communicating certain Despatches and other documents in reference to the establishment of a Free Port at Gaspé in Canada.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend Act 18 Victoria, Chapter 38, intituled "An Act to provide for an improved system of Sewerage and Water Supply of part of the City of Saint John, and Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John."

Mr. Lindsay in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill to authorize an assessment in the City of Saint John for the repair of Sewers.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland: and

The Bill to provide for the more efficient discharge of the duties of certain Parish Officers in Incorporated Counties, and for other purposes therein mentioned;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that they had also agreed to—

The Bill to repeal an Act made and passed in the 25th year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the alteration and amendment of the local government of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John," and make other provisions in lieu thereof;

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed—

A Bill intituled “An Act further to amend the Law relating to Courts of Probate;”

To which they also desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The Bill sent down from the Legislative Council was then read a first time.

The amendments made by the Council to—

The Bill to repeal an Act made and passed in the twenty fifth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, intituled “An Act for the alteration and amendment of the local government of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John,” and make other provisions in lieu thereof,—were severally read a first time, and are as follow :—

At A, Section 2, insert the words “of Rates.”

At B, Section 10, expunge the words “a special Sessions of the said City and County called for that purpose,” and insert the words “any two Justices of the Peace for the said City and County, residing in the said Parish of Portland.”

At C, Section 11, expunge the word “Revisors,” and insert the word “Registered.”

Mr. Young, by leave, presented a Petition from Patrick McNaughton and John E. O'Brien, Esquires, Magistrates of the County of Gloucester, and Benjamin W. Weldon, Esquire, High Sheriff, together with two hundred and sixty one others, inhabitants of the said County, praying that the House will accept the proffered aid of the Imperial Government, and promote by legislation, as in its wisdom it may deem necessary, the speedy accomplishment of the Inter-Colonial Railway; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Meahan, by leave, presented a Petition from Messieurs Ferguson, Rankin and Company, William Napier, James Smith, G. and A. Smith, and one hundred and eight others, inhabitants of the County of Gloucester, praying that the Bill now before the House for the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway, may pass into a Law; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday, again to go into Committee of the whole on—The Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway,—and resume the debate thereon.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, and the same being further debated, he was directed to report progress and ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, further

Ordered, That the House do to-morrow, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., again go into Committee of the whole on the said Bill, and resume the debate.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee on Fisheries, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as followeth:—

“The Committee appointed on the 17th February last, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Fisheries of the Province, having had before them several matters connected therewith, and having examined the same, beg to make the following Report:—

“Your Committee have had before them the Petition of George T. Hartley, Hugh Harrison, Amos Gallop, W. D. Hartt, T. B. Winslow, and one hundred and five others, of Woodstock and Northampton, in the County of Carleton, praying for the protection and regulation of the Salmon Fisheries.

“Also the Petition of S. G. Burpee, G. S. Hartley, James R. Phillips, and one hundred and thirty one others, inhabitants of the Counties of Carleton and Victoria, complaining of the manner in which Salmon Fishery is protected in the River Saint John, and calling the attention of the Legislature to other matters connected with the Salmon Fisheries, and praying relief.

“Your Committee have also had before them the Report of D. Wilson, Esquire, on the Fisheries of New Brunswick, laid before the Legislature by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. This Report shews that Mr. Wilson's attention had been more particularly directed to the Salmon Fisheries in the north eastern section of this Province, with a view to ascertain the cause of their decline, and contains suggestions as to their protection and restoration. Your Committee acknowledge that his researches have been minute and pains-taking, and his suggestions and recommendations valuable.

“Your Committee regret to find that the quantity of Salmon is rapidly decreasing, arising from a variety of causes: this will continue, unless the most stringent measures are adopted for the protection of those Fisheries. The whole subject of the decline and destruction of the Salmon Fisheries in England and Wales, underwent a thorough investigation in 1861 by a Committee of the House of Commons, who travelled through the various Fishery districts, and examined a number of witnesses on the subject. From their Report, a remarkable fact has been elicited as to the quantity of Salmon in former times, and the vast falling off at the present, viz.—that the Salmon was so abundant and universally used as an article of food, that not unusually conditions were attached to Indentures of Apprenticeship, “that the Apprentice should not be obliged to dine on Salmon more than two or three times a week;” and the price of Salmon at that time varied from 1½d. to 2d. and 4d. per pound. This Report concludes as follows:—“The conclusion as to the decline of the Salmon Fisheries to which the evidence and records above referred to have led us, was irresistibly confirmed by what we ourselves witnessed in the course of our inspection: We had opportunities of seeing these causes in full operation to which the destruction of fish was generally ascribed, and we have no hesitation in declaring, that in the face of the impediments and barriers, and other destructive agencies which exist on all the Rivers, it is impossible that any other result than a destruction of the Fisheries could have taken place; indeed it is in some cases a matter of surprise, not that the supply should have greatly fallen off, but that the breed should not have been totally extinguished.”

“Your Committee are aware that a deterioration of the Salmon Fisheries is rapidly taking place in this Province, and many causes are assigned for their destruction, of which your Committee subjoin the following:—

“ First.—The construction of weirs, traps, or fixed engines, on the Rivers and Sea coast, such as are generally used in the United States, and are now in use on the Sea coast of the north eastern section of this Province.

“ Secondly.—Only in importance to the removal of obstructions against the free passage of fish, is the regulation of a period during which the capture of them should cease, with a view to their being enabled to find their way to the spawning grounds, and there carrying on the process of breeding unmolested.

“ Thirdly.—The killing of the breeding fish in the spawning beds; a very prevalent abuse, and carried on in many Rivers in this Province, by parties of men setting the law at defiance, and in many instances by persons not resident settlers.

“ Fourthly.—The killing of spent Salmon in the early part of the year, is another abuse by which an injury is committed against the public, and in so doing, the Salmon is scarcely fit for food or sale, while, if permitted to proceed to sea, would return and become a valuable fish.

“ Fifthly.—The present practice of spearing Salmon with spears and torches at night.

“ Sixthly.—The want of fish ways or ladders in dams across fresh water streams where the fish resort to spawn.

“ Seventhly.—The wholesale destruction of the Salmon fry.

“ Eighthly.—The taking of fish heavy with spawn, and the sale of the Salmon Roc.

“ Ninthly.—The practice of setting nets more than the prescribed distance, and in many cases across the whole Stream.

“ Your Committee, with the amount of testimony now before them, and the experience of the past, would recommend the Government to take the most active measures to arrest the destruction of these Fisheries, and restore them to their former condition; and first a proper supervision would seem to be necessary, as has been proved in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and recently introduced in Canada with good effect.

“ Your Committee could not at present, in view of our finances, recommend a separate Board, but the powers required might be exercised by annexing the same to some existing Department of the Province, free of expense, and the appointment of a sufficient number of Wardens in various localities, and if possible, unconnected with the immediate locality where appointed, to oversee, and paid as hereinafter mentioned, would at present meet the requirements of the Province.

“ It may, however, be alleged, that the advantage gained by an increased supply of Salmon, which must necessarily extend to a large portion of the community, would not come back in a tangible shape to the finances of the Province. To make the Revenue participate directly in the increase of the commodity, may be somewhat difficult; at the same time it cannot be doubted that the indirect influence of an addition to any branch of the Provincial wealth, must be to increase the Revenue. Regarding the Salmon Fisheries as an article of Provincial property, hitherto deplorably neglected, but capable of restoration, and of immense value, your Committee are satisfied that a moderate annual cost incurred for their reclamation would be amply compensated to the Province; your Committee therefore recommend that a Grant should be made from the Provincial Revenue towards a Fund, to be called the Fishery Fund, and that funds in aid of the same should be raised in the following manner:—First, that power be given to the Government to grant leases for a term of years, of the Fisheries which still belong to the Province;

and secondly, by a small tax upon nets according to their length, and on fishing engines of all sorts; on Salmon nets of fifty fathoms in length a tax of thirty cents, and half a cent for every additional fathom.

“Your Committee believe that such a tax upon nets would be willingly paid by every fisherman, on the ground that by protecting the fisheries, the fish would necessarily increase, and consequently the business become more remunerative. On this point the English Commissioners report,—“All parties who are or derive benefit from a fishery, are made to contribute according to a regular scale, and subject to a maximum fixed by law to the expense of protection.” The sum thus derived, together with assistance from the Provincial Revenue, would create a fund for the payment of the Wardens, and who, in such case, would be altogether free from local influences, and discharge their duties exclusively for the protection of the Fisheries, and benefit of the fishery interests of this Province. Your Committee also recommend that the Wardens should have power to exercise the duties from the mouth of Rivers and tributaries, to the full extent thereof; many Rivers of this Province run through several Counties, in some of which the Sessions refuse to make Regulations on the subject, and consequently the fisheries remain unprotected, and the fish destroyed with impunity. The Executive Government should in such cases regulate the fishery, and clothe the Warden with sufficient authority to execute his duties to the full extent of the Stream, notwithstanding the same should be beyond the County for which he had been appointed.

“Your Committee believe that the best mode to accomplish the object, would be to adopt a general law, giving the Executive power to make Rules and Regulations applicable to all parts of the Province, as well in the Rivers as on the coasts, in reference to the Fisheries, leaving it to the Sessions of each County and Municipalities to make such additional Bye Laws as they may consider necessary for particular localities, which Bye Laws shall receive the sanction of the Executive and not contravene the general Regulations; such for instance as the number of fathoms of net to be allowed at certain places on Rivers, &c.

“Your Committee believe, that if the Salmon Fisheries are not to be allowed to go to destruction, measures should be forthwith adopted for their protection, as each year's delay will render the task of protection and restoration more difficult.

“Your Committee have had under their consideration the Herring Fisheries of Passamaquoddy Bay, the present mode of taking by weirs and traps, the use to which a proportion of the same have been applied, and the necessity of further protecting the Spawning Grounds at the southern head of Grand Manan. The Herring is very generally taken within the Bay by weirs and traps, and this mode of fishing is resorted to by the Americans, from the Boundary of this Province down the American Coast, in short the dividing passage is almost closed by the extent of the weirs on either side;—Your Committee cannot recommend for the present, the discontinuance of weirs on Passamaquoddy Bay, as in that case the Americans would have the decided advantage over our people; but would suggest that the Executive Government negotiate with the Government of Maine, whereby the mode of fishing would be uniform, and a system of mutual protection be adopted.

“The weirs should in all cases have properly constructed gates, and should, at stated periods, be opened to permit the smaller description of fish not fit for home consumption or exportation, to escape; and in no case should any part of the weirs be erected below low water mark at ordinary tides.

“ Your Committee learn that weirs are erected all around the Island of Grand Manan, and wherever one can be built; these weirs are built of brush, and in some instances even on the Spawning Grounds, and Herring of all sizes are taken indiscriminately. That on and around Grand Manan and the smaller Islands, the Americans principally have erected a large number of Screws or Mills for crushing and grinding the fish, and extracting the oil; the refuse is put in bags and exported for manure.

“ The inhabitants of these Islands, in many cases under peculiar circumstances, encourage this improper business, and the fishermen of this Province are not unfrequently driven away. These Mills and Screws extend all along the State of Maine, and when fish strike on the coast in abundance, the Americans fall upon them, and carry away the fish to Maine and grind them up as above stated; the net fishing is in consequence rendered unremunerative.

“ The fishermen of experience in the Bay of Fundy assert, if these illegal practices and wholesale destruction of fish is continued much longer, the Herring Fishery of Grand Manan will, within a few years, cease to exist. The Government should make strict Regulations on this subject, and extensive powers be given to the Wardens appointed to look after these Fisheries, the construction and working of the weirs, the suppression of the Mills and Screws for grinding fish, and the prevention of the use of fish for oil, and the use of fish for manure. On this latter point your Committee do not approve the use of fish for manure, and the practice should be abolished. The Wardens should have power to seize, confiscate, and sell all illegal weirs, mills, and other improper and illegal instruments, that in any way interferes with the legitimate fishermen.

“ The Wardens should be appointed, not from the immediate locality, but from a distance, so that the Warden would be free from all local influences.

“ As regards the Spawning Grounds at southern head of Grand Manan, your Committee find that this Spawning Ground, one at Caraquet, Gloucester, and one at the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, are the only Spawning Grounds where Herring usually resort.

“ Your Committee have been unable to ascertain whether at the Magdalen Islands fish, at that particular season, are interfered with, but at Grand Manan the case has been very different; and from the Report of Mr. Lorenzo Drake, the local Warden on the Island, he found it quite impossible to protect the Spawning Ground without assistance. It appears that Schooners approach the Ground, provided with nets and all other appliances for taking the fish, watch a favorable opportunity when the Warden is otherwise employed, descend upon the Ground, and before assistance can be had, load their Schooners and depart, to the great injury of the fishery: Your Committee fear that the protection cannot be rendered effectual, without an armed vessel being despatched to the Island at the spawning season in charge of a Warden, who shall be clothed with every power necessary to guard the grounds and prevent the injuries complained of.

“ Your Committee, therefore, recommend this subject to the especial attention of the Government; and trust they will examine this question, and take the most active measures, irrespective of expense, to guard these spawning grounds against every aggression.

“ As regards the Cod Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy, the Fishery Committee last year recommended that the ‘Bultow,’ ‘Cod Seines,’ and ‘Jiggers,’ should be prohibited; and your Committee find that the same has been discontinued in the Bay of Fundy, except from Saint John to Lepreaux, where this mode of Fishery is still in full operation.

“ It cannot be denied but that this practice of using the Bultow, Cod seines, and Jiggers, by the French Fishermen of Newfoundland, have almost destroyed their valuable Fisheries; and your Committee, with this evidence before them, would strongly recommend the authorities of Saint John to take measures to put a stop to this destructive mode of fishing for Codfish.

“ Your Committee have given their best attention to the subject of the Fisheries generally, without being influenced by local feelings, or party or political views; and would as such, irrespective of party, urgently recommend the Executive Government to take the subject of the Fisheries generally into their consideration, and adopt such Laws as will protect and preserve the valuable Fisheries of this Province, believing that they are second to no other branch of industry.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD WILLISTON,
JAMES BOYD,
ROBERT YOUNG,
JOHN W. CUDLIP,
FRANCIS M. PHELIM.

Committee Room, 7th April, 1863.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

Mr. M'Clelan, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the 4th day of April instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to carry into effect the Resolution passed in Committee of the whole House on that day, and adopted by the House, recommending the payment of the sum of \$20,000 to aid in the construction of a Bridge over the River Petitcodiac, at or near the Town of Moncton, reported that they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That he would consult his Council upon the subject-matter of the Address.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, in pursuance of an Address of the 27th day of March last—

Memorandum of Warrants issued under an appropriation of £5000 in the year 1854, for the improvement of Rivers and Harbours.

See Appendix.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Bankruptcy.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, 8th April, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill relating to Bankruptcy: and

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled “ An Act further to amend the Law relating to Courts of Probate:” also

The amendments made by the Council to—

The Bill to repeal an Act made and passed in the twenty fifth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, intituled “ An Act for the alteration and amend-

ment of the local government of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John," and make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Ordered, That this Bill, as amended by the Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to enable the Corporation of the City of Fredericton to raise a sum of money by way of Loan, to purchase a Steam Fire Engine.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hatheway take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize an assessment in the City of Saint John for the repair of Sewers.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Skinner take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Dr. Dow moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to prevent the sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Indians.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to continue and amend the several Acts relating to the establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John.

Mr. Stevens in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for the settlement of certain claims on this Province.

Mr. M'Clelan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to prevent nuisances upon Public Highways.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill relating to certain exemptions from Duty;

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Council to this Bill were read a first time, and are as follow :—

At A, Section 1, insert the word “hereafter.”

At B, in the same Section, expunge the words “in the United States of America.”

At C, Section 2, expunge the words “from the United States of America.”

At D, in the same Section, expunge the words “for the said United States of America.”

At E, in the Title, add the words “at the Port of Saint Stephen.”

Mr. Young moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to encourage the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time ; and

On motion of Mr. Young,

The said Bill was read a second time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday, again to go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway, and resume the debate thereon.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed in the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, and the same being further debated, it was moved—That he report progress, and ask for leave to sit again.

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Mr. Scovil,	Hon. Mr. Perley,	Mr. Skinner,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Glazier,	Mr. Williston,	Crocker,
Mr. Kerr,	Lindsay,	Meahan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Vail,	Munro,	Costigan,	Cudlip,
Gray,	Montgomery,	Landry,	Grimmer.
Stevens,	Anglin,	M'Clelan,	
M'Phelim,	Fisher,		
Young,	Gillmor,		
Stiles,	Boyd.		

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave to sit again granted ; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, further

Ordered, That the House do to-morrow at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., again go into Committee of the whole on the said Bill, and resume the debate.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

The House again went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for making an addition to and alterations in the Common Gaol of the said City and County.

Mr. M'Clelan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Mr. Munro moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to establish the Road leading from Upper Woodstock to River de Chute, in the County of Carleton, as one of the Great Roads of communication in this Province.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

Resolved, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill further to enlarge the jurisdiction of the City Court of the City of Saint John.

To which Mr. Cudlip moved as an amendment—To expunge the word “now,” and substitute those “this day three months.”

And upon the question for the amended motion, it was carried in the affirmative, and the Bill accordingly postponed.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

Resolved, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply and Sewerage in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John.

To which Mr. M'Clelan moved as an amendment—To expunge the word “now,” and substitute those “this day three months.”

And upon the question for the amended motion, it was carried in the affirmative, and the Bill accordingly postponed.

On motion of Mr. Young,

Resolved, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole in further consideration of—A Bill to amend an Act intituled: “An Act further to amend the Law relating to Buoys and Beacons in the respective Ports in the County of Gloucester.”

To which Mr. M'Clelan moved as an amendment—To expunge the word “now,” and substitute those “this day three months.”

And upon the question for the amended motion, it was carried in the affirmative, and the Bill accordingly postponed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Thursday, 9th April, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to prevent the sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Indians:

A Bill to prevent nuisances upon Public Highways: and

A Bill to establish the Road leading from Upper Woodstock to River de Chute, in the County of Carleton, as one of the Great Roads of communication in this Province: also

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—
The Bill relating to certain exemptions from Duty.

Ordered, That this Bill, as amended by the Council, stand for a third reading to-morrow.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to continue and amend the several Acts relating to the establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cudlip take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act to alter and amend the Act to incorporate the City of Fredericton.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Fisher take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time, according to the Order of yesterday—

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to—The Bill to repeal an Act made and passed in the twenty fifth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the alteration and amendment of the local government of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John," and make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Skinner return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of Mr. M^cClelan,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill in amendment of the Law relating to the draining of German Town Lake, in the County of Albert.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following was moved:—

"*Resolved*, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months."

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Scovil,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Skinner,
Mr. Williston,	DesBrisay,	Hon. Mr. M ^c Millan,	Young,
Costigan,	Anglin,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Beveridge,
Gray,	W. J. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Perley,	Farris,
M ^c Phelim,	Boyd.	Mr. Meahan,	Lindsay,
Stiles,		Landry,	Ryan,
		Stevens,	Cudlip,
		M ^c Clelan,	Gillmor.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then went through the several Sections of the Bill, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Gray moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to enable parties having claims against the Province of New Brunswick to have the same adjudicated upon by the Courts of Law.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time; and

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The said Bill was read a second time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday, again to go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway,—and resume the debate thereon.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, and the same being further debated, he was directed to report progress, and ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, further

Ordered, That the House do to-morrow at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., again go into Committee of the whole on the said Bill, and resume the debate.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill further to amend an Act intituled “An Act in amendment and consolidation of the Laws relating to Highways:” and

The Bill to incorporate the Saint John Pleasure Grounds Association; Without making any amendments thereto.

And he further informed the House that the Council had passed—

A Bill intituled “An Act relating to Debtors in this Province;” To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

This Bill sent down from the Council was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. DesBrisay,

Ordered, That the House do on Monday next, the 13th day of April instant, go into Committee of the whole on—The Report from the Select Committee on matters connected with the Crown Land Department, and which was submitted to the House on the 7th day of April instant.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture.”

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time; and

On motion of Mr. W. J. Gilbert,

The same was read a second time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Friday, 10th April, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled “An Act relating to Debtors in this Province.”

Read a third time, according to the Order of yesterday, the amendments made by the Legislative Council to—

The Bill relating to certain exemptions from Duty.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Stevens return the Bill, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

Mr. Crocker, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz:—

From the Reverend Michael Egan, together with John Harley, John M. Sutton, Charles Sargeant, and one hundred and eighty six others:

From Messieurs J. H. and J. Harding, Allan A. Davidson, Daniel Witherall, Oliver Willard, Patrick Morrissy, Richard Sutton, and one hundred and ninety eight others: and

From George S. K. Anderson, Patrick Lawlor, Robert Falconer, John Hawes, Robert T. Millar, and one hundred and sixty others;

inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, praying that the Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway, now under the consideration of the House, may pass into a Law; which he severally read.

Ordered, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Scovil,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to alter the division line between the Parishes of Springfield and Studholm, in King's County.

Mr. Grimmer in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Bankruptcy.

Mr. Scovil in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday, again to go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway,—and resume the debate thereon.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill from time to time before them, and the Resolution submitted on the 26th day of March last being still under their consideration, viz:—

“Resolved, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months;” and

To which it was moved as an amendment on the 27th day of March—

“That the Chairman do proceed to read the Bill throughout.”

And the matter being from day to day debated, and the debate having now concluded;

The question was put upon the amended motion—That the Bill be read; when

The Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. M'Clelan,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Skinner,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	M'Phelim,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Crocker,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Young,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Beveridge,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Glasier,
Mr. Kerr,	Lindsay,
Williston,	Munro,
Meahan,	Dr. Dow,
Costigan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Landry,	Fisher,
Gray,	Montgomery.
Stevens,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Anglin,
Mr. Vail,	Cudlip,
Smith,	Grimmer,
Stiles,	Gillmor,
Scovil,	Boyd,
Farris,	S. H. Gilbert.
DesBrisay,	

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative; and

That the Committee then made progress in the Bill, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, further

Ordered, That the House do to-morrow at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., again go into Committee of the whole in consideration of the said Bill.

Mr. Crocker, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From William J. Fraser, John Macdougall, William Muirhead, Hugh Bain, William Letson, Thomas Vondy, John Burke, Martin Cranney, Malchy Dwyer, George H. Russell, and two hundred and twenty seven others, inhabitants of the County of Northumberland; and

From William M'Kay, John Duffy, James L. Price, John Fairley, George Mersereau, Miles M'Millan, and forty one others, inhabitants of the Parish of Ludlow, in the said County of Northumberland;

praying that the Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway, may pass into a Law; which he severally read.

Ordered, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill for the Registration of Bills of Sale and Mortgages of personal Property.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time; and

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The said Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Saturday, 11th April, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to alter the Division Line between the Parishes of Springfield and Studholm, in King's County.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Scovil take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of Mr. M'Clelan,

That—A Bill in amendment of the Law relating to the draining of German Town Lake, in the County of Albert,—be now read a third time.

And upon the question, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,
Hon. Mr. Watters,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,
Hon. Mr. Perley,
Mr. Meahan,
Landry,
M'Clelan,

Mr. Skinner,
Young,
Beveridge,
Farris,
Lindsay,
Dr. Dow,
Ryan,
Gillmor.

Mr. Kerr,
Williston,
Vail,
Costigan,
Gray,
M'Phelim,

Mr. Stiles,
Scovil,
Montgomery,
Anglin,
S. H. Gilbert.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative; and

The same read a third time as engrossed.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. M'Clelan take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to enable parties having claims against the Province of New Brunswick, to have the same adjudicated upon by the Courts of Law.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, and the same being read throughout—

The question was put that the Committee proceed therein by taking the said Bill up Section by Section.

Whereupon the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Scovil,
Hon. Mr. Steadman.	Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Munro,
Mr. Williston,	DesBrisay,
Vail,	Anglin,
Gray,	Fisher,
Stevens,	Ryan,
M'Phelim,	Gillmor,
Stiles,	Boyd.
Beveridge,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Skinner,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Smith,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Young,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Montgomery,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	W. J. Gilbert,
Mr. Kerr,	Cudlip,
Mcahan,	Grimmer.
Landry,	

And it being thereupon carried in the affirmative—

The first Section of the Bill was then under consideration, and which is as followeth :—

“ 1. That any party having a cause of action against this Province, on any Contract made with any Public Department thereof, or any Provincial Officer thereof in his official capacity, or for any injury arising from the default or wrong of any such Department, or any such Officer in his official capacity, on or for which he would have legal redress were such Contract made or default or wrong done by a private individual or a Corporation, shall and may maintain an action and proceed to final judgment against the Province, in the Supreme Court of this Province; provided that the amount in dispute under such Contract, or the damage sustained by such default or wrong done, shall not be less than the sum of ——— pounds; and in case the Plaintiff shall not recover more than the said sum of ——— pounds, he shall recover no costs.”

To which an amendment was moved—To insert after the words “ on any Contract,” on the second line, the word “ hereafter.”

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Smith,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Crocker,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Young,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Landry,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Montgomery,
Mr. Mcahan,	W. J. Gilbert,
M'Clelan,	Cudlip.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Mr. Scovil,
Mr. Williston,	DesBrisay,
Vail,	Anglin,
Costigan,	S. H. Gilbert,
Gray,	Ryan,
Skinner,	Gillmor,
Stiles,	Boyd.

And the division being equal, the Chairman had decided in the affirmative, and the word “ hereafter ” inserted in the Section.

It was then moved—That the following words be expunged from the Section under consideration, viz :—“ or for any injury arising from the default or wrong of any such Department, or any such Officer in his official capacity, on or for which he could have legal redress were such Contract made or default or wrong done by a private individual or a Corporation.”

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Crocker,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Scovil,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Young,	Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Munro,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Beveridge,	Mr. Williston,	DesBrisay,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Farris,	Vail,	Anglin,
Mr. Meahan,	Lindsay,	Costigan,	S. H. Gilbert,
Mr. McClelan,	Montgomery,	Gray,	Ryan,
Skinner,	W. J. Gilbert,	M'Phelim,	Gillmor,
Smith,	Cudlip.	Stiles,	Boyd.

And this division being equal, the Chairman had decided it in the negative.

A motion was then made—That the question now decided, for expunging the words above quoted, be reconsidered; and this being carried in the affirmative, the matter was again before the Committee; and

The question being again put, that the words in *italic* be expunged, it was carried in the affirmative, and those words struck out of the Section.

That the Committee then having made progress in the Bill, he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of Mr. Gray, further

Ordered, That the House do on Monday next, again go into Committee of the whole and resume the consideration of the said Bill.

Mr. Skinner, from the Committee appointed on the 17th day of February last, to take into consideration the question of Mileage of Members of this House, with a view to its re-adjustment, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“ The Committee to whom was referred the question of the Mileage of the Members of this House, report—

“ First, your Committee recommend that the Mileage be computed as follows:—One shilling per mile for each Member in coming from their respective homes to the Legislature, and the same amount in returning.

“ The distances for which Mileage is to be computed shall be as follows:—The Mileage to be made up on the distances from the different Shire Towns to Fredericton, with the addition to each Member of any distance that he may have to travel from his place of residence to the Shire Town of the County he represents, on his way to Fredericton to attend the meeting of the Legislature.

“ The following is the Schedule of the distances from the different Shire Towns to Fredericton, by which Schedule the Mileage is to be made up:—

For the County of Gloucester,	...	...	...	164 Miles.
“ Northumberland,	...	...	...	105 “
“ Restigouche,	...	...	...	213 “
“ Westmorland,	...	...	...	193 “
“ Queen's,	...	...	...	34 “
“ Victoria,	...	...	...	137 “
“ Albert,	...	...	...	190 “
“ King's,	...	...	...	104 “
“ Sunbury,	...	...	...	13 “
“ Kent,	...	...	...	226 “
“ Charlotte,	...	...	...	151 “
“ Saint John,	...	...	...	84 “
“ Carleton,	...	...	...	63 “

"It being clearly understood that any Member who resides nearer to Fredericton than the Shire Town is situated from the same, shall receive proportionally less for his Mileage, in accordance with the less distance from his said residence to Fredericton, than it is from the Shire Town of the County he represents to Fredericton.

"Respectfully submitted.

C. N. SKINNER,
E. W. WILLISTON,
JAMES G. STEVENS.

Committee Room, 11th April, 1863."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,
That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday, again to go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, and after reading it throughout, proceeded to take the same up Section by Section, when the 1st Section of the Bill was under their consideration, and is as followeth:—

"1. The Governor in Council is hereby authorized to borrow, through and upon the guarantee of the British Government, three and one half twelfths of Three Millions of pounds sterling, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of an Inter-Colonial Line of Railway between Truro in the Province of Nova Scotia, through the Province of New Brunswick, and Riviere du Loup in the Province of Canada."

To which an amendment was moved—To insert after the word "New Brunswick," near the close of the Section, the words "by the Route surveyed and recommended by Major Robinson."

And upon the question for adopting this amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Mr. DesBrisay.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Crocker,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Young,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Stiles,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Beveridge,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Scovil,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Glazier,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Farris,
Mr. Kerr,	Lindsay,
Williston,	Munro,
Vail,	Montgomery,
Meahan,	Anglin,
Costigan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Landry,	S. H. Gilbert,
Gray,	Fisher,
Stevens,	Cudlip,
M'Clelan,	Gillmor,
Skinner,	Boyd.
M'Phelim,	

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That it was then moved—To insert, after the word “New Brunswick,” the following words:—“by a Route passing on the Western Bank of the River Saint John, upon British Territory.”

Upon the question for adopting this motion, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. S. H. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Gray,
Mr. Vail,	Cudlip,	Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Stevens,
Skinner,	Grimmer,	Hon. Mr. Watters,	M'Clelan,
Stiles,	Gillmor,	Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Crocker,
Scovil,	Boyd.	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Young,
Anglin,		Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Beveridge,
		Hon. Mr. Perley,	Glasier,
		Mr. Kerr,	Farris,
		Williston,	Lindsay,
		Meahan,	Munro,
		Costigan,	Montgomery,
		Landry,	W. J. Gilbert.

And this being also decided in the negative—

It was moved—To insert in the Section, after the word “New Brunswick,” the following words:—“by the Route generally known as the Central Route.”

And upon the question for adopting this motion, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Vail,	Mr Scovil.	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. M'Clelan,
Stiles,		Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Skinner,
		Hon. Mr. Watters,	Crocker,
		Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Young,
		Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Beveridge,
		Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Farris,
		Hon. Mr. Perley,	Munro,
		Mr. Kerr,	Montgomery,
		Williston,	Anglin,
		Meahan,	S. H. Gilbert,
		Costigan,	Grimmer,
		Landry,	Gillmor,
		Gray,	Boyd.
		Stevens,	

Whereupon this was also decided in the negative.

And the question being then taken upon the said first Section under consideration, it was agreed to.

That the Committee then having made progress in the Bill, he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, further

Ordered, That the House do on Monday next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., again go into Committee of the whole on—The Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway.

Mr. Skinner, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Potts, of the City of Saint John, a British Subject, praying that the House may take into

consideration the matter of his illegal imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, in the United States of America, and that measures be had to assist him in laying his case before the British Government; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table; and

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

Resolved, That this Petition of Thomas Potts be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. Skinner, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Boyd, do compose the said Committee.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 9 o'clock.

Monday, 13th April, 1863.

Prayers.

On motion of Mr. W. J. Gilbert,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of any memorial, petition, or writing, addressed by Silvanus Miner, or Silvanus Miner and others, or any other person or persons, to Her Majesty, or to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary, praying that an Act intituled "An Act to explain an Act intituled 'An Act relating to the Boundary Line between the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,'" passed at the last Session of the Legislature of this Province, might be disallowed; and also copies of any Minute of Council, Memorandum, Despatch or Correspondence in reference to such Petition.

Ordered, That Mr. W. J. Gilbert, Mr. Grimmer, and Mr. DesBrisay, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Farris, by leave, presented a Petition from William F. Bonnell, and N. H. Deveber, Esquires, together with twelve others, inhabitants of Gage-town, in Queen's County, praying that the Road leading from that place to Brittain's Point, in King's County, may be established as a Great Road; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works to report thereon.

Mr. Farris moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to place the Road from Young's Cove, Grand Lake, to the Apohaqui Station, on the Great Road establishment.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Dr. Dow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to prevent the sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Indians.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following was moved:—

"*Resolved* That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months."

And upon the question for sustaining the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Mr. Montgomery,	Mr. Boyd.	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. M'Phelim,
Cudlip,		Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Crocker,
		Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Young,
		Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Stiles,
		Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Beveridge,
		Hon. Mr. Perley,	Scovil,
		Mr. Kerr,	Farris,
		Williston,	Lindsay,
		Meahan,	Munro,
		Costigan,	Dr. Dow,
		Landry,	DesBrisay,
		Gray,	Anglin,
		Stevens,	W. J. Gilbert,
		M'Clelan,	Ryan,
		Skinner,	Grimmer,
		Smith,	Gillmor.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then having gone through the several Sections of the Bill, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. DesBrisay,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Memorandum shewing Warrants issued under an appropriation of £5000 in the year 1854, for the improvement of Rivers and Harbours, laid before the House on the 7th day of April instant by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance of an Address of the 27th day of March last.

Mr. Lindsay in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was submitted:—

“Whereas it appears by the Document laid before the House, in reply to the Address of the 27th day of March last, for a Memorandum of Warrants issued under the appropriation of £5000 made in 1854 for the improvement of certain Harbours in this Province, and particularly the Harbour of Richibucto; that the sum of £800 has been paid to Messieurs Robert Stevens and A. M'L. Seely, for the service of a Steam Tug at Miramichi, and that £200 of that amount was paid in 1862, subsequent to a pledge made to this House by the Provincial Secretary, that no further sum should be taken from the said appropriation for that service; therefore

“*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the Executive Government in making such an application of that sum, were not fulfilling the terms or the intention of the said appropriation; and further

“*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Committee, no further Warrants should be issued under the authority of the same.”

To which it was moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole of the Resolution, as well as the Preamble thereto, after the words “Tug at Miramichi,” and substitute as follows:—

“*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that the said Steamer ought, in future, to be self-sustaining, and that no further payments from the said appropriation or otherwise should be made for that service.”

That the question being put upon the proposed amendment, when the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Landry,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	M'Clelan,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Smith,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Crocker,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Young,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Glasier,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Farris,
Mr. Kerr,	Dr. Dow,
Meahan,	Ryan,
Costigan,	Boyd.

NAYS.

Mr. Williston,	Mr. DesBrisay,
Gray,	Anglin,
Skinner,	W. J. Gilbert,
Munro,	M'Phelim.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative; and

The question being then taken upon the Resolution as amended, it was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Resolution as amended, adopted by the House.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill to enable the Corporation of the City of Fredericton to raise a sum of money by way of Loan, to purchase a Steam Fire Engine: and

The Bill to continue the several Acts relating to the establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John;

Without making any amendments thereto.

And that they had also agreed to—

The Bill to authorize an assessment in the City of Saint John for the repairs of Sewers;

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The amendments made by the Council to this Bill were severally read a first time, and are as follow:—

At A insert the words "the owners in fee of the several lots or parts of lots situate on both sides of the Street, and in front or opposite to which any such Sewers may pass in."

At B expunge the words "the inhabitants thereof."

At C expunge the word "the," and insert the word "any."

At D expunge the word "of," and insert the words "not exceeding."

At E expunge the words "of the," and insert the word "such."

At F insert the words "as such Sewers may respectively require the same."

The Honorable Mr. Johnson moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to the Coast and River Fisheries.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Ryan moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to place the Road from Gagetown to the Mouth of the Nerepis, on the western bank of the River Saint John, on the Great Road establishment.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, That the House proceed to the Order of yesterday, again to go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway.

The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into said Committee.

Mr. Ryan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee proceeding further in the Bill referred for their consideration, had the third Section thereof before them, and which is as followeth:—

“3. The amount so borrowed shall be applied towards the completion of the said Railway, on a Line to be approved by the Imperial Government.”

To which an amendment was first moved—

To expunge, after the word “Line,” the words “to be approved by the Imperial Government,” and substitute in place thereof the words “so far as the same is within this Province, with the approval of the Legislature.”

And upon the question for adopting the proposed amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Mr. Vail,	Mr. Cudlip,
Smith,	Grimmer,
Stiles,	Gillmor,
Scovil,	Boyd.
Anglin,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Stevens,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	M'Clelan,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Skinner,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	M'Phelim,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Crocker,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Young,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Beveridge,
Mr. Kerr,	Glasier,
Williston,	Munro,
Meahan,	Montgomery,
Costigan,	Dr. Dow,
Landry,	W. J. Gilbert.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That it was then moved—To add at the close of the Section, after the words “Imperial Government,” the following words, “and the Government of this Province.”

And upon the question for adopting this amendment, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Anglin,
Mr. Vail,	Cudlip,
Smith,	Grimmer,
Stiles,	Gillmor,
Scovil,	Boyd.
DesBrisay,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Stevens,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	M'Phelim,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Crocker,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Young,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Beveridge,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Glasier,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Munro,
Mr. Kerr,	Montgomery,
Williston,	Dr. Dow,
Meahan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Costigan,	Fisher,
Landry,	M'Clelan.
Gray,	

Whereupon this was also decided in the negative; and

The question being then taken upon the said third Section, it was agreed to.

That the following was then moved as an additional Section, and to stand as a fourth Section to the Bill, viz :—

“ This Act to be inoperative, unless it can be shewn, to the satisfaction of the Government, that the said Railway can be constructed for Three Millions of pounds sterling.”

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee again divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. DesBrisay,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Landry,
Mr. Vail,	Anglin,	Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Gray,
Stevens,	W. J. Gilbert,	Hon. Mr. Watters,	M'Phelim,
M'Clelan,	Cudlip,	Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Crocker,
Skinner,	Grimmer,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Young,
Smith,	Gillmor,	Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Beveridge,
Stiles,	Boyd.	Hon. Mr. Perley,	Glasier,
Scovil,		Mr. Kerr,	Munro,
		Williston,	Montgomery,
		Meahan,	Dr. Dow,
		Costigan,	Fisher.

Whereupon this was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeded to the fourth Section as set out in the Bill, and which is as followeth :—

“ 4. The Principal and Interest on the said Loan of three and one half twelfths of Three Millions of pounds sterling, shall be a first charge on the Revenue of the Province, after the Civil List and the Principal and Interest of existing debts and liabilities.”

To which it was moved, to add as follows :—

“ The Interest on the said Loan to be payable semi-annually at London, on or before the first day of May and November in each year.”

And upon the question for adopting this amendment, it passed in the affirmative, and the same being added to the Section—

The question was taken upon the Section, as amended, and agreed to.

That the Committee then proceeding in the Bill, and after agreeing to several Sections thereof, had the eleventh Section before them, and which is as followeth :—

“ 11. In case that no suitable Company or Body Corporate shall offer or be found willing to construct and manage the said Railway, upon terms and conditions provided in the preceding Section, then the Commissioner to be appointed on behalf of this Province, shall be empowered to act conjointly with the other Commissioners, to construct the said Road by public Tender and Contract in the cheapest and most efficient manner the said Commissioners can devise, and upon the Site that shall have been surveyed and approved by the Governments of the three Provinces.”

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge at the closing part of the Section the word “ Site,” and insert the word “ Line.”

And upon the question for adopting this amendment, the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Stiles,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. M'Phelim,
Mr. Vail,	Scovil,	Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Crocker,
Costigan,	DesBrisay,	Hon. Mr. Watters,	Young,
Landry,	Anglin,	Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Beveridge,
Gray,	Cudlip,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Glasier,
Stevens,	Grimmer,	Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Farris,
Skinner,	Gillmor.	Hon. Mr. Perley,	Munro,
Smith,		Mr. Kerr,	Montgomery,
		Williston,	Dr. Dow,
		Meahan,	W. J. Gilbert,
		M'Clelan,	Fisher.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the following was then moved—To expunge the word "Site," and insert the words "Route and Line."

And upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Anglin,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Stevens,
Mr. Vail,	Cudlip,	Hon. Mr. Johnson,	M'Clelan,
Skinner,	Grimmer,	Hon. Mr. Watters,	M'Phelim,
Smith,	Gillmor,	Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Crocker,
Stiles,	DesBrisay.	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Young,
Scovil,		Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Beveridge,
		Hon. Mr. Perley,	Glasier,
		Mr. Kerr,	Farris,
		Williston,	Munro,
		Meahan,	Montgomery,
		Costigan,	Dr. Dow,
		Landry,	W. J. Gilbert,
		Gray,	Fisher.

Whereupon this was decided in the negative.

It was then moved—To insert in the same Section, before the word "Site," the words "Line and."

Upon this question, the Committee again divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Scovil,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Landry,
Mr. Vail,	DesBrisay,	Hon. Mr. Johnson,	M'Clelan,
Gray,	Anglin,	Hon. Mr. Watters,	Crocker,
Stevens,	Cudlip,	Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Young,
Smith,	Grimmer,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Glasier,
Stiles,	Gillmor.	Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Farris,
		Hon. Mr. Perley,	Munro,
		Mr. Kerr,	Montgomery,
		Williston,	Dr. Dow,
		Meahan,	W. J. Gilbert,
		Costigan,	Fisher.

And this being also decided in the negative—

The question was then taken upon the Section, and agreed to.

That the Committee then proceeding further in the Bill, and after agreeing to several other Sections thereof, had the fifteenth Section before them, and which is as followeth:—

“15. No person holding a Seat in the Legislature shall become security for the performance of any Contract with the Commissioners, or for any work or engagement in relation to the Railway to be constructed referred to in this Act; and no Member of the Legislature of this Province shall hold, or be appointed to any office of emolument under the Commissioners, or be a Contractor or party to any Contract arising out of the construction, management, or working of the Road, or any part thereof.”

To which it was moved—To insert after the words “this Province shall hold,” on the 4th line, the words “the office of Commissioner or hold.”

And upon the question for adopting this amendment, it passed in the affirmative, and those words being inserted in the Section—

The question was taken upon the Section, as amended, and agreed to.

That the Committee then having gone through the remaining Sections of the Bill, as well as the Schedule in the same referred to, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Ryan, from the Committee appointed on the 4th day of April instant, to examine into the Petition of Robert B. Cutler, Esquire, laid before the House on that day by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in pursuance of an Address, praying compensation for services as a Commissioner in the investigation of matters relative to the Canada Disputed Territory Fund, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, and there again read, and is as followeth:—

“The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Robert B. Cutler, for additional pay for services as Commissioner on the Canada Disputed Territory Fund, having investigated the same, now submit the following Report:—

“Your Committee have examined testimony on the subject as to the work performed by Mr. Cutler under the said Commission, and find that he commenced his labors, in conjunction with Mr. Dawson, Commissioner for Canada, on the 1st November 1855, and continued their labors until April 1856, when they submitted an elaborate Report to their respective Governments. Mr. Cutler claims 167 days, which at the rate of 40s. per day, usually allowed to employees under the Government in the execution of Commissions, amounts to £334. Mr. Cutler in the performance of his duty was necessarily obliged to travel to Toronto, then the seat of the Canadian Government, to meet his Co-Commissioner, and examine the public Records there. It appeared that during the time claimed, Mr. Cutler was a member of the Legislature for seventy one days, but that he was constantly employed at night investigating this question. Your Committee have for that period deducted 20s. per day, as he received that sum for Member's pay.

“Mr. Cutler has received £200 on Account. According to the views of your Committee, Mr. Cutler's claim will stand thus—

167 days' work @ 40s. per day,	... ..	£334	0	0
From which deduct 71 days attending the Legislature, for which Mr. Cutler has already received 20s. per day,		71	0	0
		£263	0	0
Amount received on Account,	... ..	200	0	0
		£63	0	0
Balance due Mr. Cutler,		£63	0	0

Which your Committee recommend to the favourable consideration of the House, and that the amount be paid to Mr. Cutler.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. RYAN,
EDW. WILLISTON,
A. H. GILLMOR, JUN.

Committee Room, 13th April, 1863."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, 14th April, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—

A Bill to place the Road from Young's Cove, Grand Lake, to the Apohaqui Station, on the Great Road establishment:

A Bill relating to the Coast and River Fisheries: and

A Bill to place the Road from Gagetown to the Mouth of the Nerepis, by the western bank of the River Saint John, on the Great Road establishment.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to prevent the sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Indians.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Dr. Dow take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Mr. Cudlip, by leave, presented a Petition from the Saint John Rural Cemetery Company, praying for an amendment of their Act of incorporation; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. W. J. Gilbert,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture."

Mr. Lindsay in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following was moved:—

"*Resolved,* That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months."

Upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Young,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Beveridge.
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Scovil,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Glasier,
Mr. Kerr,	Farris,
Williston,	Munro,
Vail,	Dr. Dow,
Costigan,	DesBrisay,
Stevens,	S. H. Gilbert.
M'Clelan,	Fisher,
M'Phelim,	Grimmer,
Crocker,	Gillmor.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Watters,	Mr. Smith,
Mr. Meahan,	Anglin,
Landry,	W. J. Gilbert,
Gray,	Cudlip.
Skinner,	

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

Dr. Dow moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to authorize the City Council of the City of Fredericton to investigate the claims of individuals against the Committee on the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and for other purposes connected therewith.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time; and

On motion of Dr. Dow,

The same was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Gray,

That the House do now again go into Committee of the whole in further consideration of—A Bill to enable parties having claims against the Province of New Brunswick, to have the same adjudicated upon by the Courts of Law.

To which Mr. Cudlip moved as an amendment—To expunge the word “now,” and substitute the words “this day three months.”

Upon the question for the amended motion, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Mr. M'Clelan,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Skinner,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	W. J. Gilbert,
Mr. Kerr,	Grimmer.
Meahan,	

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Mr. Beveridge,
Mr. Williston,	Scovil,
Costigan,	Glasier,
Landry,	Farris,
Gray,	Lindsay,
Stevens,	Dr. Dow,
Smith,	DesBrisay,
M'Phelim,	Anglin,
Young,	S. H. Gilbert,
Stiles,	Ryan.

And this being decided in the negative—

The question was taken upon the original motion, and it was carried in the affirmative; and

The House again went into Committee of the whole on the said Bill.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, the first Section thereof, as amended, was under their consideration, and which is as followeth:—

"1. That any party having a cause of action against this Province on any Contract hereafter made with any Public Department thereof, or any Provincial Officer thereof in his official capacity, shall and may maintain an action and proceed to final judgment, in the manner hereafter provided, in the Supreme Court of this Province; provided that the amount in dispute under such Contract shall not be less than the sum of _____ pounds; and in case the Plaintiff shall not recover to the extent of _____ pounds, he shall recover no costs."

Upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Scovil,	Hon. Mr. Watters,	Mr. Skinner,
Mr. Williston,	Munro,	Mr. Kerr,	Smith,
Vail,	DesBrisay,	Meahan,	W. J. Gilbert,
Gray,	Anglin,	M'Clelan,	Grimmer.
M'Phelim,	Ryan,		
Stiles,	Gillmor.		
Beveridge,			

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and the blanks therein severally filled up with the sums of Fifty pounds.

That the Committee then proceeding in the Bill, had the eleventh Section thereof under their consideration, and which is as followeth:—

"11. The terms Public Department and Provincial Officers in the 1st Section of this Act, shall embrace and mean the following Departments and Officers, and none others, viz:—The Board of Works, the Post Office Department, the Treasury Department, the Commissioners for constructing Railways under the 19 Victoria, Chapter 15, the Provincial Secretary, the Surveyor General, the Treasurer, and any Commissioners or Officer commissioned or deputed by the Government to make any particular contract coming within the first Section of this Act."

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge therefrom the following:—"The Treasury Department, the Provincial Secretary, the Surveyor General, the Treasury, and any Commissioner or Officer commissioned or deputed by the Government to make any particular Contract."

And upon this question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Mr. Smith,	Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Munro,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Young,	Mr. Williston,	Anglin,
Hon. Mr. McMillan,	Farris,	Vail,	S. H. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Lindsay,	Gray,	Ryan,
Mr. Kerr,	W. J. Gilbert,	Scovil,	Gillmor.
Meahan,	Cudlip,		
Costigan,	Gillmor.		
Skinner,			

Whereupon this was carried in the affirmative; and those parts being expunged—

The question was taken upon the Section, as amended, and it was agreed to.

That the Committee then having agreed to the next succeeding Section—

The following was moved to be added, and stand as a 13th Section to the Bill, viz:—

“That the claims of Hartwell B. Crosby, Thomas King, John Brookfield, and Dillon P. Myers, against the European and North American Railway Company, may be tried and determined under the provisions of this Act, notwithstanding the claims may have accrued before the passing of the said Act.”

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Glasier,
Mr. Williston,	Farris,
Vail,	Munro,
Gray,	Anglin,
Skinner,	Ryan,
Scovil,	Gillmor.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Costigan,
Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Smith,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Crocker,
Hon. Mr. McMillan,	Young,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	W. J. Gilbert,
Mr. Kerr,	S. H. Gilbert,
Meaham,	Grimmer.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then having gone through the several Sections of the Bill, and after making amendments thereto, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had passed—

A Bill intituled “An Act in amendment of an Act intituled An Act in amendment of an Act intituled An Act for the incorporation of the Saint John Rural Cemetery Company;”

To which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The Bill sent down from the Council was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. W. J. Gilbert,

Ordered, That Mr. Grimmer be added to the Committee appointed on the 13th day of February last, to examine and report upon the Contingencies of this House, in the place of Mr. Boyd, who has leave of absence.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of yesterday, praying that His Excellency would direct to be laid before the House, copies of any Memorial, Petition, or other Documents from Sylvanus Miner or others, to Her Majesty or His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary, or His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in reference to the withholding of the Royal Assent to an Act passed at the last Session, relating to the Boundary Line between Nova Scotia and this Province; together with copies of any Minute or Memorandum of Council, Despatch or Correspondence upon the subject, reported—That they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say—That the wishes of the House should be complied with.

Mr. Skinner, from the Committee on Trade, submits a Report on a Petition from William Parks and Son, of the City of Saint John, for return of Duties on Machinery for a Cotton Manufactory; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee on Trade, to whom was referred the Petition of Messrs. Parks & Son, praying the return of the sum of \$1,408.25, Duties paid by them to the Treasury of this Province, on Cotton Machinery imported

into this Province, and placed in a Cotton Factory in the City of Saint John, which Machinery they allege could not be manufactured in this Province, report—

“That they recommend that the sum of \$1,408.25, the above mentioned Duties, be returned to the said Messieurs William Parks & Son.

C. N. SKINNER, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 14th April, 1863.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

Mr. Skinner, from the Committee appointed on the 11th day of April instant, to examine into a Petition from Thomas Potts, in reference, as is alleged, to his illegal imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, in the United States of America, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Thomas Potts, which Petition prays action of the House of Assembly in regard to the unjust imprisonment of the Petitioner in Fort Lafayette, report—

“That they have considered the matters set forth in said Petition, and from the facts there stated, your Committee feel that the Petitioner has been unjustly treated, but owing to the matter complained of in said Petition being of a National character, they cannot recommend that any action be taken by this House,—and inasmuch as the Petitioner has stated his intention to apply to the Imperial Government for redress, they think it better that he follow that course; and they recommend to the favourable consideration of the Imperial Government the claim of the said Petitioner.

C. N. SKINNER,
A. J. SMITH.

Committee Room, 14th April, 1863.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Munro,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to establish the Road leading from Upper Woodstock to River de Chute, in the County of Carleton, as one of the Great Roads of communication in this Province.

Mr. Scovil in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill for the registration of Bills of Sale and Mortgages of personal chattels.

Mr. Scovil in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted; and

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

Resolved, That the said Bill be referred to a select Committee to examine and report thereon; and

Ordered, That Mr. Cudlip, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Smith, do compose the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Hatheway moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to place certain Roads on the Great Road establishment.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hatheway,

The same was read a second time.

Mr. Kerr, from the Committee appointed on the 27th day of March last, to examine into a Petition of George N. Segee, relative to an amount loaned by him to one John Moore, and secured on leasehold Property which was subsequently seized under an Extent at the suit of the Crown, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of George N. Segee, relative to a loan made by him to John Moore on the security of certain leasehold Property in Fredericton, and since seized and sold under a Writ of Extent, at the suit of the Crown, for non-payment of Duties on Imports due by said John Moore, beg leave to submit the following Report:—

“The Committee have examined all the papers accompanying the Petition, and the power of examining witnesses under oath having been conferred on them, they had before them the Petitioner Mr. Segee, Mr. John Moore, the Deputy Treasurer at Fredericton, the High Sheriff of York, all of whom they examined under oath; they also heard the Honorable the Solicitor General on the subject of the legal proceedings taken against Mr. Moore.

“It appears that Mr. Moore carried on business in Fredericton as a Wine and Spirit Merchant for some years prior to 1862, and had a private Warehouse under his Store, sanctioned by Government, in which he deposited dutiable goods. Mr. Moore gave Bonds to the Queen to secure the Duties payable on the goods which he from time to time deposited in the Warehouse, the key of which he was in the habit of obtaining from the Deputy Treasurer, when he paid the Duties and required the goods for the purposes of his business. The Deputy Treasurer having full confidence in the integrity of Mr. Moore, the key remained in his hands for considerable periods without any inspection or supervision, and this has been the course pursued by the Deputy Treasurer with the owners of all other private bonded Warehouses in Fredericton. About the month of June, 1861, the Deputy Treasurer entertained doubts about Mr. Moore's business, and ascertained for the first time, that he had taken from the Warehouse a large quantity of goods without entering them for consumption or paying the Duties. At this time Mr. Moore was indebted to the Crown for Duties to an amount exceeding \$3000, for which the Deputy Treasurer held bonds signed by Mr. Moore as principal, and by Hugh Moore and James Moore as sureties, the sureties being responsible men. Mr. Moore readily admitted to the Deputy Treasurer that he had illegally removed the goods, but fully expected to meet the Duties on what he removed, but he became embarrassed and was unable to do so. Mr. Moore urged the Deputy Treasurer to give him time and he would be able to make up the amount. The sureties were informed of the position in which they stood, and they also urged a like delay, as they believed Mr. Moore would, from his debts and otherwise, be able to pay the amount. Between \$700 and \$800 were paid during the Summer and Autumn. On the 5th December 1861, there remained due on the Bonds, \$2,269.58, viz:—

On Bond No. 1,	dated 17th October,	1859,	due \$273 88
“ 2,	“ 31st “	“ “	708 19
“ 3,	“ 24th July,	1860,	“ 597 09
“ 4,	“ 19th September	“ “	101 54
“ 5,	“ 27th November	“ “	588 88

\$2,269 58

“ The Deputy Treasurer on the 5th December, 1861, handed the Bonds over to the Crown Officers, and an Extent was issued against John Moore on the Bonds, under which the Sheriff extended on all the goods and debts of Moore, and also on the fixed property, consisting of leasehold premises. At the time the Extent was placed in the Sheriff's hands he held the goods under the levy to satisfy Executions against Moore, the first of which he received in November 1861, but the Levy was superseded by the Extent. A Writ of *Venditioni Exponas* was placed in the Sheriff's hands on the 19th February, 1862, founded on the inquisition taken under the Extent, requiring him to sell the property extended upon for £550 1 6, besides Sheriff's Fees. The Sheriff realized from the goods, and from two leasehold Properties, £541 7 11, besides Sheriff's Fees and ground rent. A further sum of £35 was paid for costs and rent of the premises, leaving net proceeds £506 7 11. The Books and debts remain unsold, and were valued by the Jury at £1,000.

“ One of the leasehold properties was assigned by way of mortgage by John Moore to Edward Williams, by assignment bearing date the 1st March, 1856, to secure the payment of £100 and interest one year after date. This assignment bears date prior to any of the Bonds, and the money became payable in March 1857; yet it was not recorded in the County Records until the 5th June 1861, subsequent to the date of the latest Bond. The Sheriff states that he sold this property first, and by direction of the Solicitor General he sold it subject to the payment of the mortgage. Mr. Segee lent Mr. Moore £100 on the 18th August 1860, payable in three months with interest, and as collateral security took an assignment of lease by way of mortgage, on the same day, of certain other leasehold premises; but this assignment, although bearing date prior to the date of the Bonds Nos. 4 & 5, was not recorded until about the 24th June, 1861, upwards of nine months after its date, and the Sheriff sold it without any reservation of Mr. Segee's mortgage.

“ The Committee have stated the facts as they appear from the papers and evidence brought before them, the result of which is, that the goods seized and sold, not being sufficient to pay the Crown Debt, the leasehold properties of John Moore, the principal in the Bonds, were resorted to, to make up the deficiency. The security taken by Mr. Williams being of prior date to all the Bonds, would, but for the delay in putting it on Record till after all the Bonds were taken, have taken legal effect, and it must in such case have been sold, subject to the mortgage. Mr. Segee having taken his security in August 1860, prior to the date of the two last Bonds, would, had he recorded it immediately, been free from the two last Bonds. These two mortgages being equally liable to be taken to satisfy the Crown Debt, and the Sheriff having sold the Williams' property first, subject to the payment of the mortgage of £100 on it;—the result as regards Mr. Segee's mortgage was, that it left to be made out of the lands held by him £100 and more than, without the exemption, would have remained to be realized from it. Had the properties been sold without protecting either mortgage, a surplus of £62 6 5 would have remained, after satisfying the Crown claim, towards Mr. Segee's mortgage.

"The lands sold were equally liable to the payment of the Crown Debt, and the Committee cannot understand the principle on which the one was protected and the other rendered liable. Had both been treated alike, a sum would have been left from the last sold, towards paying Mr. Segee's mortgage.

"The Committee, from the evidence before them, are fully convinced that the present system of authorizing private Bonded Warehouses is liable to serious abuses, and that the Government should, without delay, adopt such rules and regulations as will effectually protect the Province.

"Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE KERR,
G. S. GRIMMER,
G. N. SKINNER.

Committee Room, 14th Apr 7, 1863."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—The Report from the Select Committee submitted on the 11th day of April instant, relative to the Mileage or travelling charges to be allowed to Members of this House.

The Honorable Mr. Hatheway in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter before them, the following was moved:—

"*Resolved* That the further consideration of the said Report be postponed for three months."

And upon the question being put upon the said Resolution, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Watters,	Mr. Smith,
Hon. Mr. McMillan,	M'Phelim,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Crocker,
Mr. Meahan,	Young,
Costigan,	Stiles,
Gray,	Anglin.

NAYS.

Mr. Kerr,	Mr. Farris,
Williston,	Lindsay,
Vail,	Munro,
Stevens,	W. J. Gilbert,
M'Clelan,	S. H. Gilbert,
Skinner,	Ryan,
Beveridge,	Grimmer,
Scovil,	Gillmor.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then proceeding in the consideration of the Report referred to them, had agreed to the recommendation of the Select Committee therein set forth.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Scale of Travel or Mileage, as recommended by the Select Committee, adopted by the House.

Mr. Cudlip, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas O'Keleher, of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, praying that relief may be afforded him in the matter of a Grant to Lot No. 110 in Mount Theobald Settlement, in the Parish of Saint Martin, in the said County; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Cudlip moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend Act 22nd Victoria, Chapter 21, relating to Usury and Interest.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time; and

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The same was read a second time.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, 15th April, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a second time—

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled “An Act in amendment of an Act intituled An Act in amendment of an Act intituled An Act for the incorporation of the Saint John Rural Cemetery Company.”

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to enable parties having claims against the Province of New Brunswick, to have the same adjudicated upon by the Courts of Law.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Gray take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled “An Act relating to Debtors in this Province.”

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, and the first and only Section thereof under their consideration—

The question was put—That the same be agreed to: and it was decided in the negative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

The House went into Committee of the whole on the reconsideration of—The Report from the Select Committee submitted on the 11th instant, relative to the Mileage or Travelling charges to be allowed to Members of this House.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject again before them, the following was moved:—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Committee, the Mileage of the Members of this House shall be computed and certified by His Honor the Speaker, by the shortest Postal Route in use by the General Post Office for the transmission of Mails in this Province, to the residence of each Member.

To which it was moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole of the Resolution after the word “Resolved,” and substitute as follows:—

“That the Speaker do certify the Mileage of each Member, on the production of a statement signed by such Member, of the number of miles travelled by him in coming to Fredericton to attend the meeting of the Legislature, and the number of miles intended to be travelled on returning to the place of residence of such Member.”

That upon the question for the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Mr. Stevens,	Mr. Kerr,	Mr. Lindsay,
Hon. Mr. McMillan,	M'Phelim,	M'Clelan,	Munro,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Crocker,	Skinner,	S. H. Gilbert,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Young,	Seovil,	Grimmer,
Mr. Williston,	Stiles,	Farris,	Gillmor.
Meahan,	Beveridge,		
Costigan,	Glasier,		
Gray,	Montgomery.		

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Resolution reported from the Committee adopted by the House.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill to amend Chapter 124, Title xxxiv, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Insolvent Confined Debtors."

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

The same was read a second time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to prevent Nuisances upon Public Highways.

Mr. Costigan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Skinner moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to the Copy Right in Maps, Charts, Books, Prints, and Photographs.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time; and

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

The same was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to explain and amend an Act intituled "An Act to authorize the extension of King Street in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton."

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Johnson,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to the Coast and River Fisheries.

Mr. Vail in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

The Honorable Mr. Watters moved for leave to bring in—A Bill relating to Easter Term of the Supreme Court.

Leave granted.

The said Bill being brought in was read a first time ; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

The same was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Young,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to encourage the destruction of Bears and Wolves in this Province.

Mr. McClelan in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the same, under the Title of—

A Bill to encourage the destruction of Bears.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill to prevent Nuisances upon Public Highways.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of Mr. Stevens,

Whereas by the last Report of the Crown Land Department, it appears there was in the year 1862 two thousand seven hundred and ninety square miles under licence, yielding in all the sum of \$13,046, and averaging per square mile the sum of \$4.43 ;—And whereas it appears that the sum of \$1,200, over and above the present upset price, is all that is realized from the system of competition at present in practice ;—And whereas the whole of the Timber Lands of our Province in 1862, were held under licence by 247 persons, 21 of whom held more than one-half of the whole lands so licenced, who obtained the same also at the upset price, shewing the competition to exist among the smaller operatives in land ;—And whereas the above amount so realized gives only about five cents per thousand for the timber cut ;—And whereas the income derived by private timber land holders in some Counties in the Province exceeds, by the practice of charging stumpage on said lands, the whole amount so realized from the Crown Timber Lands of the whole Province under the mileage system ;—And whereas a petition from several inhabitants of the County of Charlotte has been presented to the House of Assembly, praying to be allowed to lease the Crown Timber Lands of the Province for a term of ten years, for the yearly sum of \$100,000, under such terms to be reserved by the Government as to sale of lands for actual settlement ;—And whereas the said Petitioners are willing to accede to such conditions as may be imposed by the Government of the Province, and which by said Government may be considered just and proper as to

such rates of stumpage to be charged by such Petitioners;—And whereas the amount of \$100,000 so offered as the annual rent of said lands exceeds by \$88,000 what is now realized; therefore

Resolved, That upon sufficient guarantee being given by such Petitioners for the fulfilment by them of the terms and conditions to be imposed, that the prayer of said Petitioners be complied with.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—The Report from the Committee of Trade, and which was submitted yesterday, in reference to the Petition from Messieurs William Parks and Son, for return of Duties paid on Machinery imported for a Cotton Manufactory.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matter referred to them under their consideration, the following was moved:—

“Resolved, That the Report of the Committee of Trade now under consideration, recommending the return of the Duties, be adopted.”

And upon the question for sustaining the same, it was decided in the negative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message:—

“New Brunswick.

“Message to the House of Assembly, 15th April, 1863.

“ARTHUR H. GORDON.

“His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in compliance with an Address of the House of Assembly of the 13th instant, lays before the House the following Documents, viz:—

1. Petition of Sylvanus Miner and others to Her Majesty the Queen, 8th August 1862 :
2. Minute for the Attorney General, 18th August 1862 :
3. The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 18th August 1862, (two Enclosures) :
4. The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1st Sept. 1862 :
Enclosure—The Attorney General to the Lieutenant Governor, (with Enclosures,) 19th August 1862 :
5. The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor, Sept. 22, 1862 :
6. The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Oct. 13, 1862 :
Enclosure—Minute of the Executive Council :
7. The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor, 3rd Nov. 1862 :
8. The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 16th Feb. 1863 :
Enclosure—Letter of Mr. Smith to the Duke of Newcastle :
9. The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 2nd March 1863 :
Enclosure No. 1.—Mr. Smith to the Lieutenant Governor :
Enclosure No. 2.—The Lieutenant Governor to Mr. Smith :
Enclosure No. 3.—Hon. E. B. Chandler to the Lieutenant Governor :

10. The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 3rd March 1863 :
11. The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 3rd March 1863 :
Enclosure No. 1—Mr. Smith to the Lieutenant Governor :
Enclosure No. 2—Captain Moody to Mr. Smith :
12. The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor, 20th March 1863.
A. H. G."

The Documents communicated by this Message were read at the Clerk's Table, and are as follow :—

BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

1.

Petition of Sylvanus Miner and others to Her Majesty the Queen.

To Our Sovereign Lady VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c.

The Humble Petition of Sylvanus Miner, of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland, and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer ; and Thompson Trueman, of the same place, Farmer ; and Gideon Trueman, of the same place, Farmer ;

Humbly Sheweth—

That your Petitioners are owners of tracts of alluvial Marsh lands on the banks of the River Missiguash, which is the Boundary Line between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ;—That such Marsh land has been protected from being overflowed by the tide by an Aboideau erected across the said River long before the division of New Brunswick from Nova Scotia, under a Law of that Province ;—That in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, the said Aboideau having got out of repair, and mostly carried away, your Petitioners with the other proprietors, assisted the Commissioners appointed under the Law in Nova Scotia, to repair the same, so as to protect the lands of the proprietors from the sea ;—That during the time your Petitioners were working at the said Aboideau, the Hon. A. J. Smith, then Barrister at Law in New Brunswick, since appointed Attorney General of the Province, and a Member of the House of Assembly and Government of the said Province, on the behalf of sundry proprietors of land further up the said stream, filed a Bill in Equity in the said Province of New Brunswick, against your Petitioners, to obtain an Injunction against the said Aboideau being rebuilt and repaired, and made a motion on the Equity side of the Supreme Court before the Hon. Robert Parker, one of the Judges of the said Supreme Court, for the said Injunction ; who, upon that application, decided that the whole of the said River Missiguash, under the Act of the General Assembly of New Brunswick made and passed in the twenty second year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, intituled " An Act relating to the Boundary Line between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia," was within the Province of Nova Scotia, and without the jurisdiction of the Court of New Brunswick, and refused any such Injunction ;—That the parties then proceeded and finished the Aboideau, under the law of Nova Scotia, expending a large sum of money in so doing, and had the whole finished before the next Autumn ;—That as such Act of Assembly was passed by the joint recommendation of Commissioners appointed by both Provinces, made to carry out an agreement between them, and was in the very terms of such written recommendation and agreement, your Petitioners never conceived that any attempt would be made to alter it to affect the private rights of individuals acquired under the Law of Nova Scotia, and more particularly without the consent of both Provinces ;—That your Petitioners' Counsel in this matter was Acalus L. Palmer, Esquire, Barrister at Law, who was empowered to look after your Petitioners' interests ; and the said Hon. Albert J. Smith, the Attorney General of New Brunswick, was from that time and still is the Counsel for the other parties ;—That the said Acalus L. Palmer was at Fredericton during the sitting of the Legislature, until the nineteenth day of April last, within a few days of its being prorogued on the twenty fourth day of April ;—That on the same day, being Saturday the nineteenth day of April, the said Albert J. Smith brought a Bill into the House of Assembly, under the Title of An Act to explain an Act relating to the Boundary Line between New Brunswick

and Nova Scotia, and had it read a first and second time; and on the next Monday, by his influence, had it passed through the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, before your Petitioners or their Counsel had heard of it, or suspected any such attempt would be made, and without, as your Petitioners are informed, a single Member of either Branch of the Legislature, except himself, suspecting that such Bill would affect the private rights of your Petitioners or any other person;—That the Governor of the said Province gave his assent to the said Act on the twenty third day of April last, and it now stands on the Statute Book of New Brunswick as a Law, Cap. 32, Viet. 25, intituled “An Act to explain an Act relating to the Boundary Line between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia;”—That your Petitioners’ Counsel has advised them that such Act has the effect of altering the Boundary Line, and putting one half of the said River within the Province of New Brunswick, and without the operation of the Laws of Nova Scotia, and seriously affecting the right of your Petitioners and the other proprietors to keep up the said Aboideau to protect their Marsh lands from being overflowed by the tide;—That afterwards, on the fifteenth day of July last, the said Albert J. Smith, Attorney General as aforesaid, acting as Counsel against your Petitioners, made out a Bill of Indictment in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of New Brunswick against your Petitioners, for obstructing the said River with said Aboideau, and took it himself before the Grand Jury of the said County of Westmorland, who found it a true Bill, so that your Petitioners now stand indicted before a Court to which the last mentioned Act has given jurisdiction, and for doing an act otherwise not only out of the jurisdiction of the said Court, but of the said Province of New Brunswick, but also for an act that was and still is fully authorized by the Law of Nova Scotia;—That if the said Act is allowed to remain in force it will ruin your Petitioners, as also all of the proprietors of the said Marsh land, and they have no doubt, if they could have been heard before either of the Branches of the said Legislature, it never would have been passed.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that Your Most Gracious Majesty will disallow the said last-mentioned Act as speedily as possible, to prevent your Petitioners being injured while the same may be in force, and as in duty bound, &c. &c.

Dated at Westmorland aforesaid, 8th day of August, 1862.

(Signed)

“

“

SYLVANUS MINER,
THOMPSON TRUEMAN,
GIDEON TRUEMAN.

2.

Minute for the Attorney General.

The Lieutenant Governor has just received, for transmission to Her Majesty, a Petition, of which His Excellency herewith forwards a copy to the Attorney General.

The Attorney General will perceive that the Petition contains statements seriously affecting his conduct in the discharge of his official duties, and the Lieutenant Governor will be glad to receive from the Attorney General such a reply to these allegations as he may be enabled to forward to the Colonial Office, along with the Petition, which it is his duty to transmit.

It is clear that such a Law as the one in question ought not to have a retrospective action, and it was probably not the intention of the Attorney General in introducing the Bill to give it such effect; but as the Attorney General had had the circumstances of the case under his professional consideration, His Excellency is surprised that he should have failed to perceive the bearing of the Act.

August 18, 1862.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

3.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, August 18, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,—The Petition to Her Majesty of Sylvanus Miner and others, herewith enclosed, has just been put into my hands. I have, by the Minute of which I enclose a copy, requested an explanation of the circumstances from the Attorney General.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Petition of Sylvanus Miner and others.

(Sec No. 1.)

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Minute for the Attorney General.

(Sec No. 2.)

4.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, September 1, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have now the honor to forward to Your Grace the copy of a letter from the Attorney General of this Province, in reply to the allegations of the Petition of Sylvanus Miner and others, transmitted to Your Grace in my Despatch of the 18th ultimo.

Your Grace has already had under your notice my Minute of the 18th August, and will probably observe that the Attorney General is in error in assuming that I have prejudged the case, so far as the allegations against his conduct are concerned. Upon them I expressed no opinion at that time; and although I regret that the Act complained of should have been introduced by the Attorney General, he being professionally engaged in a case which, at least, might possibly be affected by it, and that it should have been hurried through the Legislature so rapidly, and at so late a period of the Session, I am bound to say that the conduct of the Attorney General in the matter does not appear to me to justify the allegations made by the Petitioners. I was surprised, as Your Grace by reference to my Minute will perceive, that the Attorney General should, as I supposed, have failed to perceive that the Act would have a retrospective effect; for I thought it impossible that, knowing as he did that the Act of 1859 at least threw doubt upon the jurisdiction of New Brunswick in such cases as that in which he had been engaged, he should have intended to give retrospective effect to a public Act whereby private interests might be affected, contrary to the acknowledged principles of equity.

The Attorney General now informs me that this was not the case, and that he was fully aware of all the bearings of the Act which he introduced. I cannot say that my surprise is diminished, though the cause which excites it is certainly changed.

I do not profess to decide whether the Act of this year does or does not render legal proceedings possible, which could not have been commenced under the Act of 1859, but it is clear that the question is one which should not be settled by a retrospective Act, introduced into the Legislature by the Counsel for one of the parties.

I do not, however, propose to Your Grace that the Act 25 Vic. Cap. 32, should be disallowed. I would only suggest that it should not receive Her Majesty's special confirmation until a further Act has passed the Provincial Legislature, with a saving clause to protect individuals from any retrospective action which it may have.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure.]

The Attorney General to the Lieutenant Governor.

Fredericton, August 19th, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Petition of Sylvanus Miner, Thompson Trueman, and Gideon Trueman, to Her Majesty the Queen, against an Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature, amending the Act establishing the Boundary Line between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, passed in 1859, together with Your Excellency's Memorandum on the same subject.

Before proceeding to answer the allegations contained in the Petition, I may be allowed to express my astonishment and regret that Your Excellency should have made up your mind upon the ex parte statements of the Petitioners, without giving me an opportunity of being heard in reply thereto,—and expressed your surprise that, notwithstanding my pro-

fessional acquaintance with the circumstances of the case, I should have failed to perceive the bearing of the Act. I wish Your Excellency distinctly to know that I understood the Act in all its bearings. It seems to be a principle founded on equity, that both sides should be heard before a conclusion is arrived at. This rule Your Excellency has departed from in this instance. With regard to Your Excellency's surprise, I am not responsible for that. What I am responsible for, is my own conduct. I shall not shrink from that responsibility, and I flatter myself that I can fully vindicate my character from the aspersions that have been attempted to be cast upon it by the Petitioners, aided by Mr. Babin, whose character is well known in the community in which he lives, as well as his personal hostility to me. Perhaps it may be as well to give a brief history of facts long since transpired, in order to make what follows more easily understood.

In the Commission to Governor Carleton, the first Governor of this Province, dated A.D. 1784, the Boundary Line of this Province is described and set forth. That portion which applies to this matter is as follows:—"From the River St. Croix aforesaid, to the mouth of the Missiguash River, by the said River to its source, and from thence by a due east line across the Isthmus into the Bay Verte." The channel of the Missiguash River from its mouth to its source, ever since that time, has been the established and well-known Boundary between this Province and Nova Scotia, leaving one half the River in each Province. The Bridge across the River leading from one Province to the other has been built and kept up at the joint expense of the Provinces, but the source of the River for many years was at disputed point, some contending it was in one place, and some in another. Hence a good deal of practical difficulty was felt in the execution of legal process, &c. Under these circumstances it was considered desirable by both Provinces that the question should be settled; and for that purpose it was proposed to appoint a joint Commission. This Commission was appointed in 1853, and consisted of James Steadman, Esquire, then and now a Member of the House of Assembly, and Joseph Avard, Esquire, on behalf of this Province; and Alexander M'Farlane, Esquire, then and now a Member of the Assembly of Nova Scotia, and Joshua Chandler, Esquire, on behalf of Nova Scotia. The Commissioners agreed upon a Report, and all signed it, a copy of which, taken from the Journals of Nova Scotia of 1858, is hereunto annexed. Upon reference to this Report, it will be seen that the starting point is at the mouth of the Missiguash River, in Cumberland Bay; thence followed the several courses of such River to a post near Black Island. This post stands at or near the source of the River about ten or twelve miles from its mouth, thus leaving this part of the Boundary as it always was. It then follows the several courses indicated until it strikes the Tidnish Bridge, (across the Tidnish River,) thence following the several courses of the Tidnish River, along its northern upland bank to the mouth of said River; and thence following the northwesterly channel to the deep waters of the Bay Verte, securing to the Province of Nova Scotia the navigable waters and control of the Tidnish River. It may be here observed that the Missiguash River is on the Bay of Fundy, and the Tidnish River on the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

The Nova Scotia Legislature, in the Session of 1858, passed an Act establishing the Boundary Line, couched in the same terms as the Report, a copy of which Act is hereto annexed. By this Act it is apparent that only one half of the River Missiguash is in Nova Scotia, and the Courts of that Province have no jurisdiction over the other half which is in this Province.

In the Report made by the two Commissioners for this Province, and from which the Law passed in 1859 was taken, a mistake occurred, in copying it, as appears by the statement of Mr. Steadman hereto annexed, by which the word "Tidnish" was omitted before the word "River" used in the line following the expression "Tidnish Bridge;" but says "thence following the several courses of the said River" without stating what River. The other mistake is where the word "and" is inserted in the line instead of the words "of the," after the expression "the navigable waters."

The Act complained of corrects these errors; and makes our law identical in meaning with that of Nova Scotia, and in exact accordance with the Report of the Commissioners. These errors will readily be discovered by referring to the Act and the Report.

The Petition states that the old Abolition was built under a Law passed long before the separation of New Brunswick from Nova Scotia. This separation took place seventy-six years ago. This statement, I think, is not true. If I am rightly informed, and I think I

am, the Aboideau was built about thirty or forty years ago. This Aboideau, about four years ago, I think, was carried away, (and not out of repair as the Petition states;) the Proprietors of the land above where the Aboideau stood, opposed the re-building of it, as it was very prejudicial to them in many respects; the ebb and flow of the tide where the Aboideau was placed was between twenty and thirty feet, and it remained down, and the tide flowed in its natural course until the Summer of 1861.

At or about the time the Aboideau was carried away, I was professionally employed by the parties opposed to it. In the Summer of 1861 the Petitioners commenced to rebuild the Aboideau. I was in Fredericton at the time, and being informed of the facts by my clients, requested my professional partner to prepare the papers necessary for an application for an Injunction, and forward them to me at Saint John, and I could meet them there and make application. I did so, and applied to Mr. Justice Parker for an Injunction to restrain the parties from proceeding with the work. The Law was referred to, and he stated in substance that, under the peculiar wording of it, namely, "navigable waters and Tidnish River," he thought he had not jurisdiction. I stated to him, with great deference, that in my opinion he had as the Law stood, but that I would get the Nova Scotia Act and forward to him. He did not grant the Injunction. I returned to Dorchester and sent to Nova Scotia and obtained a copy of the Law and forwarded it to D. S. Kerr, Esquire, Barrister, of Saint John, and requested him to shew the Law to Judge Parker, and make the application for the Injunction. He did so, as he wrote me; and although the Judge offered to grant a Summons or Order calling upon the other party to shew cause why an Injunction should not be granted, these steps necessarily occupied several days, and the parties in the meantime had completed or nearly completed the work, and it was too late to persevere in the matter, and my clients determined to try the question in another form, either by indictment or by action on the case. There really was no judicial decision on the question. My conviction was then, as it is now, that the Law as it stood unamended meant what it is made to mean by the Act petitioned against.

The Petition alleges that the Act was in the very terms of the joint recommendation of the Commissioners,—this is not true as I have shewn. The Act as amended is substantially in the terms recommended by the joint Report of all the Commissioners.

As to how long Mr. Palmer was at Fredericton, and when he left, I do not know; to me this was a matter of perfect indifference. My conduct in this or any other matter is not influenced in the slightest degree by his presence at or absence from Fredericton. I might here remark, that there was a Gentleman, the Honorable Edward B. Chandler, a Barrister, and a Member of the Legislative Council, who was Counsel for the Petitioners, and was present, as I was informed, in his place, when the Act passed the Legislative Council, and offered no opposition to it.

The Bill was introduced by me, and when committed was fully explained,—(the Nova Scotia Act and the Report were referred to by me.) Mr. Steadman, the Commissioner, was present in his place in the House, and I made reference to him in my remarks.

I have made it an invariable rule since I have been in the Legislature, to forbear to vote or take part in the discussion of a matter, in which I have a personal or professional interest. This principle I consider sound and safe; but with regard to this measure, it being of a public nature, and affecting the Boundaries of the Province, I felt that it was my duty as Attorney General to bring it forward.

I have searched, but have not been able to find any Law authorizing the building of the Aboideau, which is said to have passed long before this Province was separated from Nova Scotia; nor do I believe that there is any such Law upon the Statute Book, or any Law authorizing the building of the Aboideau. The Law of Nova Scotia of 1858, establishes the channel of the River Missiguash as the boundary, thus giving one-half of the River to this Province, and subject to the jurisdiction of our Courts, and the other half to Nova Scotia; and if the Act of 1859 bear the construction contended for by the Petitioners, it would not give Nova Scotia or its Courts control of the half of the River on the New Brunswick side, as our Legislature cannot in any way affect them, but they are bound and regulated by their own Legislature.

I prepared a Bill of Indictment at the Court held in Westmorland in July last, which went before the Grand Jury. The Petitioners state an untruth when they say it was taken there by me. It was taken before the Grand Jury by the Prosecutor and not by me—the

prosecution was a private one—I told the Judge that as I had been employed by the parties before I became Attorney General, I did not wish to act in my official capacity, and it was intended to make it a private prosecution—this the Judge approved of. The Judge who presided at this Court, the Honorable Mr. Justice Parker, was the same Judge to whom application was made for an Injunction, and he, in his charge to the Grand Jury, directed them in so many words, to find the Indictment a True Bill, which they did, and it stands for trial in July, 1868.

I regret the length to which this paper has been drawn, but I felt I could not do myself justice on the subject in less space.

I request Your Excellency to forward this communication to the Colonial Office, with the Petition.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

A. J. SMITH.

His Excellency the Honorable A. H. Gordon, &c. &c. &c.

Statement referred to, by James Steadman, one of the Commissioners.

I certify that the Joint Report signed by all the Commissioners appointed to establish the Boundary Line between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a true copy of which is found in the Journals of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia of 1858, is the Report agreed upon by the said Commissioners. The Report found in the Journals of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick of 1859, signed by myself and Mr. Avaré the other Commissioner, is not verbally correct. The error was made in copying. The Act making the amendments passed at the last Session of the Legislature, is in strict accordance with the intention and Report of the Commissioners.

(Signed)

JAMES STEADMAN.

August, 19, 1862.

BOUNDARY LINE.

Halifax, 6th April, 1858.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,

SIR,—We have to report to the Government the result of the duties entrusted to us in reference to the establishment of a Boundary Line between the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by Commission dated 27th day of August last.

The northern boundary of Nova Scotia, as defined in Governor Parr's Commission, dated 29th May 1784, is described as follows:—"To the northward by a line along the centre of the Bay of Fundy to the Missiguash River, by said River to its source, and thence by a line due east across the Isthmus to the Bay Verte."

Any line established in exact conformity with this description, would not be satisfactory or just to either Province. The "source" of the Missiguash we found could not be defined. After tracing this River from its mouth to a point, on the accompanying Plan, near "Black Island," the stream is lost in a large extent of floating bog marsh and small detached Lakes, spreading over a wide surface of sunken country of comparatively little value, through which no connected run of water can be found; and to run a line "due east" from the point to which the stream can be traced, would not go across the Isthmus to the Bay Verte, but would skirt to a narrow point along the shore, and include a considerable extent of country and coast always considered to be part of Nova Scotia.

After discussing the matter with Messrs. Steadman and Avaré, the Commissioners on the part of New Brunswick, (who we have much pleasure in saying, acted throughout the negotiation with the utmost candour and fairness,) we came to the conclusion to continue the line from the point to which the Missiguash River forms a running stream near Black Island, following up the centre of the bog and sunken marsh to the "Portage;" thence a direct course to the bridge crossing the Tidnish River, near the head of the tide; and thence down this River into the waters of the Bay Verte.

The Commissioners deemed it of much importance that the control of the "Tidnish," with its channels and waters, should be in one Province, so as to prevent illicit trade, as it forms a Harbour and place of entry for ships; and being the only Harbour on the coast between Pugwash and Bay Verte, we considered it necessary for the trade of Nova Scotia, and have had it included within her limits.

On that part of the boundary which runs through the bog and sunken marsh, we caused juniper posts to be set, so as clearly to define it up to the point where it reaches the "Portage;" and from thence to Tidnish bridge, a distance of about five miles, as the line runs through a wilderness country, we had it cut open several feet wide, and recommend that small columns of stone or iron be put up at stated distances thereon, so as to prevent future difficulties in reference to its position. These can be had at a small cost, and the New Brunswick Commissioners are content to bear their proportion of the expense of the same.

The Boundary Line thus agreed upon does not disturb or interfere with any roads or local arrangements, but leaves the roads that are now considered in New Brunswick still in that Province, and the same will be the case with the Nova Scotia roads; while the settlers will be principally left as they now are, in the Province to which they have been in the habit of considering themselves to belong.

We transmit herewith the agreement entered into with the New Brunswick Commissioners defining the Boundary, which they inform us is assented to by their Government; and also a Plan of the same, prepared by Alexander Munro, Surveyor, under our joint direction.

The work has been performed as economically as possible, and a statement of the expenses and charges therefor will be laid before the Government, as soon as we are enabled to procure the Accounts of the Surveyors and workmen employed, which we expect to have at an early day.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

(Signed)

ALEX. M'FARLANE,
JOSHUA CHANDLER,

} Commissioners.

AGREEMENT

For establishing a Boundary Line between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, entered into between the undersigned, as follows:—Such Line to commence at the mouth of the Missiguash River, in Cumberland Bay; thence following the several courses of such River, to a post near Black Island; thence following the line marked on the Plan and Survey made by Alexander Munro, Surveyor, north fifty four degrees and twenty five minutes east two hundred and eighty eight chains; to the northerly angle of Trenholm's Island; thence north seventy six degrees east forty six chains and twenty links, to the head of the Lakes at the "Portage;" thence south sixty five degrees and forty five minutes east three hundred and fifty four chains and forty links, to Tidnish Bridge; thence following the several courses of the Tidnish River, along its northern upland bank, to the mouth of the same; and thence following the northwesterly channel of such River to the deep waters of the Bay Verte, securing to the Province of Nova Scotia the navigable waters and control of the Tidnish River.

(Signed)

JAMES STRADMAN, Commissioner for New Brunswick;

ALEX. M'FARLANE, Commissioner for Nova Scotia;

JOSHUA CHANDLER, Commissioner for Nova Scotia;

JOSEPH AVARD, Commissioner for New Brunswick.

March, 1858.

CHAPTER 14.

An Act to establish the Boundary Line between the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Passed the 7th day of May, A. D. 1858.

Section—Line of Division

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. The line of division between the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as defined by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose under Chapter 54 of the Acts of 1856, shall be as follows, that is to say:—To commence at the mouth of the Missiguash River, in Cumberland Bay; thence following the several courses of such River to a post near Black Island; thence following the line marked on the Plan and Survey made by Alexander Munro, and now deposited in the Crown Land Office of this Province, north

fifty four degrees twenty five minutes east two hundred and eighty eight chains, to the northern angle of Trenholm's Island; thence north thirty seven degrees east eighty five chains and eighty two links, to a post; thence north seventy six degrees east forty six chains and twenty links, to the head of the Lakes at the Portage; thence south sixty five degrees forty minutes east three hundred and ninety four chains and forty links, to Tidnish Bridge; thence following the several courses of the Tidnish River along its northern upland bank, to the mouth of such River; and thence following the northwesterly channel to the deep waters of the Bay Verte, securing to the Province of Nova Scotia the navigable waters and control of the Tidnish River; provided that nothing in this Act shall in any way affect any suits at law pending for or in respect of Lands which have heretofore been deemed within the Province of Nova Scotia.

5.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, September 22, 1862.

SIR,—I have received your Despatches of the 18th of August and 1st instant, respecting the Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick for establishing correctly the Boundary between that Province and Nova Scotia.

You will have learnt by my Despatch of the 8th instant, that this Act has already been left to its operation by Her Majesty. But even if this had not been the case, I entertain much doubt whether the objection to which it is certainly open, would have afforded ground for the intervention of the Home Government.

In saying this, however, I am unable to leave unnoticed the letter which the Attorney General of New Brunswick supposes apparently to furnish a justification of his conduct in this matter. That officer not only admits but alleges that he, acting in his official capacity, introduced into the House an Act which he knew would, by its retrospective action, give him a material advantage in a case in which he was professionally employed as Counsel; and he does not deny that this Bill was introduced by him within a few days of the end of the Session, and on the very day on which the Counsel on the opposite side left Fredericton, and therefore at the exact moment at which it was most likely to pass without attracting the attention of those whose defence it was calculated to injure.

Mr. Smith is responsible, not to me, but to the Legislature of New Brunswick for his public conduct, I can therefore do no more than express my surprise and regret that an officer holding a high position in a British Colony, should conceive that he has relieved his public character from imputation, by a statement containing such admissions, and leaving uncontradicted such allegations as I have described.

I have to request that you will inform the persons who have signed the Petition to the Queen, enclosed in your Despatch, that the Act had received Her Majesty's assent before the receipt of their Memorial, and that it must therefore remain for them to apply to the Provincial Legislature to remedy any injustice that may have been committed.

I have, &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor the Honorable A. H. Gordon, &c. &c. &c.

6.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, October 13, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,—At the request of those Members of the Executive Council by whom it is signed, I transmit to Your Grace a Minute (without date, but handed to me on the 6th inst.) on the subject of the Act relating to the Boundary between the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, referred to in my Despatches of August 18, and September 1.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure.]

Memorandum enclosed in preceding Despatch.

To His Excellency The Honorable Arthur H. Gordon, C. M. G., &c. &c. &c.

Memorandum of Executive Council, relating to the Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to explain an Act relating to the Boundary Line between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

The Council beg to refer to the communication, addressed by the Attorney General to the Lieutenant Governor, for the facts connected with the subject, dated the 19th day of August, instant.

The Council think no principle of sound legislation has been violated by the passing of that Act. It is giving effect to the arrangement made between this Province and Nova Scotia in 1858, and in no way takes away or impairs the legal rights of the Petitioners or any other persons.

The Council therefore express a hope that this Act may not be disallowed by Her Majesty, but left to its operation, and respectfully request Your Excellency to forward this Memorandum to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(Signed)

A. J. SMITH,
GEORGE L. HATHEWAY,
W. H. STEEVES,
JOHN M. MILLAN,

CHARLES WATTERS,
P. MITCHELL,
W. E. PERLEY,
JAMES STEADMAN.

7.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 3rd November, 1862.

SIR,—I have received your Despatch of the 10th October, accompanied by a Minute of some Members of your Executive Council, expressive of their hope that the Act relative to the Boundary Line between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia may not be disallowed.

It is unnecessary for me to do more than refer to my Despatch of the 8th of September, by which that Act was left to its operation.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor Hon. A. H. Gordon.

8.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, February 16, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor herewith to transmit a Letter addressed to Your Grace by A. J. Smith, Esquire, M. P. P., who lately resigned the office of Attorney General of this Province. As the hand writing of the original renders it somewhat difficult to decypher, I also enclose a copy for Your Grace's more easy perusal.

Mr. Smith's letter, which is an answer to remarks upon his official conduct made by Your Grace in your Despatch of September 22, 1862, or rather a challenge of Your Grace's right to make any such remarks, does not call for any lengthened observations from me. As, however, it contains one or two inaccuracies, it may perhaps be desirable to correct them.

Mr. Smith states that he has reason to believe that the Petition of Sylvanus Miner and others, to which reference is made, was handed to me at the house of Honorable E. B. Chandler. I am at a loss to see how that could affect the substance of the Petition; but in point of fact it is not the case. I received the Petition at Fredericton, and transmitted it the same morning to the Attorney General, with a Memorandum requesting an explanation of the allegations which it contained.

Mr. Smith further states that in this Memorandum I expressed my opinion that the Act complained of interfered with the legal rights of the Petitioners. A reference to my Memorandum will shew that I did not express any opinion on this subject, though I did take exception to the retrospective operation of the Act, which might possibly have an

injurious effect on private interests. Mr. Smith replied to my Memorandum in a lengthy report, in transmitting which to Your Grace, I stated I considered the Petitioners had failed to make good their allegations so far as concerned Mr. Smith's action in the matter, whilst I continued of opinion that an Act should not have been introduced, which, by its retrospective character, might affect a question pending before the ordinary Courts of Law.

I am informed that Mr. Smith is also mistaken in describing the Honorable Mr. Chandler as one of the Counsel for the Petitioners. Mr. Chandler, who is a gentleman of considerable private fortune, states that he has long retired from practice, and that, although soon after the passage of the Boundary Act of 1859, his opinion was asked as to its bearing on the Aboideau in question by one of the present Petitioners, he has not been subsequently consulted or in any manner employed in the legal proceedings which have taken place in reference to the question.

I have, &c. (Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. Smith to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, February 9, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,—On the 12th day of January last, I had the honor to receive through the Provincial Secretary, a copy of your Despatch of 22nd September last, and addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, respecting the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled "An Act to explain an Act relating to the Boundary Line between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia." I was also at the same time furnished with a copy of His Excellency's Despatch to Your Grace upon the same subject, dated September 8th. The Despatch of His Excellency to which reference is made, and dated August 18th, I was not favoured with a copy of.

As these papers reflect upon my official conduct while I held the office of Attorney General, Your Grace will, I think, readily admit the propriety of replying to them.

You are aware, I presume, that I do not at present hold the office of Attorney General, nor am I a member of the Government, but I am still a member of the House of Assembly.

Your situation and mine are widely different. While you occupy a high Imperial position, I but fill a humble place in a small Province, in a remote part of the Empire.—Your voice and influence are powerful; mine are weak. Nevertheless my character and reputation are as dear to me, as yours are to you. When these are assailed, it is my right, as it becomes my duty, to vindicate them, however exalted the assailant may be. I am responsible for my official conduct to the Legislature and people of this Province, and not to you. The correctness of this proposition you admit,—why then do you arrogate to yourself the right to criticise and condemn my conduct? Why not leave me to deal with the parties to whom I am responsible, uninfluenced by the uncalled for expression of any opinion by you.

Whether your attack upon me was entirely gratuitous, or only in response to an invitation from this side of the water, I, of course, do not know. In either case, I regard it as equally unwarrantable.

The petition, I have reason to believe, was received by the Governor at the residence of the Honorable Mr. Chandler, one of the Petitioners' Counsel, whose guest he was at the time; and the first intimation I had of its existence, was the receipt of His Excellency's formal memorandum, in which he expressed his surprise, that I should have failed to perceive the bearing of the Act, and stating his opinion to be that the Act had a retrospective operation, and interfered with the legal rights of the Petitioners. Thus you perceive His Excellency expressed his opinion of the Act, founded upon the defamatory *ex parte* allegations contained in the Petition, without hearing from me or giving me an opportunity of replying to them. This, in my judgment, was not treating me with that fairness and courtesy which I was entitled to receive. I felt that His Excellency did me great injustice, and I replied promptly to his memorandum and the allegations of the Petitioners, and endeavoured to show that they had no ground for complaint. The paper, it would appear, Your Grace has never read, for you in your Despatch say, that I make admissions which I

not only do not make, but make statements directly the contrary. Let me request Your Grace to examine this question carefully; when you do I am quite sure you will change your mind and do me justice.

In introducing the Act I had not the most remote idea that I was doing any thing wrong; my decided conviction was then, as it still is, that the Act in no way demolishes or impairs, in the slightest degree, the legal rights of the Petitioners; if they had any legal authority or right to erect the Aboideau, it is quite competent for them to shew it. There is nothing in the Act to prevent them doing so.

It is said that I brought forward the Bill, and by my influence passed it through the Legislature. I am at a loss to know how there could be any advantage in my bringing in the Bill. The Honorable Mr. Steadman, who was one of the Commissioners for settling the Boundary line, and to whom I showed the Bill before I introduced it, would have brought it in. The result would no doubt have been the same. Besides, after the Bill went to the Legislative Council, the Honorable Mr. Steeves, a member of that body, spoke to me about it. I briefly explained the object of it to him, and referred him to the Honorable Mr. Chandler, one of the Petitioners' Counsel, and the Honorable Mr. Botsford, both Members of the Legislative Council, for information, as I was aware they were both familiar with the subject.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

A. J. SMITH.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

9.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, March 2, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,—I regret to have again to trouble Your Grace with matters of so trivial and purely personal a nature as those referred to in my Despatch of February 16, and I trust that I now do so for the last time.

I thought it courteous and right to communicate to Mr. A. J. Smith the observations on his letter to Your Grace of February 9, which were contained in the Despatch referred to, of which I accordingly furnished him with a copy.

Mr. Smith replied by a letter, of which, in accordance with his request, I now enclose a copy.

I have also the honor to enclose a copy of my reply to that letter, and I trust its tone and substance will meet Your Grace's approval.

In conformity with the intention expressed in the concluding paragraph of my reply, I transmitted a copy of Mr. Smith's letter to the Honorable E. B. Chandler, and I think it right to forward to Your Grace a copy of the communication which I have in return received from that gentleman.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Mr. A. J. Smith to the Lieutenant Governor.

Fredericton, 20th February, 1863.

SIR,—I had the honor to receive your Note of yesterday's date, enclosing a copy of your remarks to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, with which you accompanied my letter to him.

The sixth paragraph of this paper is the only one that requires any observations from me. In that you say you are informed that I am mistaken when I state that Mr. Chandler was one of the Petitioners' Counsel. By whom you were informed you do not say; I presume it is by Mr. Chandler himself. You are aware that this Gentleman and I are not upon friendly terms; he blames me for being the cause of his dismissal from the office of Clerk of the Peace for the County of Westmorland; notwithstanding this, Your Excellency has accepted his ambiguous and evasive statement in contradiction to my positive and unqualified affirmation. You also inform His Grace that he is a Gentleman of considerable private fortune;—what this has to do with the matter I am at a loss to perceive, unless

Your Excellency thinks it gives value and weight to his statements. You say Mr. Chandler's opinion was asked as to the bearing of the Boundary Act of 1859. I wonder if he was paid for that opinion. You do not furnish the information. If Your Excellency knows, I think it but fair you should have so stated; if not, it seems to me but right that you should have ascertained. I ask from Your Excellency, as Governor of this Province, fair play, not as a favour, but as a matter of right; I shall be content with nothing less. Let me enquire what was his opinion asked for? Was it not to know whether the Aboideau could be rebuilt? This is the whole question. What does Your Excellency mean when you say he was not subsequently consulted, or in any way employed in the legal proceedings which have taken place? All the legal proceedings that have taken place have been *ex parte*.

What are the facts in connection with Mr. Chandler's being professionally employed by the Petitioners, I will state. I talked with him several times as the Petitioners' Counsel. We both were desirous that the question should be decided with as little expense as possible; and after the Aboideau was rebuilt, or about the time they were commencing to do so, it was proposed by me to him to state a case, that is, to agree in writing upon a statement of facts, and argue the matter before the Supreme Court, without the intervention of a Jury trial. He approved of the proposition, and said he would advise his clients to do so. This, to the best of my recollection, was the last time I talked with him on the subject. If this be true,—and I most positively affirm it to be,—was I justified in saying that Mr. Chandler was one of the Petitioners' Counsel? I think any unprejudiced mind would say that I was. You further say that Mr. Chandler has long since retired from practice. While I acknowledge that he has not for some years engaged in the trial of causes, I am much mistaken if he does not, whenever applied to, give his legal opinion and take pay for it. I think he will not deny this. If he does, I am greatly in error if I cannot adduce abundant evidence to prove it.

In justice to myself, I think a copy of this letter should be forwarded to the Duke of Newcastle. If Your Excellency will do so, I shall be obliged.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

A. J. SMITH.

His Excellency Hon. A. H. Gordon, &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

The Lieutenant Governor to Mr. Smith.

Fredericton, February 21, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter of yesterday, and according to your request will forward a copy of it to the Duke of Newcastle by next mail.

You repeat that Mr. Chandler was one of the Counsel for the Petitioners in the case under consideration, whilst that Gentleman denies having been so employed.

I do not know that this question very materially affects the point at issue between the Duke of Newcastle and yourself; but, at all events, it is one which it is not for me to determine. It was my duty to transmit your statement to His Grace; it was equally my duty to transmit the counter assertion of Mr. Chandler. I am not responsible for the accuracy of either.

You express surprise that I should have accepted Mr. Chandler's statement, knowing that you and he were not upon friendly terms. Upon reflection, however, you will, I think, perceive that your private relations with Mr. Chandler cannot possibly affect my public conduct, or deprive either that Gentleman or yourself of the right to claim that any statement which you or he may make as to your own share in any public transaction in which you are concerned, should be received by me with attention and respect. Indeed, if the unfriendly relations existing between you are to be taken into account at all, they are more calculated to induce hesitation in admitting the statement of one party as to the conduct of the other, than in admitting that of either as to his own.

I cannot see that I have any thing whatever to do with your disagreement with Mr. Chandler, or that it forms any ground for my acting either towards you or towards him in any different manner than I should do if your relations were perfectly amicable. Mr. Chandler's statement to me was not, as you suppose, "evasive and ambiguous," but explicit.

and precise; and as it relates to a matter which must be within his own personal cognizance, I receive his assertion with the same credit and deference as your own.

I stated in explanation of Mr. Chandler's retirement from practice, that he was a Gentleman of independent income; but you must, I conceive, be as well aware as myself, that this fact is not one which would in any respect induce the Duke of Newcastle to attach greater weight or value to his opinions or assertions than those of a poorer man.

I am ready to discharge my duty of forwarding to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, any statement which you, or Mr. Chandler, or any other inhabitant of the Province, may wish to make; but I must decline the task which you seem desirous to impose on me, of asking explanations from Mr. Chandler, which it is perfectly open to you to seek directly from that Gentleman himself. I will, however, cause him to be informed that you question the accuracy of his statements; and should he see fit to reply, you shall be furnished with a copy of his letter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

A. J. Smith, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

The Honorable E. B. Chandler to the Lieutenant Governor.

26th February, 1863.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Moody's letter of the 24th inst, transmitting to me a copy of a letter Your Excellency had received from A. J. Smith, Esquire, M. P. P., in which he questions the accuracy of my statement in reference to employment as Counsel for certain persons.

Although I fail to perceive in what way the question can have any material bearing on the propriety of the passing of the Act of last Session, relating to the Boundary Line, unless it be contended that the Act was passed with the implied consent of Counsel of the parties affected; yet, as Mr. Smith questions the truth of my statement, I proceed to shew that Mr. Smith is mistaken in supposing that I was Counsel for the Petitioners, as stated by him, which I can best do by simply stating the circumstances under which I gave a legal opinion.

In the Spring of 1860, more than a year before the Aboideau was rebuilt, Mr. Miner, who I presume is one of the Petitioners referred to, in company with a Gentleman residing in Nova Scotia, came to my Office (then Clerk of the Peace Office for the County,) and enquired for the old Commissions of Sewers for Westmorland. While there my legal opinion was asked as to the bearing of our Sewers' Act, (not Boundary Act,) in authorizing Sewers on our side of the Line joining the Nova Scotia Sewers, in the reconstruction of an Aboideau on the Missequash River.

On looking into the Acts, I gave my opinion and received the usual fee of a guinea for such opinion.

In 1861, before the new Aboideau was commenced, Mr. Palmer, an able and leading Lawyer in full practice, residing and having his Office at Dorchester, near Mr. Smith's, was employed as Counsel by the parties interested in the reconstruction; and as the question involved very important rights, and affected the properties of a large number of individuals on both sides, considerable public interest was manifested, and it was a matter of notoriety that Mr. Palmer on one side, and Mr. Smith on the other, were the legal Gentlemen employed as Counsel in the contest, and that the persons rebuilding the Aboideau were acting under the legal advice and instructions of Mr. Palmer; at all events, I was not consulted either by the Petitioners or by or with Mr. Palmer, or in any other subsequent proceeding, legal or otherwise, relating thereto.

With reference to Mr. Smith's affirmation that he had several conversations with me, and also that after the Aboideau was rebuilt, or about the time of commencing its rebuilding, he had proposed to state a case for the Supreme Court, and that I had approved of, and promised to advise its acceptance, I have to say I have no recollection of any such conversation or proposal, nor if made, could I have consented or advised in the matter, for the simple reason that I was not either Counsel or Attorney in the premises. Indeed, had any such proposal been made to me, I could only have referred Mr. Smith to Mr. Palmer, who was the known Counsel of the parties.

Mr. Smith does not pretend to say that the alleged proposal led to any result, or that he ever received any reply or intimation of its acceptance or rejection from me or any one else.

The fact that I have retired from all practice either as Attorney or Barrister for the last eight or nine years; that I had received no fee or made any charge except for a simple opinion on the Sewers' Act; had not been consulted either by the Petitioners or by or with Mr. Palmer their Counsel, under whose legal instructions they acted, either in reference to rebuilding the Aboideau, or any other proceeding whatever connected therewith, I take it that it will be held as conclusive by all candid professional Gentlemen, that I could not be considered as Counsel for the party in the sense sought to be imposed on me by Mr. Smith.

It is quite probable that, if I had been such Counsel, or if as such I had been in consultation with Mr. Palmer, that when the Bill of last Session relating to the Boundary Line was before the Legislative Council, and passed through with so much haste, that I should have been alive as to its possible effect on the parties.

It is quite certain that if, even as a member of the Legislative Council, I had supposed for a moment that such a Bill would be construed to render individuals criminally or civilly liable for acts done before its passing, or that a criminal prosecution would immediately after its passing be instituted for such acts, I would have moved in Legislative Council an amendment, containing the usual proviso, restraining any such retrospective operation.

As Mr. Smith insinuates that my statements are influenced by unfriendly feelings existing between us, I consider such an imputation as unworthy of any reply, except for me to say that, while it remains, I must decline any further correspondence in reply to him on this subject.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed)

ED. B. CHANDLER.

His Excellency the Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, C. M. G., Lieut. Gov. &c. &c. &c.

10.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, March 3, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,—It appears that in my Despatch of the 16th February last, I have fallen into a slight inaccuracy. Mr. Chandler's communication, therein alluded to, was a verbal one, and it appears that in stating that his opinion had been asked as to the effect of "the Act" upon the rebuilding of the Aboideau in question, he alluded to the Sewers' Act, and not, as I supposed, to the Boundary Act of 1859.

I need not point out to Your Grace that this fact, while it does not affect the substance of Mr. Chandler's statement, viz., that he was not employed as Counsel for the Petitioners, rather tends to shew that that gentleman never was called upon, professionally, to consider the Boundary Act at all.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

11.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, March 3, 1863.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have once more, at the request of Mr. Smith, to forward to Your Grace, a copy of a letter addressed to me by that Gentleman, although I regret, on his own account, that I should be called upon to submit such a document to Your Grace.

I also enclose a copy of my reply.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Mr. A. J. Smith to the Lieutenant Governor.

Fredericton, March 2, 1863.

SIR,—On the 28th ultimo I was favored by Captain Moody with a copy of a communication addressed to Your Excellency by the Honorable Edward B. Chandler, dated 26th ultimo.

The point in controversy between Mr. Chandler and myself, if I understand it, and I think I do, is whether he was professionally employed by the Petitioners in regard to the subject in dispute between them, and those who opposed the rebuilding of the Aboidean.

This apparently is a simple matter, and one would suppose could be answered in a few words; but the gentleman has written a long letter, in which he intimates that the passing of the Act was wrong, and also gives his opinion of what he could have done if he had known the bearing of the Act; and also gives the important information of the relative situation of Mr. Palmer's office and mine; and also says that it was a matter of public notoriety that Mr. Palmer and I were employed by the parties. This, he may think, is interesting to Your Excellency, but I cannot discover the applicability of it to the point in issue between him and me. I think I know his object for so doing. He is in hopes, in the mass of irrelevant matter with which he surrounds the subject, to keep out of sight the real point which he dare not contradict, and thereby fix upon me the charge of putting forward an untrue statement.

He has written this long letter in which he has made some most extraordinary statements, in the last paragraph of which he says, in substance, that as I insinuate that his statements were influenced by unfriendly feeling, he considers it unworthy of any reply, and declines to have any further correspondence upon this subject. Immaculate and good man! how true to his nature, and how characteristic of him; make slanderous statements reflecting on the character of another, and then forsooth declines any further correspondence. This is just what I would expect from him, knowing him as I do; but I will teach him that, as far at least as I am concerned, such a doctrine will not avail him.

In your observations to the Duke of Newcastle, dated 17th February last, a copy of which I was furnished with, you say that you were informed that I was mistaken in describing Mr. Chandler as one of the Counsel of the Petitioners, and in order to strengthen the statement, (I presume this was the object) you say that he stated that he has long retired from practice; and although soon after the passage of the Boundary Act of 1859 his opinion was "asked" as to its bearing on the Aboideau in question, may I be permitted to enquire whether you understood Mr. Chandler (who says he has long since retired from practice) to mean that he was professionally consulted in regard to this Aboideau, and received his professional fee therefor? or did Your Excellency understand him to mean that he was not employed, but simply that his opinion was asked in a friendly way? I should suppose the latter would be the sense in which Your Excellency understood him, as that I think is the clear inference from your communication to His Grace.

Let us see what Mr. Chandler now says. He states that in 1860 (at least a year after the Act of 1859 passed) that his legal opinion was asked as to the bearing of the Sewers' Act, not the Boundary Act, in authorizing the Sewer on one side of the line joining the Nova Scotia Sewer, in the reconstruction of the Aboideau in dispute on the Missiguash River; and he further adds, that he received the usual fee for that opinion. Let me compare these statements. In Your Excellency's letter to the Duke, it is stated that he was "asked" as to the bearing of the Boundary Act; in his letter to which I am now replying, he says it was not as to the bearing of the Boundary Act, but as to the bearing of "the Sewers' Act";—which statement am I to believe? This seems to be a strange contradiction, and it seems particularly remarkable when read in connexion to Your Excellency's distinct affirmation, in reply to my charge of "ambiguity and evasion," that his statement was "explicit and precise." The truth is, however it may be attempted to distort and mystify the fact, that Mr. Chandler was employed by the parties, and his professional opinion was taken as to whether the parties had a right to reconstruct the Aboideau, and this opinion was paid for, and I treated with him as the paid Counsel of the Petitioners, and I think it can be proved by almost any number of witnesses, that Mr. Miner stated over and over again that Mr. Chandler was his Counsel, and the fact I am quite sure was public and

notorious. How often he was consulted by the parties, and when they ceased to consult him, I do not know.

In answer to my allegation that I proposed to state a case in writing, and that he approved of it, he says that he has no recollection of it. It is strange that he should have forgotten this. It may be that he has, but he seems determined not to recollect it, as he declines any more correspondence on the subject. I could call his attention to the very place where the conversation occurred, but no, this will not do, he "declines any further correspondence on the subject." He further says, (whether his opinion was asked, I, of course, do not know,) that he fails to perceive in what way the question can have any material bearing on the propriety of the passing the Act last Session, relating to the Boundary Line, unless it is concluded that the Act passed with the implied consent of the parties affected.

I will explain why I considered it has an important bearing on the question. It is charged upon me that I got this Act improperly through the Legislature. I desire to establish the groundlessness of this slanderous imputation, by shewing that when Mr. Steves spoke to me about the Bill, I referred him to Mr. Chandler, one of the Petitioners' Counsel, as being a person familiar with all the facts connected with the subject.

Again, Mr. Chandler says that he has retired from all practice either as Attorney or Barrister, for the last eight or nine years, and that he received no fee except for a "simple opinion" on the Sewers' Act, &c. &c., and then consoles himself with the conclusion that all candid professional Gentlemen will hold it conclusive that he could not be considered as Counsel for the party in the "sense" sought to be imposed on him by me. What he means by this, I must say I cannot fully appreciate.

I think I can with propriety again charge him with ambiguity and evasion. I regarded him in the same light that I would any other Counsel who had been employed and paid. This is the sense in which I treated with him as Counsel for the Petitioners, and no other.

I leave it to Your Excellency's discretion whether you will furnish Mr. Chandler with a copy of this letter. I should prefer his having a copy.

If Your Excellency has forwarded a copy of Mr. Chandler's letter to the Duke of Newcastle, I should be obliged if you would furnish to him a copy of this also.

I have the honor to remain your humble and obedient servant,

(Signed)

A. J. SMITH.

The Hon. A. H. Gordon, C. M. G., Lieut. Governor, &c. &c.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Captain Moody to Mr. Smith.

Fredericton, 3rd March, 1863.

STR.—I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date.

His Excellency has already declined to become the medium through which the personal disputes between Mr. Chandler and yourself are to be carried on; and he would confine himself, on this occasion, to the simple acknowledgment of your letter, were it not that he is desirous of correcting an error, into which he has inadvertently fallen, with respect to the Act referred to in his Despatch of the 16th ultimo.

Mr. Chandler's communication was a verbal one, and, when after asserting in a precise and explicit manner, that he was not employed as Counsel for the Petitioner in the case referred to, he stated that his opinion had been asked as to the effect of "the Act" upon the re-building of the Aboideau, it appears that he alluded to the Sewers' Act, and not, as His Excellency supposed, to the Boundary Act of 1859, to which his attention does not seem to have been called.

His Excellency has already made the necessary correction of his Despatch to the Duke of Newcastle.

As you desire it, His Excellency will, of course, forward a copy of your letter to the Duke of Newcastle, by to-day's supplementary mail.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

HARRY MOODY, A. D. C.

A. J. Smith, Esquire, M. P. P. &c. &c. &c.

12.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 20th March, 1863.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge your Despatches dated the 2nd and 3rd of March, accompanied by some further Correspondence with Mr. Smith, and by a Letter from Mr. Chandler on the subject of the differences which had arisen respecting the part taken by Mr. Smith in the passing of an Act of the Legislature in New Brunswick.

I have to express my cordial approval of the contents of your Letter to Mr. Smith, dated 21st February, both in respect of the views which it conveys, and of the courteous and considerate manner in which they are expressed. They so entirely agree with my own opinion of your duty in such a case, that they render it unnecessary for me to add any further remark.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Gov. Hon. A. H. Gordon.

On motion of Mr. Ryan,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for King's County to procure a Site for a new Shire Town, and to erect County Buildings thereon.

Mr. Young in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following was moved:—

“*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.”

And upon the question for adopting the same, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Mr. Vail,	Mr Scovil.
Meahan,	Gasier,
M'Phelim,	Munro,
Stiles,	Anglin,
Beveridge,	Cudlip.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. M'Clelan,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Skinner,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Ryan.
Mr. Gray,	

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the further consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—The Report of the Select Committee submitted yesterday, on the Petition from Thomas Potts, in reference to his, as is alleged, illegal imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, in the United States of America.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee; and

The Committee being some time engaged in debating the matter before them;—when a motion was submitted, and a division being had thereon, it appeared that there were only eight Members present, and the same being brought under the notice of the Speaker—

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and

The House being counted, and there not being a quorum—

Mr. Speaker, without motion put, adjourned the House.

Thursday, 16th April, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill relating to the Coast and River Fisheries.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Johnson take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to encourage the destruction of Bears.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Young take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of Dr. Dow,

That the House do now go into Committee of the whole in further consideration of—A Bill relating to the limits of the several Gaols in this Province.

To which the Honorable Mr. Watters moved as an amendment—To expunge the word “now,” and substitute those “this day three months.”

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. Beveridge,	Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Mr. Sti'es,
Hon. Mr. Watters,	Seovil,	Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Munro,
Hon. Mr. Perley,	Glasier,	Mr. Meahan,	Dr. Dow,
Mr. Kerr,	Farris,	Costigan,	DesBrisay,
Williston,	Montgomery,	M'Clelan,	Anglin,
Vail,	W. J. Gilbert,	M'Phelin,	S. H. Gilbert,
Gray,	Cudlip,	Crocker,	Ryan,
Stevens,	Grimmer.	Young,	Gillmor.
Smith,			

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Johnson,

Resolved, unanimously, That an humble Address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, congratulating Her Majesty on the auspicious Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; and further

Resolved, That the Honorable the Legislative Council be requested to join this House in such Address; and

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Johnson do communicate the same to the Council.

On motion of Mr. W. J. Gilbert,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to restrain the operation of an Act intituled “An Act to explain an Act intituled ‘An Act relating to the Boundary Line between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.’”

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months."

And upon the question for adopting the same, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the report be accepted, and the consideration of the said Bill accordingly postponed.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council have agreed to join the Assembly in the proposed Address to Her Majesty, on the occasion of the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Johnson,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such Committee as may be appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council, to prepare the said Address to Her Majesty; and

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Johnson, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Gray, do compose the said Committee; and further

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Johnson communicate the same to the Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hatheway,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to place certain Roads on the Great Road establishment.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman left the Chair, and reported, that having the Bill before them, and proceeding in the consideration thereof, it appeared that there were but nine Members present; when

Mr. Speaker again counted the House, and there not being a quorum, he, without motion put, adjourned the House.

Friday, 17th April, 1863.

Prayers.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to amend Chapter 124, Title xxxiv, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Insolvent Confined Debtors."

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, That the House do now again go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to provide for the settlement of certain claims on this Province.

To which Mr. Grimmer moved as an amendment—To expunge the word "now," and insert those "this day three months."

And upon the question for the amendment, it was carried in the affirmative, and the further consideration of the said Bill postponed.

On motion of Mr. Williston,

Resolved, as the opinion of this House, that the Executive Government should, during the recess, investigate the claims of Hartwell B. Crosby, Thomas King, John Brookfield, and Dillon P. Myers, against the European and North American Railway, with a view to their ultimate and final settlement.

On motion of Mr. Smith,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to establish an additional Circuit Court in the County of Westmorland.

Mr. Cudlip in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed in the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the same under the Title of—

A Bill to establish additional Circuit Courts.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed, as amended, under the amended Title.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Honorable Messieurs Botsford and Steeves were appointed a Committee on the part of that House, to join the Committee appointed by the Assembly to prepare the proposed Address to Her Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

Resolved, That the House do now again go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to explain and amend an Act intituled “An Act to authorize the extension of King Street, in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton.”

To which Mr. Smith moved as an amendment—To expunge the word “now,” and substitute those “this day three months.”

And upon the question for the amendment, it was carried in the affirmative, and the further consideration of the said Bill postponed.

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled “An Act further to amend the Law relating to Courts of Probate.”

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Kerr,

The said Bill was now read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein; and

Ordered, That Mr. Kerr return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to Easter Term of the Supreme Court.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

On motion of Dr. Dow,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the City Council of the City of Fredericton to investigate the claims of individuals against the Committee on the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and for other purposes connected therewith.

Mr. Grimmer in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the same under the Title of—

A Bill relating to the expenses incurred in the City of Fredericton on the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed, as amended, under the amended Title.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill relating to the Copy Right in Maps, Charts, Books, Prints, and Photographs.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration and agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

Mr. Mc'Clelan, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Mining Interests, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Committee appointed on the 17th day of February last, to consider matters relating to the Mining Interests of this Province, report—

“That the receipts on account of Mines and Minerals for the fiscal year of 1862, are as follows:—

From William Wallace, Albert County,	... ..	\$2,836 30
“ John Maynard, Queen's County,	... ..	475 10
“ John Henneberry, Mining Licence, Sunbury,	... ..	20 00
“ J. Connell, 100 tons Plumbago,	... ..	10 00

Making in all from this source, \$3,341 40

“The Rules and Regulations established by the Governor in Council, under the Act 18 Vic. Cap. 76, are as follows:—

“1st. Every Mining Licence to be exempted from payment of Royalty for three years from its date.

“2nd. The Rent or Royalty upon Coal to be one shilling per chaldron, (with the exception of that to be raised from lands formerly under lease to Berton, Maynard, and Syphers, where the rate is to be two shillings per

chaldron); upon Shale, six pence per chaldron; and upon all metallic ores, except Gold and Silver, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the value thereof, when raised or dug.

"3rd. On payment of a fee of five dollars, licence to be granted to the owner of the soil, or his assignee, for Coal or Shale, for a period not exceeding twenty five years, and for other Minerals for a period not exceeding fifty years.

"4th. The Rent or Royalty to be paid quarterly, on the 1st day of February, May, August, and November, in each year after the third, to the Receiver General, or an Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor; the statements on which such payments are to be made, are to be on oath.

"The Committee appreciating the many advantages of opening up and working the Mines of the country, think it desirable for the public interests, that as few obstacles as possible be thrown in the way of persons disposed to prosecute this business.

"Antimony has been found in small quantities; and in York County considerable enterprise has been manifested for the purpose of rendering the same available and productive.

"We recommend that Mining Licences exempt the holders from the payment of Royalty, for five years from date, instead of three as now regulated, and in consideration of the present low price of Coal Oil in the United States, thereby preventing the manufacture of the same in this Province, we think the present rate of Royalty on Coal Shale, higher than is expedient.

"The Committee recommend that Shale be exempted from Royalty, or taxed not higher than five cents per chaldron.

"Respectfully submitted.

A. R. McCLELLAN,
C. N. SKINNER,
A. H. GILLMOR, JR.,
S. H. GILBERT.

Committee Room, April 16th, 1863."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

Mr. S. H. Gilbert, by leave, presented a Petition from Leonard Slip, and John Robertson, Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Cambridge, in Queen's County, together with James M'Afee, and one hundred and forty others, freeholders of the said County, praying that the office of School Inspectors may be abolished; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to amend Chapter 124, Title xxxiv, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Insolvent Confined Debtors."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Watters take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill relating to the expenses incurred in the City of Fredericton on the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Dr. Dow take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Read a third time as engrossed,
A Bill to establish additional Circuit Courts.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Watters,

That the House do now again go into Committee of the whole on—A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for making an addition to, and alterations in the Common Gaol of the said City and County; and

It being brought under the notice of the Speaker that there was not a quorum; when

The House being counted, and it appearing that there were only eleven Members present—

Mr. Speaker adjourned the House, without motion put, until to-morrow.

Saturday, 18th April, 1863.

Prayers.

Read a third time as engrossed,

A Bill relating to the Copy Right in Maps, Charts, Books, Prints, and Photographs.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Skinner take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip,

The House went into Committee of the whole on—A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council intituled “An Act in amendment of an Act intituled An Act in amendment of an Act intituled An Act for the Incorporation of the Saint John Rural Cemetery Company.”

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The amendment being then handed in at the Clerk's Table, was there read a first time, and is as followeth:—

At A in the Title, strike out the words “in amendment of an Act intituled An Act in amendment of an Act intituled,” and insert the words “further in amendment of.”

The said amendment was then read a second time.

Ordered, That the same be engrossed, and the Bill as amended now read a third time.

The said Bill, as amended by this House, being then read a third time;

Resolved, That this House doth agree to the said Bill as amended; and

Ordered, That Mr. Cudlip do return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them that this House had made an amendment thereto, and then agreed to the same, and request the concurrence of the Council to the said amendment.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills, viz :—

The Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway :

The Bill to prevent Nuisances upon public Highways :

The Bill relating to the Coast and River Fisheries: and

The Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act to alter and amend the Act to incorporate the City of Fredericton ;

Without making any amendments thereto.

Mr. Williston, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Contingencies of this House, submitted their Report upon the general Contingencies of the Session ; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as followeth :—

Contingencies of House of Assembly, 1863.

“The Committee appointed to take into consideration the Contingent Expenses of the present Session, beg leave to submit the following Report.

“The Committee have examined the various claims laid before them, and recommend the following amounts to be paid :—

No. 1.	Ann Williams, scrubbing Legislative Halls, making Blinds, washing, &c.	\$15	50
2.	Mrs. Paisley, mourning Bands and Ties for the funeral of John Jordan, Esquire, late M. P. P. for Saint John, and Dr. Gordon, M. L. C., by order of the House,	9	27
3.	Mr. Hunt, salary as Librarian of Legislative Library, \$120; half to be paid by Legislative Council,	60	00
4.	H. W. Blackadar, Acadian Recorder. The claim was allowed by a former Committee up to 15th April 1861, when the Paper was directed to be discontinued; cannot be entertained.		
5.	M'Creedy & Co., Albert Review, advertising Rule of House as to private Bills,	3	00
6.	A. W. Smith, Saint Andrews Standard, do.	3	00
7.	James A. Pierce & Son, Gleaner, Northumberland, do.	3	00
8.	James Watts, Carleton Sentinel, do.	3	00
9.	W. P. Donnelly, Victoria Guardian, do.	3	00
10.	Edward Bowes, Westmorland Borderer, do.	3	00
11.	Davis P. Howe, Colonial Times, do.	\$3	00
	Do. for Paper during Session,	1	00
		4	00
12.	Thomas R. Robertson, Westmorland Times, do.	3	00
13.	John Graham, Fredericton Head Quarters, do.	\$3	00
	Do. Names for Division Boards,	1	00
	Do. for Paper during Session,	1	00
		5	00
14.	James Hogg, Fredericton Reporter, advertising Rule of House as to private Bills,	\$3	00
	Do. Paper during Session,	1	00
		4	00
15.	Daniel O'Brien, 72 days' work during Session and before, @ \$1, ...	72	00
16.	George Pattison & Co., Door Mat, and Holland for Blinds,	3	80
17.	Thomas Aitkin, Box for enclosing Journals to England, and sticks for Journals,	5	83
18.	Francis Beverley, Covers for Daily Journals,	6	00
19.	Telegraph Office, for copy of news twice a day, Reports during Session,	30	00

No. 19.	Alfred Edmunds, Stage Driver, extra services,	\$20 00
	Nicholas Murphy, do. do.	20 00
	Charles Segee, do. do.	20 00
20.	Gas Company, account for Gas and Meter,	37 60
21.	Alexander M'Pherson, cleaning, repairs, and attendance on Clock, ...	10 00
22.	S. R. Miller, Binding 198 sets of Journals and Laws, \$284 50	
	Do. Stationery furnished through Board of Works, 260 15	
	Do. do. to Reporters, 18 13	
	Do. do. to Clerk during recess, 47 68	
	Do. Wrapping twine, &c. by Sergeant at Arms, for putting up Journals,	55 06
		665 52
23.	Hatheway and Small, Freight of Stationery in 1853, \$11. Payment disallowed by Committee last year; cannot now be entertained.	
24.	J. Mischal, Repairing Speaker's Gown; allowed,	1 00
25.	George R. Atherton, 4 teams to Government House with Address, ...	16 00
	Do. Extra services,	16 00
26.	Robert Orr, 4 horses to Government House with Address,	8 00
27.	William Russell and Harvey Strickland, were employed by the Legislative Council; claim referred to that Branch.	
28.	John S. Hay, Saint Croix Herald. On enquiry cannot find that the Paper had been ordered or received; claim disallowed.	
29.	Thomas Annand, Halifax Morning Chronicle, for 1862 and 1863;—allowed to 30th June 1863, @ \$2.50 per annum,	3 75
30.	William Young, New York Albion, up to 30th June 1863,	45 63
	The Committee recommend, that the Provincial Secretary, on paying the amount to Mr. Annand and Mr. Young, as above recommended, shall discontinue their Papers; and further, that no Papers be taken to be paid for out of the public Revenue, unless recommended by the Contingent Committee.	
	Thomas Williams, extra services,	40 00
	Thomas Paisley, do.	20 00
	George Parker, do.	10 00
	Alburtus Brannen, do.	10 00

"The Committee have great satisfaction in finding that the expense of Stationery during the present Session has materially diminished compared with previous years. This has arisen from the measures proposed by the Contingent Committee of last Session on this subject of retrenchment, and partially carried out; and they recommend that for the future the same course be more rigidly adopted, and the Stationery provided by the Board of Works.

"The Committee have had before them an application from the Law Clerk for extra pay; the Committee cannot entertain his application.

"The Committee have not made any allowance to the Reporters, and they leave this matter to be dealt with by the House.

"The Committee have had under their consideration the matters referred to them by Resolution of the House, dated 19th February last, concerning the furniture and other property of this House, and the care and preservation thereof; and recommend the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works to exercise a strict supervision during the recess over the property and furniture of the House.

"Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD WILLISTON,
WM. J. GILBERT,
G. S. GRIMMER,
C. N. SKINNER.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 17th April, 1863"

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and

On motion of Mr. Williston,

The House went into Committee of the whole on the said Report.

Dr. Dow in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee, after having agreed to several of the matters as set forth in the said Report, the following was first moved:—

“Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that there be granted to each of the Reporters attending and reporting during the present Session, out of the Contingent Expenses, the sums set opposite their respective names, viz:—

James Hogg, Fredericton Reporter and Morning News,	...	\$100
Andrew Archer, Head Quarters,	... ..	100
S. J. Armstrong, Telegraph,	... ..	100
C. Armstrong, Globe,	... ..	100
J. W. Howe, Colonial Times,	... ..	100
S. Watts, Sentinel,	... ..	50

And upon the question it was carried in the affirmative, and these several amounts to be added to the Contingencies.

The following was then moved:—

“That the sum of Fifty dollars be granted to John Richards for extra services.”

Upon the question for sustaining this motion, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Speaker,	Mr. Stiles,
Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	Glazier,
Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Anglin,
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	S. H. Gilbert,
Mr. Williston,	Fisher,
Smith,	Ryan,
M'Phelim,	Gillmor.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Watters,	Mr. Skinner,
Mr. Kerr,	W. J. Gilbert.
M'Clelan,	

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative, and this amount to be added.

That they then passed the following:—

“Resolved, That the sum of \$200 be granted to the Committee of the Legislative Library, to be applied in continuing important Periodicals and Legislative Works and Papers.”

That the Committee then having gone through all the several items and recommendations as contained in the said Report, had agreed to the same.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. M'Phelim,

Whereas the Room allotted for holding the Sittings of the Legislature of this Province, is found to be not only inconvenient and circumscribed in space, but from its want of proper ventilation, is most hurtful and injurious to health; therefore

Resolved, That the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works be directed during the recess, to cause the partition and chimney separating the Members from the Speaker and Clerk's Rooms to be removed, and make such other changes as will enlarge the House, by extending its space so as to embrace the Rooms now occupied by the Speaker and Clerk, and to make such other changes as will conduce to the health and comfort of the Members.

Upon the question for adopting this Resolution, the House divided as follows:—

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Hon. Mr. Hatheway,	Mr. Fisher.	Hon. Mr. Tilley,	Mr. M'Clelan.
Mr. M'Phelim.	Dr. Dow,	Hon. Mr. Johnson,	Stiles,
		Hon. Mr. Watters,	W. J. Gilbert,
		Hon. Mr. M'Millan,	S. H. Gilbert,
		Hon. Mr. Steadman,	Ryan.
		Mr. Kerr,	

And it was thereupon decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That the House do now go into Committee of the whole on—The Report of a Select Committee which was submitted on the 14th day of April instant, on a Petition of George N. Segee, relative to a loan of money made by him to one John Moore on the security of a leasehold property in Fredericton, and which was subsequently seized and sold under a Writ of Extent at the suit of the Crown.

To which the Honorable Mr. Watters moved as an amendment—To expunge the word “now,” and substitute the words “at the next meeting of the Legislature.”

And upon the question for the amendment it was carried in the affirmative, and the consideration of the said Report postponed until the next Session.

Mr. DesBrisay, from the Committee on matters relating to the Crown Land Department; and to which Committee was referred a Petition from Charles Gibson, to be redressed certain injuries sustained by reason of the acts of the said Department, relative to a tract of Land claimed by him in the Howard Settlement, submitted their Report in reference to the said Petition; and he having read the same, it was handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The Select Committee on matters connected with the Crown Land Department, appointed on the 25th day of February last, and to whom, on the 24th day of March last, was referred the Petition of Charles Gibson, of Howard Settlement, in the County of York, in relation to a tract of Land claimed by him in the said Settlement, of which he complains that he has been improperly deprived, and praying redress, report—

“That having had before them some of the principal officers of the Crown Land Office, as well as other Witnesses, and also sundry voluminous Reports of Mr. O'Connor of the in-door, and Mr. Ramsey of the out-door department of the Land Office, and having carefully investigated the subject matter of the Petition of Charles Gibson, your Committee recommend that the Crown Land Department shall recognize the line run by Deputy Ramsey in 1862, as the northern boundary of the Grant to Captain Charles Rainsford, which line is one hundred and twenty one chains north from the old base line at Lake Amelia.

“Respectfully submitted.

L. P. W. DESBRISAY,
JOHN GLASIER,
B. BEVERIDGE,
JAMES G. STEVENS.

Committee Room, April 9th, 1863.”

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Honorable Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on the part of this House, to join the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, to prepare an Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, to congratulate Her Majesty on the auspicious Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, reported—That the Committee had met and prepared a Draft of the Address, which he was directed to submit to the House.

And the same being read, it was handed in, and again read from the Chair, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Address be engrossed; and

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Johnson,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to acquaint the Legislative Council that the House had agreed to the said Joint Address; and

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Johnson be the Committee for that purpose.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill to amend Chapter 124, Title xxxiv, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Insolvent Confined Debtors;"

Without making any amendment thereto.

And that the Council also had agreed to—

The amendment sent up from the Assembly to—The Bill intituled "An Act in amendment of an Act intituled An Act in amendment of an Act intituled An Act for the Incorporation of the Saint John Rural Cemetery Company."

And he further informed the House—

That the Legislative Council had concurred in the Joint Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, on the occasion of the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra of Denmark; and also that the Honorable Messieurs Botsford and Steeves were appointed a Committee on the part of the Council, to join such Committee as may be appointed from the Assembly, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the said Address, and request that His Excellency will transmit the same to be laid at the Foot of the Throne.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Johnson,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join the Committee of the Legislative Council, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address, and request that he will be pleased to transmit the same.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Johnson, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Kerr, be such Committee; and further

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Johnson communicate the same to the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee informed the House that the Council had agreed to—

The Bill relating to the Copy Right in Maps, Charts, Books, Prints, and Photographs,

With certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

Mr. Skinner then moved that the said amendments be read a first time; and

It being brought under the notice of the Speaker, that there was not a quorum—

The House was counted, and there appearing only six members present—

Mr. Speaker, without motion put, adjourned the House until Monday morning next.

Monday, 20th April, 1863.

Prayers.

The Joint Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council and this House to Her Majesty the Queen, of congratulation on the auspicious Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, was read as engrossed, and is as followeth:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble and Dutiful Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, beg most respectfully to approach Your Majesty with renewed expressions of our devoted attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

We most sincerely congratulate Your Majesty upon the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

This propitious event is hailed with the warmest feelings of gratification by Your Majesty's Subjects throughout your widely extended Dominions, and in no portion of your Empire more enthusiastically than in New Brunswick.

The feelings of loyalty to Your Majesty's Illustrious Family have been strengthened by the remembrance of the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this Province.

In offering the congratulations of the People of New Brunswick on this auspicious Marriage, we humbly crave Your Majesty to convey to His Royal Highness our warmest aspirations for his happiness and that of his illustrious Bride.

JOHN S. SAUNDERS,

President of the Legislative Council.

JOHN C. ALLEN,

Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The Address was then handed to the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor therewith.

The Honorable Mr. Johnson, from the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and this House, appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address, and request that he would be pleased to transmit the same, reported—That the Committee had attended to that duty, and His Excellency was pleased to say—“He would take the earliest opportunity to cause the Address to be laid at the Foot of the Throne.”

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned—

The Honorable Mr. Speaker informed the House, that in pursuance of His Excellency's pleasure, signified by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the House attended His Excellency in the Council Chamber, when he addressed His Excellency as followeth:—

“ May it please Your Excellency,

“ The House of Assembly having diligently considered the several important matters referred to in Your Excellency Speech at the opening of the Session, as also the general business of the Province, have among other measures passed the following Bills, viz:—

“ A Bill to authorize a Loan, and for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway :

“ A Bill to continue and amend ‘ An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue,’ and the several Acts in amendment thereof, and to make further provision for raising a Revenue :

“ A Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province :

“ A Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public works and services : and

“ A Bill relating to Buoys and Beacons.

“ Which Bills, in the name and on behalf of the Loyal and Faithful Commons of New Brunswick, I now present to Your Excellency, and request Your Excellency's assent thereto.”

That His Excellency was then pleased to give his assent to the Bills presented by the Assembly, as also to the following, intituled—

An Act relating to the Coast and River Fisheries :

An Act in amendment of the Act 21st Victoria, Chapter 9, intituled “ An Act relating to Parish Schools :”

An Act further to amend an Act intituled “ An Act in amendment and consolidation of the Laws relating to Highways :”

An Act to amend an Act intituled “ An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, Chapter 53, ‘ Of Rates and Taxes :’ ”

An Act to amend Chapter 124, Title xxxiv, of the Revised Statutes, ‘ Of Insolvent Confined Debtors :’

An Act relating to Physicians and Surgeons :

An Act requiring Justices of the Peace to make due return of the Lists of Defaulters in payment of Rates placed in their hands for collection :

An Act in addition to an Act intituled “ An Act in amendment of and in addition to certain Chapters of Title viii, of the Revised Statutes, ‘ Of the local government of Counties, Towns, and Parishes :’ ”

An Act to prevent Nuisances upon Public Highways :

An Act to provide for securities to be given by Public Officers in this Province :

An Act to amend the Act relating to the administration of Justice in Equity :

An Act in further amendment of Chapter 40, Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, ‘ Of the Post Office :’

An Act for the further protection of Sheep from Dogs :

An Act to provide for the more efficient discharge of the duties of certain Parish Officers in Incorporated Counties, and for other purposes therein mentioned :

An Act further to amend the Law relating to Courts of Probate :

An Act relating to the Accounts of Commissioners for Sick and Disabled Seamen :

An Act relating to securities to be given by Deputy Treasurers in this Province :

An Act relating to the admission of Attorneys of the Supreme Court :

An Act to continue an Act intituled "An Act to provide for the attendance and examination on oath of Witnesses before the Legislature or Committees thereof :"

An Act further to provide for the erection of a Public Hall at Carleton, in the City of Saint John :

An Act to repeal an Act made and passed in the twenty fifth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the alteration and amendment of the local government of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John," and make other provisions in lieu thereof :

An Act to continue the several Acts relating to the establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John :

An Act to amend the Law relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John :

An Act to continue certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John :

An Act further in amendment of an Act for the incorporation of the Saint John Rural Cemetery Company :

An Act to incorporate the Saint John Pleasure Grounds Association :

An Act to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the Parish of Saint John, in the City of Saint John, to sell part of their Real Estate in the City and County of Saint John :

An Act in addition to and in amendment of an Act to alter and amend the Act to incorporate the City of Fredericton :

An Act to enable the Corporation of the City of Fredericton to raise a sum of money by way of Loan, to purchase a Steam Fire Engine :

An Act relating to the assessing, levying and collecting of Rates in the City of Fredericton :

An Act relating to Rules and Regulations for the government of Pilots in the County of Charlotte :

An Act to repeal an Act intituled "An Act to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town Plat of Saint Andrews :"

An Act to provide more effectually for the repairing the Roads, Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland :

An Act to provide more effectually for the repairing the Roads, Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland :

An Act in amendment of an Act intituled "An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland :"

An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland."

An Act in addition to and in amendment of the Acts now in force relating to the Alms House and Work House for the Parish and Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton:

An Act to erect a new Parish in the County of Carleton:

An Act to erect parts of the Parishes of Grand Falls, Perth, and Saint Leonard, in the County of Victoria, into a separate Town or Parish:

An Act relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland:

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Alma Copper Mining Company:" and

An Act relating to certain exemptions from Duty at the Port of Saint Stephen: [*Reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.*]

And that His Excellency was then further pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses:—

" *Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

" *Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

" Your Addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty on the occasion of the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will be transmitted to England on the first opportunity, and you may feel assured that your loyal and affectionate expressions of congratulation will be appreciated as they ought to be.

" The Civil War in the United States continues to rage, and I fear it is impossible to entertain any sanguine hope of the speedy termination of that unhappy struggle.

" It is with great satisfaction that I have given my assent to the Bill for the construction and management of an Inter-Colonial Railway. The Legislatures of the Sister Provinces will not, I trust, be slow to follow your example; and I confidently hope the period is at hand when British North America will enjoy the benefits to be derived from the accomplishment of this great work. I have also had much pleasure in assenting to the Act relating to Coast and River Fisheries. It will be my endeavour, and that of the Executive Government, to give due effect to the provisions which the wisdom of the Legislature has devised; and if these should be as strictly enforced as they have been carefully framed, I entertain no doubt that the valuable Fisheries of the Province may yet be rescued from the extinction with which they have been threatened, and long preserved as a source of wealth to its population.

" I have felt myself compelled to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, a Bill relating to certain exemptions from Duty at the Port of Saint Stephen; that Bill containing provisions very similar in some respects, to those of one to which Her Majesty's assent has been already refused.

" *Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

" I thank you for the readiness with which you have provided for the exigencies of the Public Service. The supplies voted by you will be expended with a strict regard to economy.

“ Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

“ Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

“The state of the Public business now enables me to release you from further attendance to your Legislative duties.”

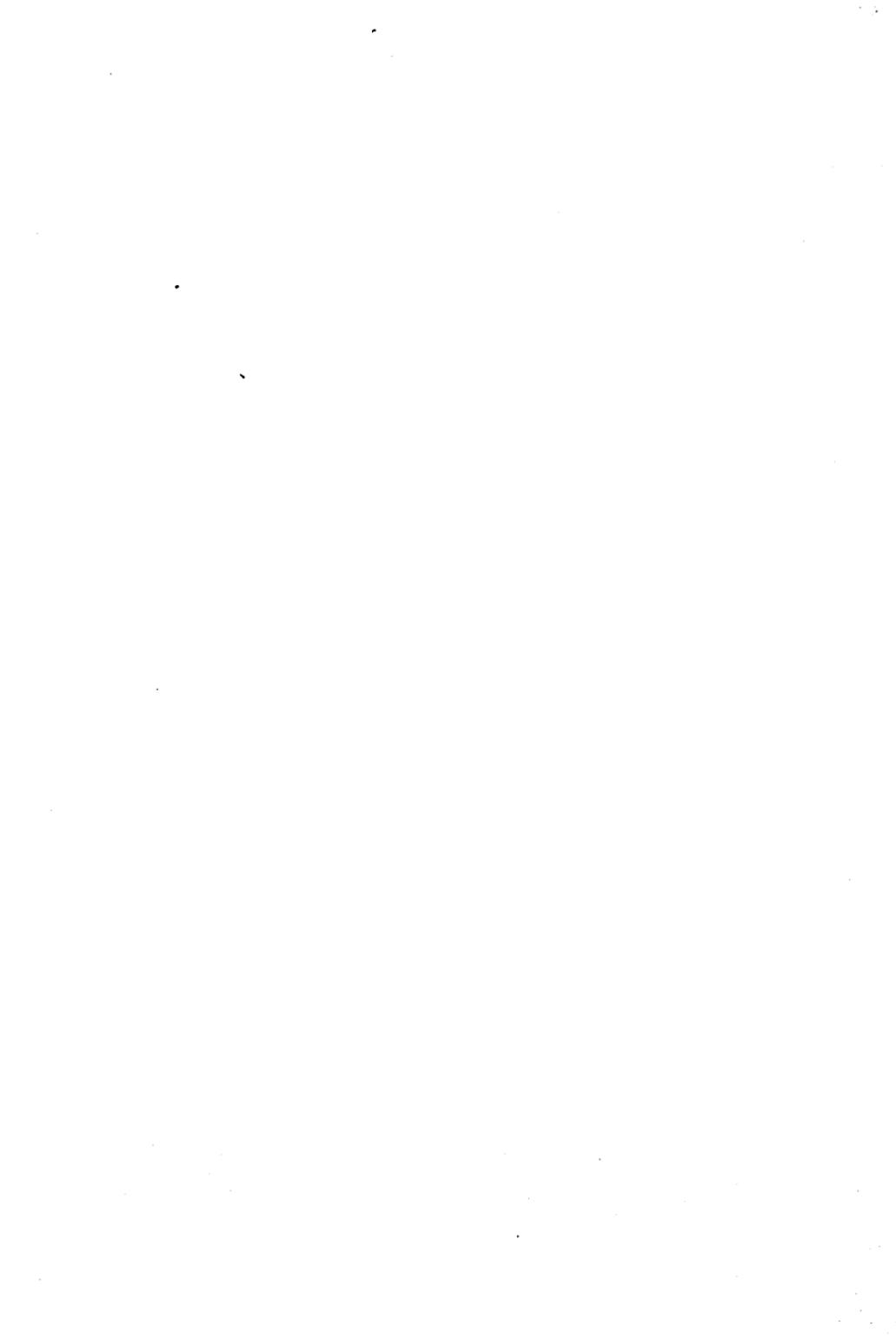
That the Honorable John S. Saunders, sitting as President of the Legislative Council, then said—

“ Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

“ Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

“It is His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's will and pleasure, that this General Assembly be prorogued until the second Tuesday in June next; and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until the second Tuesday in June next.”

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*



APPENDIX N^O. I.

REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR GENERAL

ON

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR 1862.



FREDERICTON:

J. SIMPSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1863.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT,

FREDERICTON, 1ST JANUARY, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to present herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Provincial Legislature, my Report upon Public Accounts for the Fiscal Year from 1st November 1861, to 31st October 1862.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. PARTELOW,

Auditor General.

Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary,
Fredericton.

A.

ORDINARY REVENUE of New Brunswick in Account with BEVERLEY DR.

To Balance due Consolidated Revenues 1st Nov. '61,	...	\$776,542 70
Amount paid on Warrants, viz :—		
Prior to Series of 1862, No. 1	\$42,134 05	
Of the Series for 1862, 2	398,661 15	
School Warrants, 3	53,630 75	
Total paid on Warrants,		524,425 95
Amount paid for interest on Liabilities, ... 4	\$191,874 34	
Amount paid for 487 cases of Drawbacks, ... 5	21,007 74	
Amount paid for Copper Coin redeemed, ... 6	10,531 44	
Amount of Balance of Emigrant Ac't advanced under Warrants of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, said Account closed by repeal of Emigrant Duty,	5,509 86	228,953 38
		<u>\$1,529,922 03</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st Nov. 1862.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

A.

ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.

CR.

By Am't rec'd from Rec. Gen. of Casual Revenue,	No. 7	\$27,022 13	
" " Clerk of Pleas, Supreme Court,	8	4,390 00	
" " Province share of Seizures,	9	873 23	
" Of Acct. for "Sums Refunded,"	10	729 95	
			\$33,015 31
" Import Duties to 31st January 1862,	11	\$46,886 46	
" " 30th April, "	12	89,205 10	
" " 31st July, "	13	99,516 56	
" " 31st October, "	14	122,992 35	
			358,600 47
" Export Duties to 31st January 1862,	15	\$5,786 55	
" " 30th April, "	16	5,165 45	
" " 31st July, "	17	11,049 15	
" " 31st October, "	18	11,010 10	
			31,011 25
" Received from Auctioneers.	19	... ..	292 82
" Of gain on Silver Coins imported,	20	\$1,861 03	
" " Bronze do. do.	21	5,079 24	
" Of prem. over \$4.80 received on £9,000 Stg. part of new loan,	...	778 04	
			8,318 31
" Received from Deputy Treasurers, viz :—			
C. Botsford, Campbellton,	64	\$5,514 04	
D. Stewart, Dalhousie,	67	6,973 23	
Joseph Road, Bathurst,	61	12,016 17	
J. G. C. Blackhall, Caraquet,	65	2,013 94	
P. J. N. Dumaresq, Shippegan,	78	1,700 95	
Richard Sutton, Newcastle,	75	21,655 55	
J. T. Williston, Chatham,	66	23,178 46	
H. Livingston, Richibucto,	77	12,000 03	
Robert Douglass, Buctouche,	62	1,124 33	
D. Hanington, Shediac,	79	2,339 68	
Edward Wood, Bay Verte,	63	98 08	
James Dixon, Sackville,	80	2,116 27	
Rufus Cole, North Joggins,	76	61 80	
John Hickman, Dorchester,	68	489 87	
James Robertson, Moncton,	74	1,520 50	
Wm. Wallace, Hillsborough,	73	2,149 35	
James Brewster, Harvey,	72	195 79	
T. R. Robertson, Fredericton,	70	20,147 74	
H. E. Dibblee, Woodstock,	84	6,180 68	
Francis Tibbits, Andover,	60	704 87	
Michael Curran, Grand Falls,	71	316 74	
Vital Hebert, Edmundston,	69	212 10	
David W. Jack, Saint Andrews,	81	7,283 72	
John Grimmer, Saint Stephen,	83	8,666 67	
A. J. Wetmore, Saint George,	82	4,039 31	
James E. Dixon, West Isles,	85	230 16	
W. M. MacLauchlan, Ex-Dep. Treas.	...	140 00	
			148,070 13
Balance due Consolidated Revenues,	B	... ..	950,613 74
			\$1,529,922 03

No. 1.—Account A.

ACCOUNT OF WARRANTS, Series 1861 and prior, paid by BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
1860.			
129	Lieut. Col. Richard Hayne,	To meet expenses of the Militia,	\$60 00
140-10	Wm. Bayard,	For relief of sick and indigent Indians,	30 00
1861.			
117-11	George Ryan,	Treasurer Agricultural Society, Sussex,	216 00
155-6	Wm. Bayard,	For the relief of sick and indigent Indians,	30 00
10	Rev. F. Gauvereau,	do.	40 00
161-11	Peter Parker,	do.	94 50
165-34	John M'Donald,	clerk of the House of Assembly,	5 00
186	John Costigan,	do.	139 60
194-3	Sarah Greenlaw,	For registering Instruments in the County of Victoria,	40 00
5	Stephen Thorne,	Pension,	33 32
230-2	Thomas Barclay,	Pension due his deceased Mother,	60 00
239-31	Israel Wortman,	Salary as Fish Warden, Restigouche,	20 00
73	G. L. Hatheway,	Byc Roads,	240 00
158	John Sergerie,	Do.	30 00
332	B. W. Weldon,	Do.	20 00
351	Oliver B. Cogle,	Account for Ballot Boxes,	22 00
352	D. B. Raymond,	For taking the Census in Brook's Ward, Saint John,	47 15
355-263	John Boyd & J. M'Affee,	Jury Fees, Victoria County,	32 00
266	Thomas Oulton & others,	Byc Roads,	60 00
268	Silas D. Copp & others,	Do.	40 00
372	Charles Brannen,	Do.	17 75
382	Wellington Hatch,	For conveying prisoners to the Penitentiary,	80 00
401	Do.	To pay Pensions,	
		To reimburse the County of Charlotte for expenses of taking prisoners to the Provincial Penitentiary,	178 55
412	Chief Commissioners of Works,	To meet expenses of his Department, (balance,)	795 50

413	James M'Lauchlan,	Jury Fees, Carleton County,	\$26 20
415	John Hardie,	Grammar School, Newcastle,	100 00
416	Wellington Hatch,	Bear Bounties, Charlotte County,	40 00
422	Chief Commissioner of Works,	To meet expenses of his Department, (Balance,)	2,320 20
424	George J. Dibblee,	Bear Bounties, County of York,	40 00
425	J. W. Duval,	For teaching the Loch Lomond African School,	50 00
426	R. W. Crookshank,	Towards the support of the Lunatic Asylum,	4,000 00
427	Lieut. Col. Richard Hayne,	Additional allowance for services as Adj. Gen. of the Militia,	60 00
429	Thomas Gilbert,	For Election expenses, County of Albert,	230 00
431	R. W. Crookshank,	To pay rent of Drill Room for his Company,	60 00
433	John Simpson,	On Account of Public Printing,	2,000 00
434	Wm. T. Wilmot,	Bear Bounties, County of Victoria,	40 00
435	Wm. J. Berton,	On Account of claim against the Provincial Penitentiary,	600 00
436	Receiver General,	Civil List for Quarter ending 31st October 1861,	14,500 00
437	Sundry persons,	Salaries for Quarter ending 31st October 1861—	
		1. Hon. Neville Parker,	\$800
		2. " James Steadman,	600
		3. " George L. Hatheway,	600
		4. Beverley Robinson, Esquire,	500
		5. John Bennet,	300
		6. George Thompson,	150
		7. Edmund H. Duval,	250
		8. Thomas W. Wood,	250
		9. Daniel Morrison,	250
		10. E. C. Freeze,	250
		11. William Mills,	75
		12. John Mills,	75
		13. Marianne Duval,	300
		14. William Garman,	100
		15. George J. Bliss,	275
		16. William Smith,	150
		17. William Clawson,	
		Carried forward,	\$5,175
			\$26,403 77

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
437	Sundry persons,		
		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$5,175
	Salaries, &c.		200
	18. William M. Smith,		50
	19. William Dunlop,		100
	20. Robert Shives,		250
	21. Hon. John S. Saunders,		100
	22. A. R. Wetmore,		20
	23. Edward O'Brien,		150
	24. John Ansley,		
438	William M. Smith,	For storage of a Test Gauge at Saint John,	6,045 00
439	William Watts,	Salary as Usher of the Court of Divorce,	12 00
441	Chief Sup. of Schools,	For four School Libraries,	20 00
442	Barnes & Co.	For Printing, &c. 5000 Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, &c.	33 50
445	Chief Commissioner of Works,	On Account of subsidy to the Steamer Arabian,	553 50
444	Do.	On Account of Grimross Canal Contract,	2,720 00
446	Sundry persons,	For services as Enumerators—	900 00
		1. John Mitchell,	Blissfield, Northumberland, \$22
		2. Leveritt Tilley,	Saint Mary's, York, 20
		3. S. L. Peters,	Hampstead, Queen's, 41
		4. John Cleaveland,	Alma, Albert, 40
		5. James Reid,	Gagetown, Queen's, 60
		6. David Pugh,	Douglas, York, 30
		7. Jonas Clarkson,	Stanley, " 20
		8. William Jamieson,	Prince William, York, 18
		9. James Lake,	Kars, King's, 24
		10. Isaac N. Gross,	Hillsborough, Albert, 38
		11. James Chalmers,	Beresford, Gloucester, 38
		12. Robert Shaw,	St. Andrews, Charlotte, 30
		13. Joseph G. Flewelling,	Greenwich, King's, 23
		14. James Scott,	Inkerman, Gloucester, 32

\$26,403 77

15. David Little,	Manners-Sutton, York,	8
16. Thomas Pringle,	Stanley, York,	30
17. John Bell,	Upham, King's,	34
18. Daniel Palmer,	Canning, Queen's,	60
19. Howard D. Charters,	Moncton, Westmorland,	52
20. John C. Vantour,	Palmerston, Kent,	70
21. Newton Burpee,	Sheffield, Sunbury,	40
22. George W. White,	Cambridge, Queen's,	35
23. Edwin M. Long,	Dundas, Kent,	108
24. W. H. Justason,	Pennfield, Charlotte,	40
25. John Peacock,	Dumbarton,	36
26. John Bradford,	Saint Andrews,	46
27. W. T. Rose,	Saint Stephen,	42
28. John A. Stevens,	Harvey,	45
29. Samuel Fox,	Southampton,	34
30. William S. Starrett,	Hopewell,	62
31. William Young, 3rd,	Saint David,	52
32. Reuben Hoban,	Burton,	72
33. Henry B. Mitchell,	Lincoln,	40
34. D. G. Maclauchlan,	Bathurst,	80
35. George Stickney,	Brighton,	25
36. George Clowes,	Northampton,	41
37. Thomas B. Dumphy,	Kingsclear,	32
38. Patrick Duffy,	Hillsborough,	64
39. John Murphy,	Petersville,	44
40. James Bustin,	Saint John,	98
41. John Alexander,	Blissville,	89
42. William H. Earle,	Queenabury,	64
43. L. Therriault,	Saint Basil,	80
44. Andrew M. Tong,	Johnston,	52
45. William Richardson,	Brighton,	32
47. James White,	Shippegan,	50

Carried forward, \$2,101

\$36,687 77

No. 2.—Account A.
WARRANTS issued on Account of Appropriations for 1862, paid by BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
1	Robt. McGeoch or F. S. Jones,	For building Bridge over Gardner's Creek,	\$796 43
2	John L. Barberie,	Account Election expenses, late General Election, Restigouche,	180 00
3	R. C. Scovil,	Commissioner, from the Buoy & Beacon Fund, Shediac,	119 72
3½	Provincial Chest,	Paid Commissariat for Military Stores issued to Militia,	384 82
4	James G. Stevens,	Towards procuring and forwarding articles from the Province to the London Exhibition 1862,	2,000 00
5	James S. Beek,	For services connected with Census Returns for 1861,	80 00
7	William Mills,	Rent and Contingencies of Training School, Qr. ending 1st Oct.	93 00
8	Samuel R. Miller,	Account against Education Office for Stationery, &c.	106 15
9	John Murray,	Salary as Fishery Warden for the County of Saint John,	160 00
10	Samuel Thomson,	Bear Bounties, County of Northumberland,	40 00
11	James Hogg,	On Account of printing Forms for taking the Census,	160 00
12	C. M. Hutchison,	Grammar School, County of Restigouche,	200 00
13	John Flewelling,	Jury Fees, King's County,	55 50
14	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School— 1. Louisa Moore, \$24 3. David Meagher, \$24	
15	Isaac Greenlaw,	2. Mary E. Shehan, 24	72 00
16	James G. Stevens,	For apprehending Deserters from 62nd Regiment,	60 00
17	A. K. S. Wetmore,	For Provincial Exhibition purposes,	2,600 00
18	Samuel Thomson,	Bear Bounties in the County of Carleton,	40 00
19	Chief Commissioner of Works,	Do. Northumberland,	40 00
20	Hon. J. Montgomery & D. Stewart,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	4,000 00
21	William T. Wilmot,	Com'rs., amount due them from B. & B. Fund, Richibucto, Bear Bounty in the County of Victoria,	58 85 40 00

22 Sundry persons,

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
22	Enumerators—		
1.	James Robertson,	Lancaster, Saint John,	\$100
2.	Samuel B. Gosline,	Studholm, King's,	144
3.	Wm. Baskin,	Havelock, do.	81
4.	James J. Dysart,	Sussex, (Western) do.	84 50
5.	S. Nelson Freeze,	do. do.	96
6.	Obadiah Purdy,	Westfield, do.	146
7.	Charles E. McNaught,	Springfield, do.	78
8.	Thomas Bowes,	Simonds No. 2, Saint John,	93 50
9.	G. A. Garrison,	Duke's Ward, do.	56
10.	Charles S. Bailey,	Northfield, Sumbury,	60
11.	A. C. Plummer,	Maugerville, do.	59
12.	Christopher Parker,	Derby, Northumberland,	24
13.	Duncan Morrison,	Alnwick, do.	92
14.	Edward R. Whitney,	North Esk, do.	74
15.	William Forrest,	Richmond, Carleton,	60
16.	Robert Kerr,	Wicklow, do.	30
17.	Hamilton Yerxa,	Richmond, (South) do.	62
18.	E. DeW. R. Phillips,	Kent, do.	15
19.	Robert Clark,	Saint Stephen, Charlotte,	37
21.	John Brown,	Bathurst, (North) Gloucester,	96
22.	Allan Andrew,	Addington & Eldon, Restig.	56
23.	James Polley,	Petersville No. 2, Queen's,	46
24.	Isaac McCluskey,	Grand Falls, Victoria,	92
25.	Roderick McLean,	Madawaska, do.	60
26.	B. Beveridge, Jr.	Andover, do.	56
27.	John Hartin,	Canterbury No. 2, York,	70
28.	C. E. Grosvenor,	do. 1, do.	16
29.	W. S. Estey,	Fredericton, do.	86
30.	John A. Joslin,	Prince William No. 1, do.	42
31.	George Ingraham,	Queensbury No. 2, do.	38
28	Thomas B. Wilson,	Salary as Government Director N. B. & C. Railway,	—2,050 00 120 00
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$13,456 47

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
24	Timothy R. Wetmore,	Brought forward,	\$13,456 47
25	Theophilus DesBrisay,	Bear Bounties, Queen's County,	40 00
26	Rufus S. Chandler,	Do. Gloucester County,	40 00
27	Andrew S. Phair,	Amount Adjutant General's Postage for 1861,	813 40
28	William Wallace,	Jury Fees, Kent,	59 00
29	Chief Commissioner of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	22 10
30	Titus Hicks & Edmund Kinnear,	Overseers of Poor, Sackville, for support of J. Estabrooks, (Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,)	6,000 00
31	Jas. Brewster & J. E. Wells,	Commissioners, Harvey, amount of their Acct. against S. & D. Seamen's Fund,	66 00
33	J. Bacon, J. Brewster, & J. E. Wells,	Commissioners, Harvey, Board and expenses of Thomas Fardy, (S. & D. Seamen's Fund,)	65 50
34	John C. Allen,	For reporting and publishing Decisions of Sup. Court, 1857,	66 00
35	James G. Stevens,	To procure and forward articles to London Exhibition,	200 00
36	Edward H. Wilmot,	Balance due from the College Endowment Fund,	2,000 00
37	James Hogg,	On account printing Census papers for Enumerators,	366 66
38	John Boyd,	For support of the African School in St. John,	40 00
39	Charles A. Everitt,	For services connected with taking the Census,	75 00
40	Sundry persons,	For running Steam Ferry between Chatham and Newcastle— 1. Thomas Haviland, \$180 2. Edward Frazer, \$160— Towards the support of the Tracadie Lazaretto,	50 00
41	Hon. James Davidson,	Grammar School, Kent County,	340 00
42	Alex. Stuart,	Do. Gloucester,	600 00
43	John Siewwright,	Towards support of the Brier and Seal Island Light, (Bay of Fundy Lights,)	200 00
44	Provincial Chest,	Expenses of Teachers attending Training School— 1. Michael Gross, \$24 7. Isabel A. M'Innies, \$24 2. Margaret Wright, 24 8. Grace Murphy, 24	200 00
45	Chief Superintendent of Schools,		200 00
			604 23

46	Robert Gowan,	24 9. Mary J. Ogilvie,	24	288 00
47	John C. Allen,	24 10. Wm. M'Rae,	24	340 00
48	John Dibblee,	24 11. D. P. Chisholm,	24	200 00
49	John Robb,	24 12. Magdalen B. Clarke,	24—	30 00
50	James M'Coy,	For Books and expenses of Legislative Library,		116 40
51	N. Beckwith Hart,	For reporting and publishing Decisions of the Sup. Court 1858,		200 00
52	Sundry persons,	For relief of the Woodstock Indians, Jury Fees, County of Westmorland, Grammar School, Carleton County, Do. Victoria do.		200 00
		Census Enumerators— 1. William L. Prince, 2. Luther Goodspeed, 3. Bill. C. Raworth, 4. S. B. Rideout, 6. Richard Doyle, 7. Leonard R. Harding, 8. Matthew Corbet, 9. Stephen B. Appleby, 10. John Ford, 11. Alex. M'Queen, 12. William Malone, 13. Isaac C. Hanson, 14. John Armstrong, 15. Joshua Hartley, 16. James Buchanan, 17. Claudius Hamilton, 18. Richard Tobin, 19. Robert T. Miller, 20. John Little, 21. Lewis Burns, 22. Robert Godfrey,		
		Moncton, Westmorland, \$147 Saint Mary's, York, 52 50 Botsford, Westmorland, 112 Kent, Carleton, 34 Durham, Restigouche, 74 Wakefield, Carleton, 39 Simonds, do. 38 Do. do. 56 Sackville, Westmorland, 152 Shediac, do. 142 Petersville, Queen's, 42 Saint Patrick, Charlotte, 80 Hammond, King's, 52 Wicklow, Carleton, 50 Saint James, Charlotte, 98 Simonds, Saint John, 97 75 Saint Francis, Victoria, 40 Newcastle, North'berland, 152 Richibucto, Kent, 142 Hammond, King's, 90 Dorchester, Westmorland, 225		
		Carried forward, \$1,915 25		\$26,678 76

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1861.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
	Sundry persons,	<i>Brought forward,</i> \$1,915 25	\$26,678 76
		Enumerators, &c.	
		23. Edward Lobban, Chatham, Northumberland, 126	
		24. M. Brandsfield, Hardwicke, do. 52	
		25. John Pond, do. 56	
		26. Reuben Brockway, Saint George, Charlotte, 108	
		27. Charles Wilson, Portland, Saint John, 108	
		28. James Frazer, Dalhousie, Restigouche, 42	
		29. Duncan Cameron, Glencelg, Northumberland, 50	
		30. Arthur Flagg, Campo Bello, Charlotte, 40	
		31. William Vaughan, Saint Martins, Saint John, 96	
		32. Charles J. Smith, Wellington, Kent, 156	
		33. Henry Piers, Kingston, King's, 160	
		34. Rufus A. Stockton, Hampton, do. 90	
	Chief Superintendent of Schools,	To pay Teachers' expenses at Training School—	2,999 25
53		1. Mary E. Mott, \$24	
		2. James Boyd, 24	
		3. Isabel R. Main, 24	
		Jury Fees, York County,	144 00
54	H. B. Rainsford,	To purchase Books for School Libraries,	58 10
55	Chief Superintendent of Schools,	Jury Fees, Carleton County,	26 29
56	James McLaughlan,	Bear Bounties, Northumberland County,	48 70
57	Samuel Thomson,	Toward support of Lunatic Asylum,	40 00
58	Robert W. Crookshank,	Do. Provincial Penitentiary,	1,000 00
59		Services in connection with Census Returns,	4,000 00
60	Charles A. Everett,	Towards support of Lights in Bay of Fundy, (B. of Fundy Lights)	50 00
61	R. W. Crookshank,	Their Account of expenditure for Escuminac & Miscou Lights to	1,500 00
62	Commissioners of Gulf Lights,	31st October 1861, (Gulf Lights)	729 65
		Contingencies of the Emigration Office,	90 28
63	Robert Shives,	Grammar School, Sunbury County,	140 00
64	J. C. E. Roberts,		

65	Samuel D. Berton,	For advances in support of Provincial Penitentiary,	344 20
66	Isaac Woodward,	Salary as Sec'y. to Commissioners B. F. Lights,	400 00
67	Elijah Ayer,	For erecting an Oat Mill and Kiln in Parish of Dorchester,	100 00
68	John Starrett,	do. Hopewell,	100 00
69	Jonas Allan,	do. Botsford,	100 00
70	James Brewster & W. Wallace,	Account for support of S. & D. Seamen, Hillsboro',	182 09
71	James Hamilton,	Jury Fees, County of Sunbury,	28 40
72	Provincial Chest,	Amount advanced for Medals, &c., £250 Stg.	1,244 44
73	Hon. Robert Gordon,	Jury Fees, County of Gloucester,	86 70
74	John L. Barbarie,	Holding Election in Restigouche County in August last,	100 00
75	Moses M. Sargeant,	Jury Fees, Northumberland County,	81 10
76	D. B. Raymond,	Do. Victoria	116 80
77	Chief Superintendent of Schools,	To pay expenses of Teachers at Training School—	\$24
		1. C. Maria Tredwell, \$24	
		2. Dollie Wilson, 24	
		3. John Montgomery, 24	
		To meet current expenses of his Department,	120 00
78	Postmaster General,	Do. Board of Health, Saint John,	1,800 00
79	Dr. William Bayard,	Balance due for support of Lunatic Asylum,	400 00
80	R. W. Crookshank,	Salaries for Quarter ending 31st January—	3,000 00
81	Sundry persons,	1. Hon. Neville Parker, Master of the Rolls, \$800	
		2. " James Steadman, Postmaster General, 600	
		3. " G. L. Hatheway, Chief Com. Board of Works, 600	
		4. Beverley Robinson, Provincial Treasurer, 500	
		5. John Bennet, Chief Superintendent of Schools, 300	
		6. George Thompson, Clerk to do. 150	
		7. Edmund H. Duval, Inspector of Schools, 250	
		8. Thomas W. Wood, do. 250	
		9. Daniel Morrison, do. 250	
		10. E. C. Freeze, do. 250	
		11. William Mills, Training School Teacher, 75	
		12. John Mills, Assistant	
		<i>Carried forward,</i> \$45,275	\$45,708 76

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
120	R. W. Crookshank,	Towards support of Provincial Penitentiary,	\$84,441 98
121	Do.	Lunatic Asylum,	\$1,500
122	Andrew Barbarie,	From Light House Fund, balance due for 1861,	1,277 95
123	John Boyd,	Bear Bounties, County of Restigouche,	40 00
124	John Simpson,	For the support of the African School, Saint John,	75 00
125	James Hogg,	For printing documents from Education Office,	581 40
126	Charles P. Wetmore,	Balance of Account for printing Census forms,	373 20
127	Henry B. Rainsford,	On account salary as Clerk of the House of Assembly,	300 00
128	W. G. Coleman,	Jury Fees for York County,	199 70
129	L. P. W. Frith,	Expenses in forwarding Bronze Coin,	120 00
130	Barnford W. Duffy,	Moiety of Grant for support of St. John Grammar School,	300 00
131	John Flewelling,	Grammar School, Albert County,	200 00
132	Charles A. Everitt,	Jury Fees, King's County,	39 60
133	Robert Jardine,	For services in making compilation of Census Returns,	100 00
134	James S. Beek,	For Railway expenditure, (Construction Acct.)	40,000 00
135	Chief Superintendent of Schools,	For services in compiling Census Returns,	400 00
		For sundry Teachers attending Training School—	
		1. Martha J. Hoar,	\$24
		2. Mary C. Cullinan,	24
		3. Jessie Baigley,	24
		4. Isabella D. McLean,	24
		5. Aurilla H. Barrows,	\$24
		6. Sarah E. Woodcock,	24
		7. Rebecca C. Black,	24
		8. Thos. Phelan,	24
136	Robert W. Crookshank,	Keepers' Salaries, &c. Bay of Fundy Lights,	192 00
137	David J. Wetmore,	Grammar School, King's Co., half year ended 31st Dec. 1861,	2,100 00
138	Chief Commissioner of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	3,000 00
139	James G. Stevens,	To pay expenses of Board of Agriculture,	700 00
140	M. Cranney & G. J. Parker,	Commissioners Buoys & Beacons, Miramichi,	196 64
141	W. E. Baker,	For six copies of St. John and King's Co. Maps,	80 00
142	Samuel Freeze,	For his services in taking Census in Parish of Norton, King's,	100 00

143	Andrew S. Phair,	Amount of Postage for Secretary's Office, Quarter ended 31st	420 25
144	Thomas McHenry,	January 1862, to be charged to Census Expenses,	200 00
145	J. Montgomery & others,	On acct. of his Contract publishing Debates House of Assembly,	27 23
146	Sundry persons,	Bal. of their Acct. S. & D. Seamen's Fund, Restigouche,	
		Treasurers of Agricultural Societies—	
		1. Isiah S. Bacon,	\$180
		2. James Grover,	514
		3. F. W. Bradford,	180
		4. Robert Watson,	192
		5. Richard M'Gee,	204
		6. Wm. Napier,	245
		7. John Brait,	234
		8. Samuel Hallett,	198
		9. George Ryan,	258
		10. Seth Earle,	189
		11. George Kerr,	261 50
		12. William Swim,	163 50
		13. Alex. M'Laggan,	187
		14. W. S. Smith,	339
		15. John Duncan,	548
		16. Wm. Burpe,	544
		17. John. A. Beckwith,	800
		18. J. C. Harper,	157
		19. David Chapman,	136 50
		20. R. W. Abercrombie,	136 50
		21. J. F. Allison,	180
		22. J. M. Stevens,	180
		23. John Barchard,	192
		24. John L. Legere,	210
		25. Wm. Raymond,	188
		26. James Johnston,	252
		27. Robt. B. Douglas,	
		Carried forward,	\$7,239
			188,264 95

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1861.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
146	Sundry persons,	<i>Brought forward, \$7,239</i> Queen's County, 180 Victoria, 183 Uplam & Hammond, 155	138,264 95
147	Charles A. Everitt,	On acct. services in compiling, &c. Census papers, 1861.	7,757 00
148	T. D. Ryan,	For investigating complaint against Paul Carrou,	496 00
149	Edward Simpson,	Jury Fees, Queen's County,	12 00
150	W. McKay,	Do. Saint John County,	391 20
151	George J. Dibblee,	Bear Bounties, York County,	40 00
152	James G. Stevens,	Investigating case of C. Carson, (dispute with St. Patrick, Charlotte, Agr. Society, (to be taken from Grant for Agr. purposes.)	30 00
153	William End,	Amount of his pay as Law Clerk for House of Assembly,	400 00
154	Col. J. Robinson, A. G.	To pay Militia Drill Sergeants,	200 00
155	Hon. Francis Rice,	For advances for the relief of Upper Victoria Indians,	60 00
156	Thomas Barelay,	Salary as a Fishery Warden for Restigonche,	60 00
157	R. W. Crookshank,	To pay Nova Scotia for support of Seal Island Light, 1861.	704 22
158	F. Alexander and others,	Commissioners Buoys & Beacons, Shippagan,	77 54
159	Rachael Martin,	Pension as a supernannated Teacher of Youth,	80 00
160	Hon. James Davidson,	Towards the support of the Tracadie Lazaretto,	800 00
161	Hon. S. L. Tilley,	Ant. advanced by him to G. J. Bliss, Clk. Ass't. II. of Assembly.	400 00
162	Rev. Charles Coster,	Towards support of women and children 62nd Regt.,	80 00
163	William Carman,	Mrs. Salary as Clerk Sup. Court, Equity side, 31st Jan. 1862,	75 00
164	The Chief Com. of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	4,000 00
165	Provincial Secretary,	To reimburse advances made by him for Legislative expenses— To James Brannen, \$20 To C. P. Wetmore, \$100 E. W. Miller, 50 B. R. Jonett, 110 G. J. Bliss, 300 C. H. Biggs, 20 G. F. Gregory, 20 John Turner, 50	

166	Provincial Secretary,	For advances made for reporting Debates, &c. viz:— To J. Stewart, \$80 G. H. Beardsley, \$260 J. V. Ellis, 140 W. S. Estey, 80 W. S. Estey, 120	720 00
167	Do.	Ant. advanced to J. G. Stevens, towards expenses Agr. Board,	500 00
168	G. H. Beardsley,	Balance due him for report of Debates of House of Assembly,	200 00
169	Samuel Watts,	For reporting Debates of the Legislative Council,	300 00
170	Provincial Chest,	For advances for pay, &c. of Members of Legislature,	16,174 00
171	Provincial Secretary,	Do. do.	6,740 00
172	Postmaster General,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	4,000 00
173	R. W. Crookshank,	Towards support of the Lunatic Asylum,	4,000 00
174	William Mills,	To pay rent of Training School, Qr. ending 1st January 1862,	69 00
175	C. N. Skinner,	For conducting Criminal cases in Queen's County,	44 66
176	Edward H. Wilmot,	From the University Endowment Fund, Qr. to 30th April,	1,100 00
177	Receiver General,	To pay the Civil List for Qr. ending 30th April,	14,500 00
178	Sundry persons,	Salaries for Qr. ending 30th April— 1. Hon. Neville Parker, Judge Supreme Court, \$800 2. " Jas. Steadman, P. M. General, 600 3. " G. L. Hatheway, Chief Com. Board of Works, 600 4. B. Robinson, Esquire, Provincial Treasurer, 500 5. John Bennet, Chief Sup't. of Schools, 300 6. George Thompson, Clerk to do. 150 7. Edmund H. Duval, Inspector of Schools, 250 8. Thos. W. Wood, Do. 250 9. Daniel Morrison, Do. 250 10. E. C. Freeze, Do. 250 11. William Mills, Training School Teacher, 250 12. John Mills, Assistant do. 75 13. Marianne Duval, Do. 75 14. Wm. Carman, Clerk Supreme Court, 300 15. George J. Bliss, Assistant Clerk do. 100 16. William Smith, Controller, St. John, 275	
			203,224 57
			<i>Carried forward, \$5,025</i>

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1861.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
178	Sundry persons,	Salaries, &c. 17. Wm. Clawson, 18. W. M. Smith, 19. Wm. Dunlop, 20. Robert Shives, 21. Hon. J. S. Saunders, 22. A. B. Wetmore, 23. Edward O'Brien, 24. John Ansley, Officers and Servants of the Legislative Council— 1. Rev. J. M. Brooke, 2. Geo. J. Dibblee, 3. B. R. Jouett, 4. J. Watts, 5. Chas. Braune, 6. Chas. H. Biggs, 7. James Brannen, 8. James Brannen, Jr., 9. Geo. Botsford, 10. E. W. Miller, 11. George F. Gregory, Officers and Servants of the House of Assembly— 1. Rev. Chas. Coster, 2. Chas. P. Wetmore, 3. H. B. Robinson, 4. T. R. Wetmore, 5. John Richards, 6. George Anderson, 7. Thos. Paisley,	<i>Brought forward,</i> \$5,025 Clerk to Controller, 150 Insp. of Steamers, St. John, 200 Do. Miramichi, 50 Emigration Officer, 100 Clerk Crown on Circuit, 250 Do. Sup. Court, 100 Attendant on Court of Law, 25 Clerk Board Health, St. John, 150— 80 160 103 142 152 92 50 86 50 88 75 1,200 450 180 80 800 300 300 300 142 106 50
179	Sundry persons,		6,050 00
180	Sundry persons,		2,734 75

180 ¹	John Simpson,		106 50
181	Do.		106 50
182	D. S. Kerr,		106 50
183	Alexander Stuart,		305
184	William Watts,		355
185	Mark Needham,		73
186	Provincial Chest,	Stage Hire, (Balance)	—
187	Sergeant Anderson,	Labourer,	3,081 00
188	Provincial Chest,	Printing for Provincial Board of Agriculture to 31st Oct. 1859, On Acct. Public Printing for the year ending 31st Oct. 1861, Conducting Crown cases at King's and Queen's Circuit in 1861, Grammar School, Kent County, Salary as Usher of the Supreme Court, Moisty of his Salary as Librarian for current year, For £200 Stg. Ex. remitted Hon. J. Brown, Emigration purposes, City Police. For apprehending a Deserter from 96th Regt. To pay insurance of the Legislative Library, Commissioner, St. Andrews, S. & D. Seamen's Fund, Apprehending L. Fields, convicted of enticing a soldier to desert, Bal. of contract reporting and publishing Debates II. Assembly, Amount of Postages of Adj. General, Qr. ending 31st January, For seed and relief to aged and indigent Indians—	2,000 00 46 66 200 00 40 00 250 00 982 22 20 00 180 00 400 00 50 00 360 00 14 06
189	C. E. O. Hatheway,	1. A. C. Hammond, Tobique Indians,	\$50
190	Thomas C. Upham,	3. John Dibblee, Woodstock do.	40
191	Thomas M'Henry,	4. George Thompson, York County do.	120
192	A. S. Phair,	5. Daniel Hanington, Shediac do.	60
193	Sundry persons,	6. Rev. F. H. Lefranco, Memramcook do.	60
		7. Dr. Wm. Bayard, Saint John do.	30
		8. Rev. F. Gouvereau, Tracadie do.	40
		9. S. L. Bishop & J. Hickson, Bathurst do.	40
		10. Henry Livingston, Kent County do.	120
		11. W. Salter & E. Williston, Northumber'd do.	300
		12. Andrew Barberie, Restigouche do.	80
194	James Hogg,	For printing the Debates of Legislative Council,	940 00
			210 00
		Carried forward,	\$ 221,380 76

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1861.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
195	Sundry persons,	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$ 221,380 76
		Contingencies of House of Assembly—	
	1. John McDonald,	Hat for Speaker,	\$5
	2. John S. Hay,	St. Croix Herald & Advertising,	2 50
	3. Til Brothers,	New Brunswicker three weeks,	1 25
	5. Ellis & Armstrong,	Daily Globe three months,	0 75
	6. James G. Forbes,	Colonial Presbyterian,	0 50
	7. Samuel Watts,	Carleton Sentinel,	0 50
	10. Chubb & Co.	St. John Courier,	20
	13. G. R. Atherton,	5 Sleighs to Gov't. House,	4
	14. Wm. Russell,	1 Sleigh to do.	4
	15. Harvey Strickland,	1 do. do.	4
	17. S. R. Miller,	Stationery for Reporters,	60
	18. Francis Beverly,	Daily Journal & Debates covers,	17
	19. Thomas Aitkin,	Sticks for Journals & Debates,	7 80
	20. Alex. Macpherson,	Cleaning & attending Clock, &c.	9
	21. Geo. Pattison & Co.	Gloves for Spenser,	1 50
	22. John Mitchell,	Repairing Gowns for Speaker,	14
	23. Ann Williams,	Washing, &c.	88 60
	24. Gas Company,	Account for Gas and Metre,	20
	25. Judge Wilmot,	For Wm. Yoomans, a poor lad,	78
	26. Thos. McHenry,	300 copies of Debates,	20
	28. John McKeen,	Stage driver, extra services,	10
	29. Burtis Brannen,	Extra services, Messenger,	10
	30. George Parker,	do. do.	20
	31. Thos. Paisley,	do. do.	40
	32. Thos. Williams,	do. do.	20
	33. Telegraph Office,	For copy of daily news Report,	20
	34. Geo. C. Hunt, Sr.	Assistant Librarian,	50
			459 40

196	George Botsford,	To pay part of Contingencies of Legislative Council,	1,300 42
197	R. W. Crookshank,	For support of Brier Island Light in 1860-61,	787 56
198	William S. Nealis,	Grammar School, Northumberland County,	288 00
199	Sundry persons,	Contingencies for Educational purposes—	
		1. John Bennet,	\$14 82
		2. E. H. Duval,	39
		4. Daniel Morrison,	41 56
		For apprehending a Deserter from the 96th Regt.,	48 77
200	James S. White,	Attendance at Training School—	
201	Sundry persons,	1. Elizabeth Cronkite,	\$24
		2. Martha M. Barlow,	24
		3. Charles Wilson,	24
		4. Mary Pengilley,	24
		5. Agnes Brown,	24
		6. Ada M. Kendall,	24
		7. Charlotte I. Stevens,	24
		8. Charles Long,	24
202	William S. Estey,	Bal. of Acct. for addressing, &c. Journals House of Assembly,	360 00
203	Charles Gordon Glass,	On account allowance to him for services, &c. while in Scotland,	200 00
204	Chief Commissioner of Works,	endeavouring to promote Emigration to this Province,	82 30
205	Postmaster General,	Do do.	4,000 00
206	James M. Parker,	Salary as Fishery Warden in Charlotte County,	2,000 00
207	Bernard Murray,	For apprehending a Deserter from the Royal Artillery,	100 00
208	Crawford M. Hutchison,	Grammar School, Restigouche County,	20 00
209	William Whitlock,	From the Buoy & Beacon Fund, Charlotte,	200 00
210	George Botsford,	Stationery and Periodicals for the Legislative Council,	158 40
211	Col. John Robertson, A. G.	For sundry postages to May 1862,	1,389 34
212	H. W. Baldwin and others,	Commissioners, Bathurst, Bal. of their Acct. (S. & D. Seamen)	20 72
213	F. Alexander & John Doran,	Do. Shippegan, do.	166 53
214	W. S. Caie & John Main,	Richibucto, to pay sundry Accounts against do.	25 24
			897 49
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$ 288,995 91

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1861.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
215	M. Atkinson & H. B. Smith,	Buctouche, to pay J. W. Doherty for medical attendance, (Sick and Disabled Seamen)	\$ 233,995 91
216	Francis Woods,	For erecting an Ot Mill & Kiln in the Parish of Petersville,	88 62
217	Martin Cranny & G. J. Parker,	Commissioners, Miramichi, for the Buoy & Beacon Fund,	100 00
218	Alexander Cook,	Salary as Fishery Warden in Restigouche,	961 63
219	John Hardie,	Grammar School, Newcastle,	60 00
220	Governor and Trustees, St. John,	Grammar School, Balance due for current year,	200 00
221	S. R. Miller,	Stationery for the Education Office,	300 00
222	William Napier & J. Ferguson,	Commissioners, Bathurst, for the Buoy and Beacon Fund,	40 97
224	A. S. Phair,	Postages for Members of the Legislative Council,	128 44
225	Do.	do	409 39
226	Chief Superintendent of Schools,	House of Assembly,	1,335 66
		To pay Teachers' expenses at Training School—	
		1. Robert M. Boyd,	\$24
		2. James Sinclair,	14
		3. Chas. A. McAlpine,	24
		4. Mary A. Fountain,	24
		5. Jas. W. Cromwell,	24
		6. Alfred Rowley,	24
		7. George H. Lasky,	24
		8. Sarah J. Lockhart,	\$24
		9. Julia A. Chapman,	24
		10. Benj. B. Lawrence,	24
		11. Teresa O'Brien,	24
		12. Rhoda L. Titus,	24
		13. C. F. A. Northrop,	24
227	George Gregory,	For folding and addressing Debates of Legislative Council,	302 00
228	George Botsford,	To pay balance of Telegrams, &c. of do.	120 00
229	Francis Beverly,	Amount of his Acct. against Legislative Council for Binding, &c.	80 27
230	Charles A. Everitt,	Balance due for services in compiling Census papers,	155 58
231	James S. Beek,	do.	200 33
232	W. J. Coleman,	do.	228 10
233	J. W. Duval,	For transmission of Copper Coin from Halifax to St. John,	49 75
234	John Boyd,	Teaching the African School at Loch Lomond,	50 00
235	Alexander & Donald McGraw,	Support of the African School at Saint John,	150 00
		Balance of Pension due their mother, Mary McGraw,	36 36

236	Sundry persons,	For apprehending a Deserter from 15th Regiment—	20 00
237	William Salter & E. Williston,	1. Thos. C. Upham, \$10	\$10—
238	Sundry persons,	2. Thomas Turner, \$10—	120 00
		On acct. expenditure last year in aid of Northumber'd Indians,	
		Pensions—	
		1. Letty Bell, \$40	\$40
		2. Marg't. Weaver, 40	40—
		3. Hannah M'Donald, 40—	
240	Sundry persons,	For Educational purposes—	160 00
		1. Governor and Trustees of Madras School,	\$1,600
		2. Rev. J. Allison, Wesleyan Academy,	1,200
		3. " C. Spurden, Baptist Seminary,	1,000
		4. " J. McDevitt, Roman Cath. School, F'ron.,	600
		5. Hon. Wm. Todd, Milltown Academy,	600
		6. Robert Clark, Presbyterian School, St. Stephen,	150
		7. S. D. Miller, Commercial School, St. John,	200
		8. Mrs. R. Wilkinson, Infant School, Fredericton,	200
		9. Rev. G. Armstrong, For 2 Free Schools, St. John,	200
		10. " W. Armstrong, 1 do.	70
		11. " Thos. Connelly, Roman Cath. School, Woodstock,	150
		12. " Mich. Meloy, Do. Bathurst,	300
		13. E. A. Lawrence, For teaching School,	70
		14. J. W. Hartt, Academy, Saint John,	200
		15. Rev. Jas. Baird, Classical School, Saint John,	150
		16. " Jas. Quinn, &c. K. Cath. do.	600
		17. " J. E. Dauphy, Do. do. Carleton, St. John,	240
		18. " J. Quinn & J. Gallagher, do. Portland, do.	200
240}	Chief Commissioner of Works,	On account of his Department,	—
241	James C. Cochran,	Towards support of the Deaf & Dumb Institution at Halifax,	7,730 60
242	John Simpson,	Bal. of his Acct. for Public Printing in 1861,	3,198 84
243	Robert Jardine,	For fitting up the Railway Car Shed for Troops,	320 00
244	Do.	Expenses incurred in preparing and shipping articles to the International Exhibition,	1,843 43
		Towards making the Canal through Grimross Neck,	1,863 97
245	Chief Commissioner of Works,		885 28
			4,000 00
		Carried forward,	\$ 259,029 53

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
301	Receiver General,		\$ 328,026 32
302	Sundry persons,		14,500 00
		<i>Brought forward.</i>	
	Civil List,		
	Salaries for Quarter ending 31st July—		
	1. Hon. Neville Parker, Judge Supreme Court,		\$800
	2. " Jas. Steadman, Postmaster General,		600
	3. " G. L. Hatheway, Chief Com. Works,		600
	4. B. Robinson, Esquire, Provincial Treasurer,		500
	5. John Bennet, Superintendent of Schools,		300
	6. George Thompson, Clerk to do.		150
	7. Edmund H. Duval, Inspector of Schools,		250
	8. Thos. W. Wood, do.		250
	9. Daniel Morrison, do.		250
	10. E. C. Freeze, do.		250
	11. Wm. Mills, do.		250
	12. John Mills, do.		75
	13. Marianne Duval, do.		75
	14. Wm. Carnan, Clerk Supreme Court,		300
	15. George J. Bliss, Assistant do. do.		100
	16. Wm. Smith, Controller, Saint John,		275
	17. Wm. Clawson, Clerk to do.		150
	18. Wm. M. Smith, Inspector of Steamers, St. John,		200
	19. Wm. Dunlop, do. Miramichi,		50
	20. Robert Shives, Emigration Officer,		100
	21. Hon. J. S. Saunders, Clerk Crown on Circuit,		250
	22. A. R. Wetmore, Clerk of the Crown,		100
	23. Edward O'Brien, Attendant on Law Courts,		25
	24. John Ansley, Clk. Board of Health, St. John,		150
303	Chief Commissioner of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	6,050 00
304	Juste Hache and others,	To be expended on Bye Roads in Parish of Caraquet,	14,000 00
			48 00

305	Chief Superintendent of Schools,		\$24
	1. Charlotte J. Phipps, \$24	6. George Dunfield,	24
	2. Geo. W. Hay, 24	7. Chas. S. Ramsay,	24
	3. Emeline Devrier, 24	8. David Main,	24
	4. Sabina Bolton, 24	9. James Bentley,	24
	5. Ann Montague, 24		
	On Acct. Stationery, Binding, &c. for House of Assembly,		216 00
	On Acct. for mounting 500 Maps,		800 00
	To meet expenses connected with Militia,		200 00
	Grammar School, Charlotte County,		200 00
	For support of Roman Catholic School, St. Andrews,		300 00
	Out of the Grant for Agricultural purposes,		150 00
	Jury Fees, Victoria County,		102 75
	Do. Carleton County,		49 00
	Do. Gloucester County,		50 30
	Grammar School, Carleton County,		200 00
	Jury Fees, Albert County,		51 00
	Do. Northumberland County,		58 30
	To meet expenses of Board of Health, St. John,		200 00
	To pay rent of Training School,		69 00
	To pay pension of Euphrosyne Ross,		40 00
	For apprehending two Deserters from 15th Regt.,		40 00
	Jury Fees, Queen's County,		34 60
	Do. King's County,		228 00
	Do. Westmorland County,		240 30
	Do. York County,		201 40
	Grammar School, Westmorland County,		200 00
	For two aged Indian Chiefs of Northumberland,		40 00
	For Coals to furnish Government House, &c.		343 00
	Salary as Missionary to the Milicete Indians,		200 00
	Towards support of an Academy at Woodstock,		250 00
	" male branch of Sackville Academy,		1,200 00
			\$ 368,887 97
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
333	John Dibblee,	To relieve indigent and infirm Indians at Woodstock,	\$ 368,887 97
334	Alex. M'L. Seely,	For the Steamer at Miramichi,	20 00
335	James G. Stevens,	For articles furnished by J. H. Reid for London Exhibition,	400 00
336	Charles E. Knapp,	To pay Enoch Gooden's pension,	64 00
337	Chief Commissioner of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	40 00
338	George W. Day,	On acct. of his contract for printing Census Returns,	4,000 00
339	R. W. Crookshank,	Toward the maintenance of the Provincial Penitentiary,	50 00
340	John Simpson,	Printing for the Legislature, &c.	700 00
341	Do.	Do. Educational Department,	3,499 33
342	Do.	Advertising, &c. Militia do.	441 00
343	Stephen Tracey,	From the Canada Disputed Territory Fund,	83 50
344	John J. Millidge,	Grammar School, Queen's County,	196 80
345	James Campbell,	Charlotte County, out of the Buoy and Beacon Fund,	200 00
346	David J. Wetmore,	Grammar School, King's County,	52 92
347	Thomas R. Robertson,	Contingencies for House of Assembly last Session,	100 00
349	Lieut. Col. Thos. M. Crowder,	To meet current expenses of Militia service,	84 67
350	William McKay,	To pay Jury Fees, Saint John,	200 00
351	David W. Jack,	Do. Charlotte County,	150 60
352	Bamford W. Duffy,	Grammar School, Albert County,	180 80
353	Meroy McNichol,	Pension,	200 00
354	Andrew S. Phair,	Postages for the Legislature,	40 00
355	Thomas M'Henry,	For furnishing Legislative Council with 300 Copies of Debates,	293 41
356	Chief Commissioner of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	78 00
357	Chief Superintendent of Schools,	Expenses of Teachers attending Training School— 1. Tamar A. Huestis, \$24 6. Mary A. H. Picker, \$24 2. Annie E. Gorham, 24 7. Elizabeth Dow, 24 3. Wm. Beatty, 24 8. M. Jane Murray, 24 4. John P. Stuart, 24 9. Charlotte Street, 16 5. Martha Pennington, 24	4,000 00

358	Robert Stephenson,	For taking prisoner from York Co. to Penitentiary,	12 80
359	William Smith,	For making an investigation relative to the collection of Taxes by the Saint John Police Department,	141 88
360	Jas. S. White, (Sheriff of Sunbury)	For apprehending four Deserters from H. M. Ship Challenge,	40 00
361	Hon. Robert Gordon,	Jury Fees, County of Gloucester,	73 40
362	William Mackay,	Do. Saint John,	346 70
363	Do.	Do. do.	33 00
364	Donald Stewart,	Do. Restigouche,	116 50
365	Sergeant P. Kennedy,	For apprehending a Deserter from 15th Regt.,	10 00
366	Do. John Kelly	3 Deserters,—2 marines and 1 sailor, alias John Civil, of	30 00
367	George Brown,	Reward for convicting John Anderson, alias John Civil, of enticing soldiers to desert,	20 00
369	Lorenzo Drake,	Salary as Fishery Warden, County Charlotte, 1861,	100 00
370	Chief Commissioner of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	4,000 00
371	Geo. Connell,	For apprehending a Deserter from the 15th Regt.,	20 00
372	William G. Knox,	Do. do.	20 00
373	Lieut. Col. T. M. Crowder, A. G.	To meet Militia current expenses,	400 00
374	Moses M. Sargeant,	Jury Fees, County of Northumberland,	152 00
375	George W. Day,	On account of printing Census Returns for 1861,	160 00
376	J. W. Smith,	Amt. advanced 2 Indians to enable them to return to Richibucto,	10 00
377	Sundry persons,	Reward for convicting O. Warren, enticing soldiers to desert— John Duffy, \$10 J. Kelleher, \$10 Patrick M'Dermott, \$10—	30 00
378	Charles P. Wetmore,	For preparing Index to Journal of House of Assembly,	400 00
379	Chief Commissioner of Works,	On account of Wood for the Legislature,	244 21
380	Robert W. Crookshank,	To meet expenses for support of Provincial Penitentiary,	1,000 00
381	Do.	On acct. Light House expenses, including Salaries, &c.,	3,000 00
382	Hon. James Davidson,	To meet expenses for support of Tracadie Lazaretto,	400 00
383	George W. Day,	On account of printing the Census Returns,	100 00
384	Col. T. M. Crowder, A. G.	To meet expenses connected with the Militia,	200 00
385	R. Jardine, Chairman Rail. Board,	Bal. due Commissioners Railway, 1861, (Construction Acct.)	1,108 76
386	Do.	Amt. of expenditure for current year to 31st July,	16,669 43
387	John C. Allen,	For reporting and publishing Report of Decisions of Sup. Court,	200 00
<i>Carried forward.</i>			\$ 413,154 68

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
388	Chief Commissioner of Works,	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$ 413,154 68
389	George Currier,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	4,000 00
390	Francis McPhelim,	Jury Fees, County of Victoria,	105 00
391	Trustees or Directors	Buctouche, Kent Co. From the Buoy and Beacon Fund,	36 00
392	Provincial Chest,	Of the Roman Catholic Schools at St. Stephen and Milltown,	400 00
		To pay for purchase of 2 Bills for £100 Stg. each; 1 for J. Wylde,	
		on acct. Provincial Maps, and 1 for J. Nelson, towards funds	
		of B. N. A. Association, London,	
393	Mark Needham,	Balance of Grant for services as Librarian of Legis. Library,	973 33
394	William Bayard,	To meet current expenses of Board of Health, Saint John,	250 00
395	Robert Gowan,	For the purchase of Books for Legislative Library,	200 00
396	Aaron Eaton,	For the support of the Varley School in St. John,	400 00
397	Hickman & King,	For carriage of Specie from Amherst to Moncton, (Specie Acct.)	400 00
398	Chief Superintendent of Schools,	For travelling expenses from Oct. 1861 to Sept. 1862,	55 00
399	James F. Berton,	For making Notes and Index to Laws of 1862,	305 03
401	George W. Day,	Balance due for printing Census Returns,	40 00
403	Harrison T. Smith,	For erecting an Oat Mill and Kiln in the Parish of Weldford,	174 00
404	Lieut. Col. R. Hayne,	Balance due for Salary as Adjutant General of Militia, &c.	100 00
405	Postmaster General,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	346 93
406	Chief Commissioner of Works,	Do.	1,200 00
407	Hon. S. L. Tilley,	do.	5,206 20
408	Dr. William Bayard,	To meet expenses of mission as Delegate to England,	800 00
409	J. Williams, 15th Regiment,	Do. of the Board of Health, St. John,	400 00
		Reward for giving evidence which convicted Cassidy of enticing	
		Soldiers to desert,	
410	Lieut. Col. T. M. Crowder, A. G.	To meet expenses of Militia,	10 00
411	John Hardie,	Grammar School, Newcastle,	2,000 00
412	William Watts,	Salary as Usher of Court of Marriage and Divorce,	200 00
413	Provincial Chest,	To pay Salary of Keeper of Hospital Island, 3 Quarters,	20 00
414	Do.	Amt. advanced P. M. G. to meet expenses of his Department,	75 00
			2,000 00

416	Dr. James Rogers,	Towards support of Roman Catholic School, Chatham,	400 00
415	Provincial Chest,	For Bill of £60 Stg., to F. Algar, London, for "Canadian News,"	292 00
417	John Simpson,	For printing Blanks for the Education Office,	105 50
418	Do.	" Militia Circulars, General Orders, &c.	30 00
419	Lieut. Col. T. M. Crowder, A. G.	To meet current expenses connected with Militia,	400 00
420	Robert Wark,	Jury Fees, County of Kent,	352 40
427	Rev. Charles Medley,	Toward support of Poor School, Fredericton,	200 00
431	Receiver General,	To pay Salaries on the Civil List,	14,500 00
432	Sundry persons,	Salaries for Quarter ending 31st October 1862—	
		7. Edmund H. Duval, Inspector of Schools,	\$250
		15. George J. Bliss, Assist. Clerk Supreme Court,	100
		23. Edward O'Brien, Attendant on Law Courts,	25
		Salary of Keeper of Hospital Island, Saint Andrews,	
		For the collection and protection of Revenue for the year,	375 00
439	Provincial Chest,		25 00
440	Do.		26,400 06
			\$ 475,931 10

Charged to—	Amount.
Ordinary Revenue,	\$398,661 15
Railway Construction,	57,773 19
Bay of Fundy Lights,	13,373 96
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	2,386 10
Indian Reserve Fund,	40 00
Gulf Lights,	1,629 65
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	1,942 05
Silver Decimal Coin Account,	55 00
Bronze " do.	120 00
	\$475,931 10

No. 3.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of School Warrants, Series 1862, and prior, paid by BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1861, to 31st Oct. 1862.

43-11	Wm. S. Cronk,	82	50	111-42	Agnes J. McAlmon,	855	00
66-15	Sarah E. Cookson,	2	83	43	H. A. K. Brewster,	60	00
87-22	Donimick Bellevue,	29	41	44	Thomas Carey,	45	00
72-32	Jane M'Ivor,	17	50	112-1	Daniel McAuliffe,	45	00
98-33	Robert Limond,	37	50	2	Mary Giberson,	82	50
99-13	Sarah E. Cookson,	2	33	3	William C. Whitfield,	45	00
103-14	John Magee,	60	00	4	James L. Simpson,	37	50
108-9	Esther Howe,	55	00	5	Hugh Neily,	52	50
11	Charlotte L. Purdy,	23	34	6	Hellen Philips,	55	00
22	Janet E. Maxwell,	35	00	7	Harriette A. Giberson,	35	00
28	S. Pinet,	26	25	8	Richard Ahern,	75	00
109-6	Thomas Davis,	46	66	9	Caroline A. Wilson,	29	16
110-4	Philip Carey,	37	50	10	Martha Squires,	27	50
111-1	John Cairns,	5	62	11	Eliza J. Johnston,	17	50
2	Roswell Wilbur,	75	00	12	Matilda P. Raymond,	11	66
3	Chipman Bishop,	75	00	13	P. Donnelley,	90	00
4	James Seeley,	45	00	14	Sarah J. Wisely,	45	00
5	Thomas Condell,	8	25	15	Samuel F. Crawford,	75	00
6	Athelia J. Weldon,	55	00	16	Christie M'Kenzie,	35	00
7	Elisha Hopper,	37	50	17	Matilda L. Beardsley,	35	00
8	Sarah E. Taylor,	55	00	18	Allen Jones,	45	00
9	Mary Wallace,	45	00	19	Louisa L. Beardsley,	35	00
10	Sarah L. Peck,	55	00	20	John Geddes,	49	50
11	Mary L. Smith,	35	00	21	Mary A. Glenn,	35	00
12	Wm. Richardson,	7	50	22	Francis S. Holmes,	35	00
13	Robert D. Robinson,	37	50	23	Wm. Shepherd Estey,	50	00
14	Charles S. Goggin,	37	50	24	George Stickney,	82	50
15	John Wiseman,	45	00	25	Mary Wolhaupter,	17	50
16	Wm. M'Kenzie,	45	00	26	Robert Boyd,	68	75
17	Joshua Wilson,	45	00	27	Wm. E. Summers,	45	00
18	John Barrett,	45	00	28	Donald Cameron,	45	00
19	Wm. Chase,	12	50	29	Mary J. Gilman,	45	00
20	Wm. D. Reed,	45	00	30	Harriet Wolhaupter,	2	91
21	James W. Bishop,	37	50	31	Caleb Seacord,	45	00
22	Zelia M'Almon,	50	42	32	Lydia Getchell,	45	00
23	James Carnwath,	75	00	33	Hugh M'Grath,	45	00
24	Lavinia M'Latchey,	5	00	34	John M'Kcon,	71	25
25	Edward A. Tingley,	7	50	35	Mary E. Rideout,	45	00
26	Cecelia Gallagher,	45	00	36	Mary M. Cunningham,	45	83
27	Martha M'Farlane,	35	00	37	James H. Clark,	45	00
28	Cyrus W. Duffy,	187	50	38	Charles W. S. Baker,	12	50
29	Rachel Steves,	71	25	39	Louisa E. Saunders,	55	00
30	Mary Buckerfield,	35	00	40	Samuel A. Webb,	56	25
31	Catherine Millish,	45	00	41	John Phelon,	45	00
32	William Smith,	45	00	42	Mary Ann Raymond,	35	00
33	Arabella L. Beckwith,	55	00	43	Alexander Coldwell,	70	00
34	Howard Steves,	75	00	44	Jane Porter,	35	00
35	Mary Buckerfield,	35	00	45	John Furlong,	15	00
36	Huldah A. Hoar,	45	00	46	Magdeline Tompkins,	55	00
37	Lucy E. Stiles,	55	00	47	Matilda L. Beardsley,	52	50
38	Rachel Brown,	35	00	48	Barth. Lynch,	60	00
39	Bessie Moore,	110	00	49	Mary M'Glynn,	35	00
40	LeBaron Godard,	60	00	50	Wm. Reid,	66	00
41	Ellen E. Clark,	55	00	51	Eliza Ann Smith,	55	00

112-52	Elizabeth R. Jacob,	\$45 00	113-46	Joseph Robinson,	\$10 00
53	Mary Ann Collins,	45 00	47	Margaret Dewar,	45 00
54	Mary N. Jacob,	55 00	48	Hannah A. Blackwood,	52 50
55	Matilda Day,	50 00	49	Jane H. Moore,	29 16
56	Elizabeth J. M'Indoe,	35 00	50	Mary E. Whitney,	55 00
57	Isabel S. Williams,	35 00	51	Barbara A. M'Leod,	31 87
58	Moody M'Guire,	45 00	52	Peter M. Morrison,	62 50
59	Robilla Joyner,	50 00	53	Kathleen Sullivan,	35 62
60	Emuna C. Clements,	45 83	54	Mercy Jane Simpson,	55 00
61	Mary Ellen Garden,	55 00	55	Maria Grant,	45 00
62	Richard S. Bowzer,	50 00	56	Mary Bell,	55 00
63	Elijah J. Williams,	55 00	57	John M'Garrigle,	75 00
64	James M'Lauchlin,	50 00	58	Hugh Morrison,	87 50
65	Eliza M'Lauchlin,	36 66	59	Sarah M. Garcelon,	55 00
113-1	Henry C. M'Monagle,	16 66	60	Thos. A. Robinson,	56 25
2	John Williams,	60 00	61	Charlotte M. Casewell,	67 50
3	Jane Adeline Carter,	45 00	62	Michael L. Griffin,	37 50
4	Amelia Walker,	55 00	63	Mary Main,	55 00
5	James Frost Gordon,	60 00	65	Michael O'Grady,	60 00
6	Mary E. Whelpley,	43 12	66	Gilbert S. Wall,	75 00
7	Mary L. M'Callum,	27 50	67	Charlotte M. Robinson,	29 16
8	Sarah Murphy,	55 00	68	Lavinia R. Andrews,	45 00
9	Peter Brennan,	60 00	69	Harriet M. Alward,	26 25
10	Thomas O'Malley,	45 00	70	James Dow,	75 00
11	Eliza Carlyle,	45 00	71	Margaret A. Keogh,	43 12
12	Francis S. Devitt,	32 50	72	Robert Clark,	67 50
13	Elizabeth Devitt,	39 87	73	Sarah J. M'Namara,	35 00
14	Sarah J. Dunn,	55 00	74	John G. Dougherty,	45 00
15	Frances Porter,	35 00	75	Henry Smith,	43 12
16	Alex. Stevenson,	45 00	76	Daniel P. Dearing,	45 00
17	Grace Giely,	55 00	77	Samuel Buhot,	60 00
18	Robert Glenn,	75 00	78	Sarah A. Carson,	45 00
19	Amy G. Campbell,	55 00	79	Mary E. Stivers,	35 00
20	Alice Stinson,	35 00	80	Margaret A. Johnston,	35 00
21	James W. Tewksbury,	67 50	81	Rachel Mowatt,	7 50
22	Hannah Rogers,	35 00	82	Rachel Mowatt,	45 00
23	Barbara L. Morrison,	45 00	83	Mary Ann Fitzgerald,	48 12
24	Catherine A. Morrison,	35 00	84	Esther Lord,	26 25
25	Eliza Thompson,	45 83	114-1	Clarissa C. Fraser,	9 72
26	Elizabeth Thompson,	55 00	2	Robert Brown,	45 00
27	Mary Wilson,	33 54	3	Letitia Miller,	45 00
28	James King,	10 00	4	Cornelius Coughlan,	45 00
29	Schlyer P. Frink,	45 00	5	Lucy Doucett,	35 00
30	Victoria Smith,	35 00	6	Anne Russell,	35 00
31	John Gillispie,	45 00	7	Hannah Molloy,	32 09
32	Olivia L. Smith,	82 50	8	Robert Chalmers,	18 75
33	Anna M. Andrews,	35 00	9	Louisa Molloy,	35 00
34	Samuel M'Cartney,	45 00	10	John M'Minn,	45 00
35	Amanda M. Collins,	55 00	11	Jerome Boudreau,	45 00
36	Mary J. Helmes,	9 17	12	James D. Skelley,	41 25
37	Mary Scott,	45 00	13	Philomene Doucett,	35 00
38	Lewis N. Holmes,	60 00	14	John Aube,	73 12
39	Harriet Mowatt,	35 00	15	Horatio G. Howard,	45 00
40	Daniel Larkin,	60 00	16	Juste Hache,	32 50
41	Hugh Copley,	60 00	17	Xavia Brideau,	45 00
42	Wm. H. Gaffrey,	50 00	18	John Le Legere,	45 00
43	George T. Smith,	60 00	19	Thomas O'Kane,	75 00
44	John M'Leod,	75 00	20	Margaret E. Coleman,	17 50
45	H. Jane Gilley,	55 00	21	Ann Egan,	35 00

114-22	John Hornbrook,	\$45 00	116-16	Mary Kieth,	\$10 80
23	Rachel Forbes,	35 00	17	Daniel J. Dunham,	22 50
24	Narcisse Portier,	37 50	18	Thomas C. Stockton,	60 00
25	Mary Ann Forbes,	35 00	19	Charles Kinsley,	50 00
26	Ann Ellis,	35 00	20	Winslow F. Rogers,	45 00
27	John Little,	60 00	21	Thomas Davis,	13 34
28	H. A. Sormenay,	45 00	22	Margaret S. Purdy,	45 00
29	Guillaume Brand,	60 00	23	Charlotte L. Purdy,	35 00
115- 1	Fannie Frazer,	45 00	24	Benjamin B. McNeal,	57 50
2	Esther M. Dermott,	35 00	25	John Cruikshank,	7 50
3	Cyprian Dionne,	45 00	26	Jane Brundage,	4 58
4	Damien Bourgeois,	45 00	27	Jane C. M. Dougall,	55 00
5	Philomene Saindon,	35 00	28	John Magee,	45 00
6	Jane Babinault,	55 00	29	Walter Chaloner,	45 00
7	David Glendenning,	60 00	30	Amelia A. P. Peters,	55 00
8	John C. Votour,	60 00	31	David P. Wetmore,	75 00
9	Caroline Grierson,	22 50	32	Matilda J. Cruikshank,	37 50
10	Emilienne Maillat,	55 00	33	P. Eliza Vincent,	55 00
11	Elizabeth Richard,	35 00	34	Keziah E. Gorbell,	33 53
12	Robert Richard,	45 00	35	Sarah E. Flewelling,	55 00
13	Annie O'Connor,	10 20	36	Edward Withers,	75 00
14	Susanne Richard,	33 54	37	Clarissa Raymond,	55 00
15	Caroline Dwyer,	55 00	38	G. Hudson Flewelling,	75 00
16	Mary Agnes Gifford,	55 00	39	Francis J. Mercer,	35 00
17	Jane Murray,	35 00	40	Andrew M. Vey,	45 00
18	Elizabeth Powell,	55 00	41	Alfred S. Baxter,	55 00
19	Elizabeth O'Connor,	45 00	42	G. C. Stanley,	45 00
20	Cane Spillane,	45 00	43	David Willager,	45 00
21	Arch. Glendenning,	68 75	44	Adelaide E. Price,	55 00
22	Geo. P. Davis,	3 75	45	Agnes Murray,	55 00
23	Mary Grace,	35 00	46	Samuel Cromwell,	60 00
24	Mary E. Hetherington,	55 00	47	Elisha W. Case,	52 50
25	Sarah Powell,	55 00	48	John C. P. Frazee,	60 00
26	Jesse K. Leeshman,	96 25	49	Jas. L. Simpson,	6 25
27	Chas. Gosselin,	45 00	50	Robert Armstrong,	10 00
28	Wm. C. Murray,	45 00	51	Mary A. Humphreys,	13 75
29	Antoine Girouard,	45 00	52	Elizabeth M. Naught,	35 00
30	Anne M. Phail,	35 00	53	Matthew Robinson,	43 12
31	Alexis Theodore,	45 00	54	James Harten,	45 00
32	Sarah E. Powell,	91 67	55	Wm. Campbell,	30 00
33	Warren Wallace,	60 00	56	Catherine Folkins,	55 00
34	Alex. P. Landry,	60 00	57	Joshua Fenwick,	55 00
35	Carrie L. Dixon,	55 00	58	Wm. J. J. Sims,	59 37
116- 1	Philip Walsh,	75 00	59	Margaret E. Ryan,	26 25
2	John A. Boyce,	45 00	60	Daniel O'Connell,	41 25
3	Eliza J. Bogle,	35 00	62	Thos. Crawford,	22 50
4	Robert Williams,	60 00	63	John Raymond,	75 00
5	Irene L. Dow,	45 00	64	Lavinia Sherwood,	55 00
6	Robert Edgar,	45 00	65	Cynthia M. Bardon,	55 00
7	Robert A. Stuart,	60 00	66	Isaac Tranton,	45 00
8	Martin C. O'Meally,	45 00	67	Martha M. Bride,	45 00
9	Thomas M. Carthy,	45 00	68	Dinah Buchannan,	35 00
10	Hannah A. Bull,	35 00	69	Joseph C. Godard,	60 00
11	Eleanor Patterson,	71 04	70	Ann Jane M. Carron,	55 00
12	Ruth Wetmore,	82 50	71	Edward Henderson,	45 00
13	James Roe,	60 00	72	W. Sidney Smith,	45 00
14	Edmund Outram,	60 00	73	Leopold A. Hoyt,	55 00
15	Philip Carey,	7 50	74	Charlotte Wallace,	55 00

116-75	Charlotte A. Bowles,	\$55 00	118- 1	Richard T. Townsend,	\$22 50
76	Sarah Jane Gray,	45 00	2	Abraham M'Donald,	75 00
77	Andrew Charlton,	60 00	3	Janet E. Maxwell,	35 00
78	Margaret DeMill,	55 00	4	Howard Alward,	60 00
79	Patrick Casey,	75 00	5	Wm. M'Clintock,	45 00
80	Arthur Park,	60 00	6	Joseph H. M'Donald,	60 00
81	George C. Irvine,	45 00	7	Cornelius Flower,	50 00
82	Jacob N. Pitt,	45 00	8	Samuel Knight,	60 00
83	Amelia H. Peatman,	35 00	9	Joseph L. Mullin,	60 00
84	Mary Parrete,	35 00	10	Susan C. Wiggins,	55 00
85	George A. Reiker,	75 00	11	Mellissa J. Hendry,	55 00
86	David J. Holder,	60 00	12	Elizabeth A. Akerley,	35 00
87	Charlotte B. Phipps,	45 00	13	Malcolm C. M'Donald,	75 00
88	John Donaldson,	37 50	14	John C. Mott,	50 00
117- 1	Sarah Tweedy,	35 00	15	Foster M'Farlane,	71 88
2	John M'Kenzie,	60 00	16	Mary E. Simpson,	45 00
3	Wm. H. Grindley,	37 50	17	Marg. Lipsett,	35 00
4	Jacob Somer,	20 00	18	John Magee,	60 00
5	Rowland Crocker,	45 00	19	Sarah Davis,	55 00
6	Margaret J. Howell,	35 00	20	Eliz. F. Elliott,	29 16
7	Jesse M'Donald,	35 00	21	John Frazer,	30 00
8	George M'Neal,	75 00	22	Cath. Elliott,	45 00
9	Jane Loggie,	55 00	23	Isabella B. Murphy,	45 83
10	James Henderson,	45 00	24	Anna Gordon,	35 00
11	Mary Hanington,	55 00	25	Nathan B. Milbery,	90 00
12	Sarah B. Wynne,	55 00	26	Cath. C. Wiggins,	26 25
13	Bridget Flannagan,	35 00	27	James Reid,	75 00
14	Ann Quinlan,	55 00	28	Nobles Downy,	60 00
15	James Creighton,	45 00	29	John W. Loan,	45 00
16	Susan M. Henderson,	45 00	30	Cornelius Flower,	75 00
17	Charles Ramsay,	45 00	31	Jacob S. Smith,	75 00
18	Jonathan Carnalt,	39 50	32	Jemima J. M'Leod,	55 00
19	Barbara M'Naughton,	35 00	33	Mary S. Connor,	27 21
20	Archd. Cameron,	66 00	34	Mary Grigor,	55 00
21	Wm. King,	75 00	35	Benj. Hayes,	60 00
22	John Flanagan,	45 00	36	Abigail Clark,	55 00
23	Peter Kelley,	45 00	37	Archelaus C. Worden,	67 50
24	Chas. Anthony,	49 50	38	Margaret M'Lauchlan,	35 00
25	Margaret M'Manus,	41 25	39	Wm. Somerville,	60 00
26	Erasmus G. Price,	45 00	40	Sarah Taylor,	55 00
27	John P. Jones,	71 87	41	Thomas Leonard,	37 50
28	Margaret M'Kay,	35 00	42	William Tilley,	60 00
29	Michael Flinn,	60 00	43	Dennis Murphy,	45 00
30	H. Thadeus Stevens,	25 00	44	William Mitchell,	45 00
31	Catherine Burchell,	35 00	45	Honora T. M'Glinchey,	45 00
32	John Ferguson,	45 00	46	Thos. Derrah,	60 00
33	Elizabeth Morrison,	35 00	47	Euphemia Murray,	45 00
34	Eliza Hickey,	55 00	48	Stephen C. Moore,	30 00
35	Margaret Lawlor,	55 00	49	Mary H. Murray,	55 00
36	Jane Brander,	110 00	50	John Clark,	45 00
37	John Hamilton,	60 00	51	Margaret Gorham,	5 83
38	Thomas Marshall,	60 00	52	Sarah J. Vantassel,	55 00
39	Sarah Bird,	35 00	53	Richard Thompson,	60 00
40	David Sheagreen,	45 00	54	Marg. Vantassel,	45 00
41	David Lynch,	82 50	55	Robert Robertson,	45 00
42	Wm. S. Steeves,	37 50	56	Robert J. Carpenter,	45 00
43	John Jamieson,	45 00	119- 1	J. Burpee Black,	22 00
44	Donald Bell,	45 00	2	James Girvan,	45 00
45	Robert Limond,	75 00	3	Annie Chalmers,	35 00

119- 4	Rosanna Mooney,	\$29 16	121-28	Annie Jane Moore,	855 60
5	Donald Stewart,	37 50	29	Joseph A. Wetmore,	60 00
6	George Oatman,	45 00	30	John Ring,	60 00
7	George L. Holyoke,	60 00	31	Wm. C. Simpson,	50 00
8	James B. M'Kenzie,	45 00	32	James Mulholland,	75 00
9	Donald Cook,	45 00	33	John Brooks,	60 00
10	Donald Downie,	67 50	34	S. Caroline Frost,	55 00
11	John M'Allister,	45 00	35	Mary E. Wright,	55 00
12	Donald M'Allister,	45 00	36	Elizabeth Estey,	55 00
13	Donald M'Lean,	45 00	37	Henrietta Bryant,	55 00
14	Mary Gilbraith,	23 33	38	Hannah C. Perry,	55 00
120- 1	Ivory Kilburn,	120 00	39	Margaret A. Watts,	55 00
2	Dugald Thomson,	150 00	40	Lucy Ann Burns,	55 00
3	Robert Pool,	150 00	41	Charlotte M. Turner,	55 00
4	Chas. B. Pitlodo,	137 50	42	Rebecca S. Milligan,	55 00
5	Eliza Ann Graham,	32 08	43	Ellen Plummer,	73 33
6	John Tremble,	150 00	44	Mary Miller,	73 33
7	Caleb R. Palmer,	100 00	45	John Finen,	75 00
8	John Caulfield,	100 00	46	Joseph T. W. Brass,	75 00
9	John Hardie,	100 00	47	H. Carleton Boyd,	62 50
10	Henry A. Vradenburg,	110 00	48	Thomas Simpson,	75 00
11	Wm. Crocket,	150 00	49	Michael Donnelley,	90 00
12	Chas. H. Tucker,	150 00	50	Lavinia A. Riley,	45 00
13	R. A. Simpson,	25 00	51	Anne F. Kelley,	45 00
14	David M'Lean,	120 00	52	Cath. J. Peters,	35 00
15	Wm. Wall,	150 00	53	Anthony Dever,	60 00
16	Robert Aitken,	150 00	54	Sophia E. Cooper,	57 29
17	George Stewart,	100 00	55	Michael Donavan,	75 00
18	Wm. W. B. Anderson,	150 00	56	Lydia Jane Bacon,	55 00
19	Jas. G. M'Curdy,	150 00	57	Amelia Walker,	55 00
20	Nathan Smith,	150 00	58	Charlotte Baldwin,	55 00
21	Gideon Freeman,	130 00	59	Rebecca Porter,	55 00
121- 1	John Donaldson,	33 75	60	Mary Ann Walsh,	55 00
2	Adelaide C. Hawkins,	22 91	61	Ann Duncan,	55 00
3	Thos. E. Carter,	75 00	62	Sarah Jane Peters,	55 00
4	Hannah Crawford,	55 00	63	Mary A. Henderson,	55 00
5	Martha A. M'Phee,	64 16	64	James Ritchie,	75 00
6	Rosanna Kelly,	33 54	65	Sarah French,	55 00
7	Thomas Connor,	75 00	66	John Kennealey,	75 00
8	Thos. E. Burke,	75 00	67	John M'Intosh,	75 00
9	Chas. White,	75 00	68	Isabella Cosgrove,	45 00
10	Lydia M'Williams,	55 00	69	Rebecca J. Neil,	45 00
11	Bernard B. Smith,	45 00	70	Mary M. Wesley,	45 00
12	Rachel Reid,	55 00	71	Joseph E. N. Holder,	60 00
13	Sophronia Q. Nason,	73 33	72	Wm. Kearney,	60 00
14	John Kerr,	45 00	73	John Sullivan,	45 00
15	Elizabeth M'Cann,	35 00	74	Rachel Trimble,	17 50
16	Rebecca Riddell,	45 00	75	John Farrell,	15 00
17	Patrick Quinn,	65 00	76	W. H. Gladstone,	45 00
18	Oscar F. Hoyt,	60 00	77	Annie A. Lovatt,	35 00
19	Helen Harrigan,	43 75	78	Harriet S. Alline,	55 00
20	Eugene Rogan,	60 00	79	Amelia Raworth,	73 33
21	Jane Cunard,	45 00	80	Michael M'Gin,	60 00
22	John V. Roberts,	60 00	81	Chas. M'Briarty,	40 00
23	Elizabeth Baizley,	45 00	82	Patrick Bennett,	30 00
24	Amelia A. Cutten,	55 00	83	Alex. Blaney,	45 00
25	Elizabeth Crawford,	35 00	84	Hugh Morris,	45 00
26	John M'Curt,	45 00	85	Phillip Murphy,	15 00
27	Ebenezer M. Scribner,	60 00	86	George Coates,	45 00

121-87	Matilda Duncan,	\$32 81	124- 1	Amasa Bourgeois,	\$45 00
88	Eliza R. Walker,	55 00	2	Mary J. Atkinson,	35 00
89	Elizabeth M'Gowlan,	45 00	3	Jane Crawford,	35 00
90	Mary Patterson,	46 67	4	Colin VanBuskirk,	45 00
91	Thomasina V. Fownes,	45 83	5	Joseph H. Arvard,	45 00
92	Elizabeth Mosher,	45 83	6	Wm. H. Hardie,	45 00
122- 1	Wm. W. Skinner,	5 00	7	Hugh Cassidy,	33 75
2	Catherine Gray,	45 00	8	Charlotte Wall,	35 00
3	Rebecca J. Smith,	55 00	9	John W. Wall,	100 00
4	Rebecca Kelly,	35 00	10	James D. Varenne,	45 00
5	Mary A. Shehan,	23 33	11	Benjamin Corrigan,	60 00
6	Mary Ann Hartt,	45 00	12	Silvain P. Boudrow,	45 00
7	Elizabeth A. Peterson,	35 00	13	Vital Maillaie,	60 00
8	Jas. A. S. Mott,	60 00	14	Augusta A. Black,	55 00
9	Amanda S. Kelly,	55 00	15	James C. King,	75 00
10	Mary A. Townsend,	9 17	16	Rebecca Weldon,	55 00
11	Charlotte Street,	23 33	17	Sarah B. Weldon,	55 00
12	Roger M'Elroy,	37 50	18	Lavinia Taylor,	55 00
13	Mary T. Meally,	35 00	19	Caroline A. Taylor,	55 00
14	Char. A. Cowperthwaite,	55 00	20	Amasa Bourgeois,	43 12
15	Susan Wasson,	55 00	21	Louis G. DeLigny,	45 00
16	Catherine M'Glinchey,	36 66	22	Elizabeth H. Grannell,	35 00
17	Eliza A. Carvell,	45 00	23	John Friel,	60 00
18	Elizabeth Hubble,	35 00	24	Francis Legere,	45 00
19	Adeline Smith,	13 75	25	Calude Richard,	45 00
20	Emily Langin,	35 00	26	Thomas A. LeBlanc,	61 87
21	Margaret C. Gill,	55 00	27	Jane M'Cardy,	35 00
22	Daniel M'Namara,	41 25	28	Isaiah B. Kinne,	45 00
23	Thos. Gemmell,	75 00	29	Israel S. Gross,	37 50
24	Thos. Wright,	50 00	30	Dominick Legere,	45 00
25	John O'Mar,	100 00	31	James Doherty,	45 00
26	Wm. Melroy,	75 00	32	Sarah Jane M'Inery,	35 00
27	George F. Burpee,	56 25	33	Margaret Mills,	55 00
28	Edward J. H. Estabrook,	75 00	34	Harriet A. Stone,	45 00
29	Margaret M. Wilson,	55 00	35	George Cruikshank,	67 50
30	Joseph Jones,	75 00	36	Edward Groundwater,	45 00
123- 1	Hilkiah Hiscock,	7 50	37	Mary Jane Earris,	35 00
2	Chas. H. M'Kenzie,	35 00	38	Augusta R. Emmerson,	55 00
3	Emily S. Hammond,	43 54	39	Alison Nesbett,	55 00
4	Wm. W. Brannen,	45 00	40	James H. Wilkins,	60 00
5	Mary Hamilton,	35 00	41	Francis Fowler,	35 00
6	Robert Caldwell,	75 00	42	Mary R. Towze,	45 00
7	Owen M'Lauchlan,	45 00	43	Sarah A. Chubbuck,	55 00
8	James Hamil,	2 50	44	Julia A. Cahill,	35 00
9	Etienne Couture,	60 00	45	Annie Nesbit,	45 83
10	Neal Donahue,	45 00	46	Ed. V. Tait,	68 75
11	James M'Crae,	45 00	47	Elizabeth Starkey,	55 00
12	Murray B. Cox,	45 00	48	Mary E. Peck,	82 50
13	Hermengilde Couillard,	45 00	49	Gilbert Stultz,	45 00
14	Theophile Leveque,	45 00	50	A. John Wiseman,	37 50
15	Thos. Chasse,	45 00	51	James Plume,	45 00
16	Jules Trembly,	22 50	52	Rebecca Crandall,	55 00
17	Alexander Yon,	45 00	53	Eliza Jane Coates,	35 00
18	Narcisse Gagnon,	45 00	54	Hippolyte LeBlanc,	45 00
19	Sarah Baker,	35 00	55	John M. Congram,	45 00
20	Matthias Nadeau,	45 00	56	Alice C. Gallagher,	45 00
21	James Hamiel,	37 50	57	Emily Saindon,	45 00
22	Alex. Esterbrook,	60 00	58	Robert A. Simpson,	37 50
23	Geo. Gagne,	45 00	59	Jerome Beleveau,	45 00

124-60	Sophia M. Nesbit,	\$55 00	125-46	Emera L. Couillard,	\$33 75
61	Hippolyte Godet,	45 00	47	Emeline Smith,	35 00
62	Alexis Guéguen,	45 00	48	Jas. M'Bride,	6 87
63	Margaret Myers,	55 00	49	James M'Bride,	55 00
64	Philip O. Walette,	45 00	50	Alex. Hay,	45 00
65	Henry Renourd,	60 00	51	Hannah A. Barker,	35 00
66	Sarah Jane Gooden,	45 00	52	Robert Fish,	45 00
67	Theophilus Coddell,	45 00	53	Wm. W. Skinner,	45 00
68	Melvina A. Palmer,	35 00	54	James Henry,	45 00
69	Augusta Wood,	35 00	55	Mary Smith,	23 33
70	Rufus W. Gooden,	75 00	56	Arthur C. Bulley,	7 50
71	Rufus C. Wry,	60 00	57	Daniel Boyle,	11 25
72	Enoch B. Phalon,	60 00	58	James Rosborough,	60 00
73	Wm. A. Barnes,	75 00	59	Chas. S. Ingraham,	80 00
125-1	Henry Veasey,	90 00	60	John Watson,	45 00
2	Richard S. Bowser,	25 00	61	Donald M'Donald,	45 00
3	Luke Lawson,	45 00	62	Mary Pengilly,	35 00
4	Celeste Ann Smith,	35 00	63	Geo. Orchard,	7 50
5	Catherine Blair,	55 00	64	Donald Buchanan,	20 00
6	Chas. H. Fowler,	5 00	65	Elizabeth Wheeler,	55 00
7	Isaac Laurence,	22 50	66	Sarah A. Carman,	35 00
8	Wm. Hicklin,	40 00	67	Elizabeth Johnston,	35 00
9	Edward W. Patterson,	10 00	68	Geo. Johnston,	62 50
10	James Wallis,	60 00	69	Sarah Gill,	35 00
11	Frederick W. Fowler,	15 00	70	Mary Carman,	35 00
12	Julia A. Magee,	18 75	71	Edgar Hanson,	30 00
13	Chas. W. B. Barker,	30 00	72	Catherine M'Donald,	35 00
14	Jane F. Douglas,	45 00	73	Cornelius Lawney,	45 00
15	Mary C. Watson,	55 00	74	George Jones,	60 00
16	Julia L. Currie,	55 00	75	Caroline R. Carvill,	37 50
17	Arthur C. Bulley,	22 50	76	James Wallis,	60 00
18	John Lynch,	60 00	77	David P. Harris,	37 50
19	John R. Egan,	75 00	78	Martha E. Nevers,	55 00
20	Hugh A. Mount,	45 00	79	Jane Taylor,	35 00
21	Charles H. Jacob,	60 00	80	Geo. Parker,	75 00
22	George D. Carter,	60 00	81	Jonas Clarkson,	68 75
23	James Mitchell,	75 00	126-1	Olivia Parkin,	35 00
24	James Laird,	40 00	2	Amanda Wilbur,	55 00
25	Amelia C. Beckwith,	55 00	3	Rebecca M. Chase,	43 53
26	Lucy Ann Hartt,	55 00	4	Edward A. Tingley,	37 50
27	Mary H. Hopkins,	55 00	5	Samuel C. Wilbur,	143 75
28	Joanna Peters,	55 00	6	Eliza Ann Vandine,	35 00
29	Eliza J. Needham,	55 00	7	Irene Shaw,	52 50
30	Annie E. Currie,	55 00	8	John Stevens,	26 25
31	Susan L. Taylor,	55 00	9	John Stevens,	15 00
32	Alex. M'Lauchlan,	75 00	10	Wm. H. Roulston,	45 00
33	Hugh Moore,	75 00	12	James Boyd,	45 00
34	Solomon Denton,	75 00	13	John Timmins,	45 00
35	Mary Denton,	35 00	15	Elizabeth Rose,	50 42
36	Thos. Howell,	45 00	16	Sarah E. Cookson,	29 16
37	Ruth A. Estey,	35 00	17	Joanna Grant,	37 50
38	Catherine Estey,	35 00	18	Edw. Spencer,	43 12
39	Martha M'Lauchlan,	35 00	19	Alice M. Flaherty,	41 25
40	Jesse Bonnell,	35 00	20	Neil Campbell,	60 00
41	Eleanor Wright,	35 00	21	Mary A. Veasey,	32 09
42	Louisa C. Marsh,	35 00	22	Jerome Boudreau,	15 00
43	Daniel Ford,	75 00	23	James Shea,	37 50
44	Joseph Barnes,	60 00	24	Richard Jackson,	33 75
45	Priscilla Holyoke,	35 62	25	George P. Davis,	33 75

126-26	Margaret Leishman,	\$85 00	128- 5	Amelia H. Peatman,	\$27 70
27	James Kay,	45 00	6	Louisa A. Peatman,	45 83
28	Auguste Renaud,	45 00	7	Elizabeth Wall,	17 50
29	Celeste Hebut,	37 50	8	Francis A. Brown,	55 00
30	Hannah Raymond,	45 83	129- 1	James Lang,	45 00
31	Isaiah W. Carpenter,	45 00	2	Chipman Bishop,	75 00
32	Asenath M. Short,	45 00	3	James Seely,	45 00
33	Benj. M. Herrett,	27 50	5	Huldah A. Hoar,	45 00
34	Thomas Morrissey,	60 00	6	Ruth M. Hopper,	45 00
35	Michael Ready,	45 00	7	Sarah E. Taylor,	55 00
36	Sarah M'Culley,	18 33	8	Amos Parkin,	41 25
37	Isabella D. M'Lean,	35 00	9	Adeline A. Sherman,	35 00
38	Phebe M. Watts,	45 00	10	R. D. Robertson,	45 00
39	Ellen B. Deveber,	23 33	11	John Wiseman,	39 37
40	James Kinsley,	45 00	12	Wm. M'Kenzie,	45 00
41	Annie Chalmers,	10 00	13	John Barrett,	45 00
42	Matilda L. Gaudin,	29 16	14	John Wilson,	45 00
43	Robert M'Cann,	60 00	15	Wm. D. Reid,	45 00
44	Elizabeth M'Roberts,	55 00	16	John Cairns,	45 00
45	Isabel M'Avity,	55 00	17	James Carnworth,	56 25
47	Benj. A. Hewitt,	22 50	18	William Chase,	84 37
48	Timothy Murphy,	45 00	19	Rebecca M. Chase,	41 25
49	Harriet A. Owen,	45 83	20	Jane C. Duffy,	35 00
50	Maria A. Townsend,	45 83	21	Cecelia Gallagher,	45 00
51	Christina Dennison,	23 33	22	Cyrus W. Duffy,	75 00
52	Wm. Foxlow,	41 25	23	Martha M'Farlane,	35 00
53	Francis J. M'Manus,	60 00	24	Mary Buckerfield,	35 00
54	Mary Read,	25 20	25	Wm. Smith,	45 00
55	Catherine Hennesey,	55 00	26	Samuel C. Wilbur,	50 00
56	Geo. Cruikshank,	22 50	27	Howard Steeves,	50 00
57	Thos. Condell,	35 62	28	Edward A. Tingley,	45 00
58	Ellen A. Wells,	10 70	29	Michael Gross,	50 00
59	Isaac Cleaveland,	22 50	30	Sarah Calhoun,	35 00
60	Isidore Buck,	45 00	31	Samuel C. Wilbur,	6 25
61	Hannah Bell,	45 00	32	Amanda Wilbur,	55 00
62	Howard Trenholm,	43 12	33	Lucy E. Stiles,	55 00
63	Andrew M'Gehan,	3 75	34	Wm. Brinnick,	22 50
64	Levi Ludder,	33 75	35	LeBaron Godard,	60 00
65	James Brown,	37 50	36	Rachel Brown,	35 00
66	Emily Brown,	27 50	37	Zelia A. M'Almon,	52 70
67	Tobias Adde,	133 10	38	H. A. K. Brewster,	60 00
127- 1	Amos Parkin,	26 25	39	Ann Calhoun,	37 50
2	Clarissa C. Frazer,	25 28	130- 1	Wm. Taylor,	75 00
3	Amelia Thompson,	30 00	2	Daniel M'Auliffe,	37 50
4	Deborah A. Chapman,	35 00	3	Edward Irvine,	45 00
5	John Curran,	30 00	4	Jas. L. Simpson,	75 00
6	Elizabeth Drennan,	17 50	5	Cath. A. Bubar,	52 50
7	Elizabeth Drennan,	17 50	6	Richard Ahern,	75 00
8	John Ronayne,	30 00	7	Ed. J. Frost,	75 00
9	Thos. W. Musgrove,	37 50	8	Sarah Bacon,	45 00
10	William Lowrey,	37 50	9	Patrick Donnelly,	45 00
11	Wm. Joseph Timms,	20 00	10	Amelia H. Barrows,	63 33
12	Mary M'Donogh,	20 42	11	Irene Shaw,	23 33
13	Olivia Parkin,	24 80	12	Wm. C. Whitfield,	37 50
14	John M. Congram,	28 13	13	Wm. B. Harmon,	30 00
128- 1	Rebecca M. Chase,	39 80	14	John Stevens,	45 00
2	Jane Alexander,	35 00	15	John Laverty,	45 00
3	Jane Floyd,	35 00	16	Allen Jones,	41 25
4	Esther Howe,	445 83	17	Sam. F. Crawford,	75 00

130-18	Sarah J. Wisely,	\$46 87	131-20	Alice Stinson,	\$35 00
19	John Geddes,	45 00	21	Cath. A. Morrison,	35 00
20	James Boyd,	50 00	22	Francis Porter,	35 09
21	Lucy S. Flemming,	45 00	23	Alex. Stevenson,	45 00
22	Wm. D. Estey,	40 00	24	Sarah R. Thompson,	26 25
23	Mary E. Rideout,	45 00	25	Joanna Grant,	7 50
24	Francis S. Holmes,	70 00	26	Olivia L. Smith,	55 00
25	James Ebbett,	60 00	27	Amanda M. Collins,	55 00
26	Jonathan Brewer,	32 50	28	Anna M. Andrews,	35 00
27	Donald Cameron,	45 00	29	John Gillespie,	37 50
28	Caleb Secord,	45 00	30	Hannah A. Blackwood,	33 53
29	Hugh M'Grath,	45 00	31	Thaddeus Powers,	42 50
30	Samuel A. Webb,	75 00	32	Doreas E. Parnell,	35 00
31	Chas. W. S. Barker,	60 00	33	Barbara M'Diarmid,	35 00
32	John R. Jones,	60 00	34	Hannah Mann,	32 50
33	Lydia Getchell,	45 00	35	Alice M. Flaherty,	45 00
34	John M'Keon,	45 00	36	John M'Leod,	75 00
35	Mary M. Cunningham,	55 64	37	Hugh Copely,	60 00
36	John Phelon,	39 37	38	Edward Spencer,	45 00
37	Donald Morrison,	33 75	39	George P. Smith,	60 00
38	John Wallace,	41 25	40	Daniel Larkin,	60 00
39	Mary A. Raymond,	29 16	41	Samuel Patterson,	37 50
40	Alex. Coldwell,	60 00	42	Mary M. Campbell,	55 00
41	Caroline Lockwood,	35 00	43	Marg. Robinson,	35 00
42	Wm. M'Intosh,	75 00	44	Kate M'Geachy,	55 00
43	Arthur M'N. Taylor,	67 18	45	Eleanor Robinson,	35 00
44	Elizabeth R. Jacob,	45 00	46	Elvira Cookson,	52 50
45	Eliza Ann Smith,	55 00	47	John Boler,	60 00
46	Richard S. Bowzer,	75 00	48	Hugh Morrison,	62 50
47	Robella Joyner,	55 00	49	John M'Garrigle,	75 00
48	James M'Lauchlan,	75 00	50	Sarah M. Garcelon,	55 00
49	Eliza M'Lauchlan,	55 00	51	Francis E. Moore,	91 67
50	Elizabeth J. Williams,	55 00	52	Mary Louisa Moore,	33 75
51	Mary N. Jacob,	55 00	53	Michael L. Griffin,	41 25
52	Mary Ann Collins,	45 00	54	Charlotte M. Casewell,	45 00
53	Wm. Reid,	60 00	55	Michael O'Grady,	60 00
54	Bartholomew Lynch,	60 00	56	Mary Mann,	55 00
55	Isabella S. Williams,	35 00	57	James Dow,	75 00
56	Elizabeth M'Indoe,	35 00	58	Louisa R. Andrews,	43 12
57	John Furlong,	67 50	59	Gilbert S. Wall,	75 00
131- 1	John Williams,	60 00	60	Charlotte M. Robinson,	35 00
2	Elizabeth Rose,	53 47	61	James Brown,	65 62
3	Lucinda Morrill,	35 00	62	Esther Lord,	2 91
4	Samuel M'Cartney,	43 12	63	John G. Doughty,	45 00
5	Emily Bothwick,	58 33	64	Alex. Greenlow,	42 00
6	Peter Brennan,	60 00	65	Thomas Crowley,	60 00
7	Sarah Murphy,	41 25	66	Samuel Buhot,	69 00
8	Barbara Bothwick,	55 00	67	Sarah A. Carson,	22 50
9	Thomas O'Meally,	45 00	132- 1	Mary Brown,	35 00
10	Wm. H. Gaffey,	32 50	2	Clarissa C. Frazer,	9 72
11	Eliza Thomson,	9 17	3	Mary Russell,	43 75
12	James Dalton,	64 06	4	Lucy Doucet,	35 00
13	Grace Gilley,	55 00	5	Cornelius Coughlan,	45 00
14	Elizabeth Thompson,	55 00	6	Anne Russell,	35 00
15	Amy G. Campbell,	55 00	7	Letitia Miller,	45 00
16	Robert Glenn,	75 00	8	Hannah Maloy,	35 00
17	Sarah J. Dunn,	55 00	9	John M'Minn,	45 00
18	Harriet J. Gilley,	45 83	10	James D. Skelley,	45 00
19	Louisa Morrison,	45 00	11	Jerome Boudro,	60 00

132-12	Thomas Loane,	\$67 50	134-14	Mary C. Allen,	\$35 00
13	Horatio G. Howard,	45 00	15	Peters Yeomans,	45 00
14	Philomene Commeau,	29 16	16	James Laird,	57 50
15	John Aube,	45 00	17	Hugh Mount,	45 00
16	Juste Hache,	45 00	18	George Johnston,	25 00
17	John L. Legere,	41 25	19	Cath. M'Glinchey,	33 95
18	Xavier Brideau,	41 25	20	Martha C. Yerxa,	82 50
19	Ann Egan,	35 00	21	Alex. M'Lauchlan,	75 00
20	John Hornibrook,	45 00	22	Hugh Moore,	75 00
21	Narcisse Poitier,	45 00	23	Solomon Denton,	75 00
22	Anne Ellis,	35 00	24	Mary Denton,	35 00
23	Rachel Forbes,	35 00	25	Thomas Howell,	45 00
24	Mary Ann Forbes,	35 00	26	Annie E. Currie,	55 00
25	John Little,	60 00	27	Amelia G. Beckwith,	55 00
26	Thomas O'Kane,	75 00	28	Susan S. Taylor,	55 00
27	Guillaume Brand,	60 00	29	Eliza J. Needham,	55 00
28	Daniel LeBlanc,	45 00	30	Mary H. Hopkins,	55 00
29	H. A. Sormany,	45 00	31	Joanna Peters,	55 00
133-1	Robert Chalmers,	75 00	32	Lucy Ann Hartt,	55 00
2	Esther M'Dermott,	35 00	33	Ruth Amelia Estey,	35 00
3	Cyprian Dionne,	45 00	34	Cath. Estey,	35 00
4	Damien Bourgeois,	45 00	35	Martha M'Lauchlan,	35 00
5	Philomene Saindon,	35 00	36	Jesse Bonnell,	35 00
6	Theophilus Bilodeau,	45 00	37	Louisa C. Marsh,	35 00
7	Jane Babinault,	55 00	38	Eleanor Wright,	35 00
8	David Glendenning,	60 00	39	Priscilla F. Holyoke,	9 37
9	Eliza Richard,	5 83	40	Emeline Smith,	17 50
10	John C. Vantour,	60 00	41	Matthew Barrett,	75 00
11	Emelienne Maillet,	55 00	42	Joseph Barnes,	56 67
12	Alexis Theodore,	45 00	43	David J. Holder,	45 83
13	Elizabeth Powell,	55 00	44	Marg. M'Kay,	28 47
14	Fanny Frazer,	45 00	45	Matthew Barrett,	50 00
15	Cain Spillane,	45 00	46	Daniel Meagher,	37 50
16	Mary A. Gifford,	55 00	47	Alex. Hay,	45 00
17	Elizabeth O'Connor,	45 00	48	James M'Bride,	68 75
18	Jessie K. Leeshman,	16 04	49	Mary Smith,	11 66
19	Margaret Wright,	50 42	50	Andrew Magochan,	45 00
20	Mary E. Glendenning,	55 00	51	Levi Ludden,	7 50
21	Mary E. Hetherington,	55 00	52	James Henry,	45 00
23	Ann M'Phail,	35 00	53	Wm. W. Skinner,	60 00
24	Auguste Renard,	45 00	54	C. Maria Treadwell,	43 53
25	Charles Gosselin,	45 00	55	Amelia Barrett,	67 50
26	Elizabeth Richard,	21 87	56	Andrew Lounsbury,	45 00
27	Alex. P. Landry,	60 00	57	Charles S. Ingraham,	56 67
28	Sarah E. Powell,	55 00	58	John Timmins,	45 00
29	Celestin Herbert,	45 00	59	Daniel Boyle,	40 36
134-1	Elizabeth Cronkite,	55 00	60	John Watson,	37 50
2	Luke Lawson,	45 00	61	Donald M'Donald,	30 00
3	Levi Ludden,	37 50	62	Thomas Gemmell,	65 62
4	Celeste Ann Smith,	29 16	64	George Johnston,	37 50
5	Annie Perkins,	35 00	65	Donald Buchanan,	80 00
6	Joseph Hallett,	60 00	66	Edgar Hanson,	60 00
7	Mary C. Walton,	55 00	67	Elizabeth Johnston,	35 00
8	John Lynch,	60 00	68	Julia A. Magee,	45 00
9	James Mitchell,	68 75	69	Cornelius Launey,	45 00
10	Charles H. Jacob,	60 00	70	Sarah Gill,	35 00
11	John R. Eagan,	75 00	71	George Jones,	60 00
12	Teresa Thompson,	64 17	72	James Wallis,	60 00
13	Frederick W. Fowler,	53 33	73	Jonas Clarkson,	75 00

134-74	Jane Taylor,	\$35 00	136-46	John Raymond,	\$75 00
135- 1	Elizabeth C. Smith,	45 00	47	Isaac Franton,	45 00
2	Ann S. Flewelling,	35 00	48	Grace Murphy,	42 12
3	Rebecca J. Smith,	55 00	49	Robert Nesbett,	100 00
4	Mary A. Shehan,	33 75	50	Ann Jane McCarron,	50 42
5	James A. G. Mott,	60 00	51	Edward Henderson,	45 00
6	Mary A. Hartt,	43 12	52	Maud E. E. Mosher,	45 00
7	Elizabeth A. Dow,	35 00	53	Marg. DeMill,	55 00
8	Abigail J. Smith,	35 00	54	Rachel Trimble,	48 13
9	Char. A. Cowperthwaite,	55 00	55	Andrew Charlton,	60 00
10	Eliza A. Howell,	45 00	56	Patrick Carey,	68 75
11	Adeline Smith,	55 00	57	Amelia H. Peatman,	7 30
12	Elizabeth Hubble,	35 00	58	Jacob N. Pitts,	45 00
13	Marg. C. Gill,	55 00	59	Geo. Albert Reicker,	75 00
14	Daniel M'Namara,	45 00	60	Cath. Buchanan,	56 25
136- 1	Philip Walsh,	75 00	61	John Donaldson,	45 00
2	Mary Nutter,	82 50	137- 1	Lawrence H. Tremblay,	42 50
3	Eliza J. Bogle,	35 00	2	John H. McKenzie,	60 00
5	Jemima B. Hicks,	45 00	3	Sarah Tweedy,	35 00
6	Thomas Crawford,	67 50	4	John Callaghan,	45 00
7	Hannah Raymond,	9 17	5	John Hinchay,	30 00
8	Eunna Bertha Frost,	55 00	6	Wm. H. Grindlay,	45 00
9	Amelia Thompson,	15 00	7	Jacob Somers,	80 00
10	Ruth Wetmore,	27 50	8	Marg. J. Howell,	35 00
11	Clarissa Raymond,	55 00	9	Rowland Crocker,	45 00
12	Martin O'Neally,	45 00	10	George M'Neil,	25 00
13	Hannah A. Bull,	35 00	11	Jesse M'Donald,	35 00
14	Eleanor Patterson,	55 00	12	James Creighton,	45 00
15	Edmund Outram,	60 00	13	James Henderson,	45 00
16	Isaiah W. Carpenter,	45 00	14	Cath. Tweedy,	35 00
17	James Roe,	60 00	15	Bridget Flannagan,	35 00
18	Rachel C. Howard,	55 00	16	Ann Quinlan,	55 00
19	David A. Keith,	45 00	17	Sarah B. Wynn,	55 00
20	Adelaide E. Price,	55 00	18	Elizabeth Drinnan,	35 00
21	Marg. S. Purdy,	45 00	19	Jonathan Carmalt,	30 00
22	Jane C. McDougall,	55 00	20	H. Thaddeus Stevens,	118 75
23	John Magaw,	45 00	21	John Kelly,	31 87
24	Sarah A. Flewelling,	27 50	22	Arch. Cameron,	66 00
25	Amelia Peters,	55 00	23	Wm. King,	68 75
26	David P. Wetmore,	75 00	24	Cath. Kelley,	32 09
27	Amelia J. Laskey,	75 00	25	Charles Anthony,	49 50
28	Charles Holder,	45 00	26	Mary M'Manus,	64 17
29	P. Eliza Vincent,	55 00	27	Michael Ready,	22 50
30	Olena Williams,	50 42	28	Michael Flinn,	60 00
31	G. H. Flewelling,	75 00	29	John Furguson,	45 00
32	Frances J. Mercer,	35 00	30	Marg. Lawlor,	55 00
33	George C. Stanley,	43 12	31	Thomas Marshall,	60 00
34	Alfred S. Baxter,	60 00	32	John Hamilton,	60 00
35	Ella Gallagher,	35 00	33	Eliza Hickey,	55 00
36	Mary E. P. Davis,	55 00	34	Sarah Bird,	36 00
37	Samuel Cromwell,	70 00	35	Mary Wetherall,	46 31
38	Elisha W. Case,	60 00	36	John Jamieson,	46 00
39	John C. P. Frazer,	60 00	138- 1	Deborah A. Chapman,	36 00
40	Elizabeth M'Naught,	35 00	2	Hannah K. Howard,	55 00
41	Wm. Campbell,	45 00	3	Mary W. Hatfield,	35 00
42	Stephen C. Moore,	37 50	4	Malcolm M'Donald,	62 60
43	Joshua Fenwick,	60 00	5	Phebe M. Watts,	37 60
44	Daniel O'Connell,	37 50	6	Joseph L. Mullin,	60 00
45	Isaac Z. Folkins,	75 00	7	Susan C. Wiggins,	66 00

138-	8	Melissa J. Hendry,	\$52 70	141-	1	Tobias Addy,	\$12 50
	9	Cornelius Flower,	75 00		2	Ivory Kilburn,	140 00
	10	Foster M'Farlane,	15 62		3	Robert Boyd,	100 00
	11	John C. Mott,	75 00		4	Dugald Thomson,	150 00
	12	Wm. Mulroy,	75 00		5	Robert Pool,	150 00
	13	Thomas Wright,	60 00		6	Chas. B. Pitblado,	162 50
	14	Catherine Elliott,	45 00		7	Caleb R. Palmer,	125 00
	15	John Frazer,	60 00		8	John Trimble,	125 00
	16	Cath. Wiggins,	8 75		9	John Caulfield,	140 34
	17	Sarah C. Cutler,	55 00		10	Robert Aitkin,	75 00
	18	Nathan B. Milbury,	60 00		11	John P. Jones,	100 00
	19	James Reid,	75 00		12	Peter Morrison,	136 00
	20	Nobles Downy,	60 00		13	H. A. Vradenburgh,	110 00
	21	Zene A. M'Queen,	55 00		14	Robert Limond,	115 00
	22	Jacob S. Smith,	62 50		15	M. Allen Wall,	150 00
	23	Mary Grigor,	55 00		16	Robert Aitkin,	75 00
	24	Matilda A. Cromwell,	55 00		17	Charles H. Tucker,	150 00
	25	Abigail Clark,	55 00		18	Robert A. Simpson,	75 00
	26	Sarah Taylor,	48 12		19	David J. M'Lean,	145 00
	27	Wm. Somerville,	60 00		20	George Stewart,	128 00
	28	Mary Ann M'Leod,	110 00		21	W. W. B. Anderson,	150 00
	29	Honora T. M'Glinchey,	45 00		22	James G. M'Curdy,	150 00
	30	Mary Agnes Culinan,	80 83		23	Nathan Smith,	150 00
	31	Thomas Darah,	50 00	142-	1	Colin VanBuskirk,	45 00
	32	Wm. Tilley,	60 00		2	Jane Crawford,	35 00
	33	James Kinsley,	45 00		3	Wm. H. Hardie,	45 00
	34	Dennis Murphy,	45 00		4	Hugh Cassidy,	41 25
	35	Wm. J. Rolston,	65 62		5	Hyppolyte Godet,	45 00
	36	Marg. Lipsett,	29 16		6	Charlotte Wall,	35 00
	37	Euphemia Murray,	45 00		7	John W. Wall,	47 50
	38	Robert J. Carpenter,	39 37		8	Benjamin Corrigan,	60 00
139-	1	James Girvan,	45 00		9	Edward Landry,	45 00
	2	Annie Chalmers,	45 00		10	Francis J. M'Manus,	10 00
	3	Donald Cook,	45 00		11	Vital Maillais,	60 00
	5	Donald Downie,	45 00		12	Lavinia M'Latchey,	45 00
	6	Geo. L. Holyoke,	17 50		13	Elizabeth Buckerfield,	35 00
	7	Anna DesBrisay,	35 00		14	Max. F. Richard,	45 00
	8	Donald Stewart,	9 37		15	Lavinia Taylor,	55 00
	10	Mary Galbraith,	35 00		16	Amasa Bourgeois,	45 00
	11	Donald M'Lean,	45 00		17	Caroline A. Taylor,	55 00
	13	Donald M'Allister,	45 00		18	Rebecca Weldon,	55 00
140-	1	Emily S. Hammond,	11 46		19	Sarah Weldon,	55 00
	2	Charles H. M'Kenzie,	55 00		20	Lewis O. Deligny,	45 00
	3	Wm. W. Brannen,	41 25		21	John Friel,	57 50
	4	Hilkiah Hiscock,	45 00		22	Leopold Hoyt,	50 00
	5	Robert Caldwell,	75 00		23	Thomas A. LeBlanc,	45 00
	6	Mary Hamilton,	35 00		24	Eustache Melancon,	45 00
	7	Etienne Couture,	60 00		25	Greeno V. Forbes,	45 00
	8	Neil Donahue,	45 00		26	Margaret A. Duhy,	55 00
	9	Sarah Hutchison,	29 16		27	James Doherty,	45 00
	10	Murray B. Cox,	45 00		28	Dominick Legere,	45 00
	11	Narcisse Gagnon,	45 00		29	Allison Nesbit,	52 70
	12	Angelique Gagnon,	35 00		30	Auguste R. Emmerson,	55 00
	13	Thomas Chasse,	45 00		31	Mary J. Harris,	35 00
	14	Sarah Baker,	46 67		32	George Cruikshank,	60 00
	15	Matthias Nadeau,	45 00		33	Catherine Hennesey,	55 00
	16	James Hammel,	45 00		34	Edward Groundwater,	45 00
	17	Theophile Levoque,	45 00		35	Fannie M. Fowler,	17 50
	18	Hermergild Couillard,	45 00		36	Ann King,	90 00

142-37	Mary R. Towse,	\$45 00	143-25	John Montgomery,	\$37 50
38	Olivia C. Cole,	35 00	26	Mary A. Wright,	55 00
39	Sarah A. Chubbard.	55 00	27	S. Caroline Frost,	55 00
40	Julia A. Atkinson,	110 00	28	Ellen Plummer,	55 00
41	Henrietta Cole,	58 33	29	Thomas Simpson,	75 00
42	Edward V. Tait,	75 00	30	Catherine Jane Peters.	35 00
43	Charlotte A. Faulkner,	45 00	31	Michael Donnelly,	47 50
44	Henrietta Crandall,	55 00	32	Hannah C. Perry,	55 00
45	Olivia Parkin,	10 20	33	H. Carleton Boyd,	75 00
46	Gilbert Stubbs,	45 00	34	Joseph W. F. Brass,	75 00
47	Agnes J. M'Almon,	43 53	35	Anne F. Kelly,	45 00
48	Arabella L. Beckwith,	52 70	36	John Finen,	75 00
49	Rebecca Crandall,	55 00	37	Barbara S. Miligan,	55 00
50	James Plume,	45 00	38	George K. Blatch,	55 00
51	John M. Congrave.	16 87	39	Charlotte M. Turner.	55 00
52	Hannah Bell,	22 50	40	Lucy A. Burns,	55 00
53	Isadore Burke,	37 50	41	William Kearney,	60 00
54	Richard Gross,	75 00	42	Margaret A. Watts,	55 00
55	Alice S. Gallagher.	45 00	43	Henrietta Bryant,	55 00
56	Emily Saindon,	45 00	44	Elizabeth Estey,	55 00
57	James H. Wilkins.	60 00	45	Isabel M'Avity,	55 00
59	Jude C. Bourk,	75 00	46	Michael Donavan,	75 00
60	Sophia M. Nesbitt,	55 00	47	Margaret Sullivan,	45 00
61	Margaret Meyers,	45 83	48	Lydia Jane Bacon,	55 00
62	Hyppolyte LeBlanc,	75 00	49	Sophia J. Cooper,	57 29
63	Henry Renourd,	60 00	50	Anthony Dever,	72 50
64	Sarah J. Gooden,	45 00	51	Mary Ann Walsh,	52 70
65	Theophilus Cowdell,	45 00	52	Sarah French,	55 00
66	Richard Wilson,	75 00	53	Anne Duncan,	52 70
67	Rufus C. Wry,	60 00	54	Joseph E. N. Holder,	60 00
68	Rufus W. Gooden,	75 00	55	John Kinneally,	75 00
69	Edward Trenholm,	24 37	56	Mary Ann Henderson,	55 00
70	Enoch B. Phelan,	60 00	57	Charlotte Baldwin,	55 00
71	Mary Burns,	35 00	58	Isabel Cosgrove,	45 00
72	William A. Barnes, .	75 00	59	Amelia T. Walker,	55 00
143-1	Hannah Crawford,	27 50	60	James Ritchie,	75 00
2	Thos. E. Carter,	75 00	61	John C. M'Intosh,	75 00
3	Martha A. M'Phee.	55 00	62	Mary Miller,	55 00
4	Bernard B. Smith,	45 00	63	Elizabeth Mosher,	27 50
5	Rachel Reid,	52 70	64	Jane Brown,	67 50
6	Flavilla S. Smith,	55 00	65	Eliza R. Walker,	55 00
7	Lydia M'Williams.	55 00	66	Sarah A. Bowser,	77 70
8	Charles White,	75 00	67	Agnes Brown,	43 33
9	Rosanna Kelley,	35 00	68	J. Burpee Black,	89 34
10	Thos. Connor,	75 00	69	Thomasina V. Fownes,	55 00
11	Rebecca Randall,	35 62	70	Ann M'Fee,	35 00
12	Elizabeth M'Cann,	35 00	71	Harriet A. Owen,	9 17
13	Patrick Quinn,	60 00	72	Patrick Bennett,	22 50
14	Elizabeth Baisley,	45 00	73	Edward Withers,	68 75
15	John V. Roberts,	60 00	74	Amelia Raworth,	55 00
16	Thomas Macholland,	75 00	75	Michael Kelley,	60 00
17	Ann Jane Moore,	55 00	76	Walter Gladstone,	45 00
18	Ebenezer M. Scribner,	60 00	77	Hugh Morris,	45 00
19	Wm. C. Simpson,	71 78	78	Harriet S. Alline,	55 00
20	Elizabeth Crawford,	35 00	79	Timothy Murphy,	45 00
21	John King,	60 00	144-1	John Pearson,	37 50
22	Joseph A. Wetmore.	60 00	2	William M'Kay,	50 00
23	Oscar F. Hoyt,	60 00	3	Mary M. Yerxa,	35 00
24	John Brook,	60 00	4	William E. Summers,	45 00

144-5	Eliza A. Vandine,	\$82 09	144-64	A. John Wiseman,	\$45 00
6	Alexander M'Lean,	30 00	65	Arthur Park,	10 00
7	Emma C. Clements,	55 00	66	Sarah Jane Gray,	45 00
8	Jane A. Calder,	45 00	67	Alfred Matthews,	45 00
9	Sarah A. Chaney,	27 50	68	Isabella A. M'Innis,	30 00
10	Jane Alexander,	37 50	69	William J. Timms,	35 00
11	James King,	45 00	70	Mary Parrett,	35 00
12	Mary Ann Fitzgerald,	55 00	71	Charlotte L. Purdy,	35 00
13	George Allan,	35 62	72	Benjamin B. M'Neal,	60 00
14	Harriet Mowatt,	35 00	73	John Ronagne,	13 12
15	Kathleen Sullivan,	1 87	74	Donald Bell,	37 50
16	Mary Mitchell,	17 50	75	Erasmus G. Price,	37 50
17	Mary S. Bell,	45 83	76	Donald Frazer,	37 50
18	Thomas A. Robinson,	68 75	77	Catherine Burchell,	17 50
19	Sarah J. M'Namara,	35 00	78	Elizabeth Morrison,	35 00
20	Bridgitta Leary,	45 00	79	Joseph H. M'Donald,	60 00
21	Joanna Grant,	35 62	80	Emily Fogg,	72 50
22	Thos. A. M'Manus,	45 00	81	Isabella B. Murphy,	9 17
23	Harriet A. Barter,	26 25	82	John Magee,	60 00
24	Sarah Jane M'Ghee,	52 50	83	John W. Loan,	60 00
25	Rose Roy,	35 00	84	Thomas W. Musgrove,	37 50
26	Jane Peters,	35 00	85	Mary Connor,	33 54
27	W. J. Delaval Tierney,	58 12	86	Margaret A. King,	30 00
28	Cyprienne Dionne,	37 50	87	Samuel Knight,	40 00
29	Susanne Richard,	17 50	88	Louisa A. Peatman,	9 17
30	Caroline M. Dwyer,	41 25	89	William Lowrey,	45 00
31	Jane Murray,	35 00	90	William Mitchell,	45 00
32	Richard Jackson,	45 00	91	Hannah Snodgrass,	55 00
33	Geo. P. Davis,	11 25	92	Xenophon Perry,	45 00
34	Ann Richard,	36 66	93	John Clark,	45 00
35	Joha A. Boyce,	45 00	94	Henry M'F. Wiggins,	125 00
36	Robert Williams,	60 00	95	Richard Thompson,	60 00
37	Mary Ann Humphrey,	55 00	96	Elizabeth Starkey,	55 00
38	Robert Edgar,	45 00	97	Robert Robertson,	45 00
39	Thos. M'Carthy,	45 00	98	Angus M'Lean,	45 00
40	David P. Chisholm,	30 00	99	Matilda L. Gaudin,	35 00
41	Thos. C. Stockton,	70 00	100	Charles Lindsay,	78 75
42	Anna G. Flaherty,	35 00	101	Amelia A. Cutten,	13 75
43	Sarah E. Flewelling,	55 00	102	Jane Cunard,	45 00
44	Margaret Gorham,	52 50	103	Helen Harrigan,	35 00
45	Kezia E. Gorbell,	33 53	104	E. G. Holmes,	45 00
46	John Cruikshank,	45 00	105	Granville F. Foster,	60 00
47	James F. Gordon,	60 00	106	Rebecca Porter,	55 00
48	William Wetmore,	45 00	107	John Sullivan,	45 00
49	Eliza A. Wayman,	75 00	108	Rebecca J. Neil,	45 00
50	Mary J. O'Gilne,	30 00	109	John Kerr,	45 00
51	Margaret Secord,	35 00	110	John M'Curt,	45 00
52	Mary E. Ryan,	8 75	111	Eugene Rogan,	60 00
53	Martha N. Goslin,	35 00	112	Matilda Duncan,	35 00
54	Benjamin A. Herrett,	25 00	113	Elizabeth M'Gowan,	45 00
55	James Hartia,	45 00	114	George Coats,	45 00
56	George C. Haney,	45 00	115	Phillip Murphy,	45 00
57	George F. Johnston,	39 37	116	Michael M'Gin,	60 00
58	Irene L. Dow,	41 25	117	Charles M'Briarty,	60 00
59	Cynthia M. Bardon,	55 00	118	Thomas E. Burke,	37 50
60	Dorothea Murphy,	30 00	119	Amanda C. Kelley,	53 47
61	Samuel M'Cready,	40 00	120	Maria A. Townsend,	55 00
62	Dinah Buchanan,	35 00	121	Christina Dennison,	26 25
63	Thomas Morrisay,	57 50	122	Susan Wasson,	50 42

144-123 Roger M'Elroy,	\$45 00	144-157 George Parker,	\$68 75
124 Charlotte Street,	27 22	158 H. Thaddeus Stevens,	25 00
125 William M'Night,	33 75	159 Kate Green,	32 09
126 Ann Barnes,	55 00	160 Caroline M. Rose,	35 00
127 John O'Mar,	68 75	161 Robert Clark,	30 00
128 Elodie Herbert,	35 00	162 Anna Gordon,	35 00
129 Sarah C. E. M'Laughlin,	35 00	163 Elizabeth F. Elliott,	35 00
130 James M'Crea,	37 50	164 Jemima J. M'Leod,	55 00
131 Jules Tremblay,	22 50	165 Robert Derrah,	57 50
132 Jules Tremblay,	22 50	166 Julia Ann Serois,	31 00
133 John Murray,	45 00	167 Michael Donnelly,	12 50
134 George Gagne,	43 12	168 Michael Boyd,	25 00
135 Dorothea Estabrooks,	35 00	169 Augusta A. Black,	27 50
136 William Foxlow,	9 37	170 John H. Nixon,	75 00
137 Joseph H. Avar,	45 00	171 A. B. Cronkite,	45 00
138 Thomas Phelan,	40 00	145- 1 James Trimble,	22 50
139 Silvain P. Boudro,	45 00	2 Joseph E. Wells,	54 16
140 Calixte Richard,	45 00	3 Moody M'Guire,	45 00
141 Jane M'Cardy,	35 00	4 Matilda Day,	55 00
142 Thomas Condell,	9 37	6 George Allen,	7 50
143 James Bentley,	45 00	7 James Gaffrey,	37 50
144 Theodore E. M'Donald,	35 00	8 Maria Christal,	35 00
145 Sarah A. M'Inerney,	35 00	9 Isabel R. Main,	38 51
146 Benjamin A. Herrett,	30 00	10 Mary A. H. Pickle,	35 00
147 Jerome Belliveau,	45 00	11 Anna M. Carson,	26 25
148 Alexis Gueguen,	45 00	12 Christina Ritchie,	35 00
149 Samuel Wright,	67 50	13 Susan Henderson,	30 00
150 Catherine Blair,	55 00	14 Joseph Jellison,	30 00
151 Arthur C. Bulley,	45 00	16 Frances J. Dobson,	17 50
152 Gideon Freeman,	37 50	17 Giles V. Smith,	45 00
153 James Rosborough,	60 00	18 James DeVarrennes,	42 50
154 Edward W. Patterson,	40 00	19 Greeno V. Forbes,	37 50
155 Sarah A. Carman,	35 00	20 Olivia A. Parkin,	24 80
156 Caroline R. Carvill,	45 00	21 George D. Carter,	50 00

Series 1861, and prior, \$39,078 77 }
 Series 1862, 44,551 98 } \$83,630 75

Abstract of School Warrants issued in 1862.

COUNTY.	Parish Schools.	Superior Schools	TOTAL.
Albert,	\$2,307 89	\$145 00	\$2,453 49
Carleton,	3,545 64	240 00	3,785 64
Charlotte,	4,394 90	150 00	4,544 90
Gloucester,	1,462 91	150 00	1,612 91
Kent,	1,919 95	182 50	2,082 45
King's,	5,175 86	465 34	5,641 20
Northumberland,	2,182 89	100 00	2,282 89
Queen's,	3,446 21	246 00	3,692 21
Saint John,	5,687 11	595 00	6,282 11
Westmorland,	4,768 14	150 00	4,918 14
Restigouche,	712 90	125 00	837 90
Sunbury,	1,115 89	123 00	1,238 89
York,	4,124 21	150 00	4,274 21
Victoria,	1,095 41	150 00	1,245 41
	\$41,939 91	\$2,957 44	\$44,897 35

Paid in 1862, \$44,551 98 }
 Unpaid 31st Oct. 1862, 345 37 } \$44,897 35

J. R. PARTELOW.

*Classifications of Warrants issued on the Treasury during the Fiscal year ending
31st. October 1862.*

ORDINARY REVENUE—

Civil List,	\$58,000 00
Legislative,	49,070 56
Judicial,	13,083 58
Revenue Collection and Protection,	80,300 06
Post Office,	28,200 00
Penitentiary,	7,544 20
Lunatic Asylum,	16,000 00
Public Works,	132,060 65
Education,	79,324 94
Agriculture,	18,473 78
Fisheries,	1,147 00
Steam Boat Inspection,	1,000 00
Steam Ferries,	340 00
Public Health,	4,500 00
Pensions,	966 36
Indians,	1,490 00
Military and Militia,	8,621 91
Immigration,	2,739 92
Census,	9,070 13
Elections,	972 92
Unforeseen Expenses,	3,031 09

\$465,937 10.

SPECIAL FUNDS—

Railways,	\$57,893 19
Light Houses,	15,003 61
Sick and Disabled Seamen,	3,897 68
Buoys and Beacons,	2,103 11

78,897 59

Total, \$544,834 69

Paid in 1862 at the Treasury—

General Warrants,	\$475,931 10
Parish and Superior School Warrants,	44,551 98
Part of War. No. 400, S. & D. S. Fund, paid at Newcastle, and No. 32 at Buctouche,	717 62

\$521,200 70

Unpaid 31st October 1862—

Ordinary Revenue—General Warrants,	\$22,283 60
School do.	845 37
Sick and Disabled Seamen,	843 96
Buoys and Beacons,	161 06

23,633 99

\$544,834 69

J. B. PARTELOW.

TREASURY WARRANTS REMAINING UNPAID 31st OCTOBER 1862.

No. and Date.	In whose favor.	Services, &c.	Amount.	Total.
1857.				
56	Stockholders,	European and North American Railway, balance,	\$377 00	\$495 00
284	Bye Roads,	Balance,	33 00	
320-8	Rebecca Hayward,	Pension,	40 00	
331-12	Alfred S Grant,	School Teacher, Victoria,	45 00	
1858.				
100-2	Thomas M'Carthy,	Education,	\$24 00	420 24
262	John Leonard,	Pension,	32 74	
286-7	R. Howard,	do.	40 00	
8	A. M'Kay,	do.	40 00	
327	Bye Roads,	Balance,	40 00	
335-13	M. J. Hawkins,	Education,	40 00	
18	William Keen,	do.	35 00	
494	B. Beveridge,	Indian Commissioner,	88 50	
1859.			120 00	
165	J. G. Stevens,	Agriculture, Saint Croix,	\$200 00	
207-10	William Bayard,	Indians, Saint John,	30 00	
11	Richard E. Steeves,	Indians, Albert,	30 00	
273	Bye Roads,	Balance,	140 00	
1860.				400 00
57	Edward B. Smith,	Bear Bounties,	\$40 00	
140-8	F. Gauvreau,	Indians,	40 00	
264	Bye Roads,	Balance,	300 00	
1861.				380 00
116-1	James S. Beek,	Copying Evidence for Railway Committee,	\$40 00	
155-1	A. C. Hammond,	Sick and Indigent Indians, Tobique,	50 00	
165-1	James Edgar,	Advertising for House of Assembly,	6 50	
15	S. D. M'Pherson,	Repairing Sword for Sergeant at Arms,	0 75	
33	William Grosvenor,	Sundries for Speaker,	3 20	

166-2	Proprietor Sussex Times,	Advertising for House of Assembly,	5 50	625 87
217	A. C. Hammond,	Indians, Tobique,	50 00	
239	Bye Roads,	Balance,	418 00	
440	Henry Dow,	Allowed him proceeds of sales of Rum,	9 92	
446-46	Marshall Robinson,	Enumerator—Manners-Sutton, York,	42 00	
1862.				
6	Alexander Cook,	Fishery Warden, Restigouche,	\$60 00	
52	Daniel Stewart,	Enumerator, Dalhousie,	37 00	
116-3	Walter B. M'Laughlin,	do. Grand Maun,	56 00	
3	James Fowler,	do. Blackville, Northumberland,	62 00	
193-2	Hon. Francis Rice,	Indians, Little Falls, Victoria,	30 00	
195-4	Edward Bowes,	Advertising for House of Assembly,	1 00	
8	D. B. Howe,	do.	1 00	
9	James Edgar,	do.	0 50	
11	A. W. Smith,	do.	0 50	
12	T. W. Anglin,	do.	0 50	
16	Robert Orr,	do.	0 50	
27	John Turner,	Use of Sleigh for	3 00	
223	James G. Forbes,	Stage Driver, Extra services,	20 00	
238-3	Sarah Greenlaw,	Advertising Legislative Notices,	8 20	
239	Walter Flinn,	Pension, 1861,	40 00	
264	Charles J. Sayre,	do. due Ann Flinn,	30 00	
266	William O. Smith,	To pay for taking John Howan to Penitentiary, 1861,	48 00	
		Expenses incurred for relief and support of sick and destitute Emigrants,		
269	Bye Roads,	Balance,	54 05	
293	W. H. Tuck,	Legal advice to John Maynard,	978 52	
312	Chief Superintendent Schools,	School Libraries,	9 33	
368	Margaret Grierson,	Pension, 1861-2,	41 50	
402	Terence Curran,	Erecting Oat Mill & Kiln, Weldford,	40 00	
406	Chief Commissioner Works,	Balance,	100 00	
421	Mrs. D. A. Lugin,	Covering and Sticking Laws, 1862,	4,793 80	
422	James M'Laughlin,	Jury fees, Carleton,	60 00	
			45 50	
			\$6,520 40	\$2,321 11

Carried forward,

Treasury Warrants remaining unpaid 31st October 1862.—Continued.

No. and date.	In whose favor.	Services, &c.	Amount.	Total.
423	Chief Superintendent Schools,	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$6,520 40	\$2,321 11
425	Postmaster General,	To pay parties attending Training School,	115 00	
426	R. W. Crookshank,	Current expenses,	5,800 00	
428	Wellington Hatch,	Lunatic Asylum,	2,750 00	
429	D. W. Tuck,	Widow's Pension, Charlotte,	40 00	
430	Edward H. Wilmot,	Jury fees, Charlotte,	63 10	
432-	Hon. Neville Parker,	University,	1,100 00	
1	" James Steadman,	Judge Supreme Court,	800 00	
2	" George L. Hatheway,	Postmaster General,	600 00	
3	Beverley Robinson, Esq.	Chief Commissioner of Works,	600 00	
4	John Bennet,	Provincial Treasurer,	500 00	
5	George Thompson,	Chief Superintendent of Schools,	300 00	
6	Thomas W. Wood,	Clerk do.	150 00	
8	Daniel Morrison,	Inspector of Schools,	250 00	
9	E. C. Freeze,	do. do.	250 00	
10	William Mills,	do. do.	250 00	
11	John Mills,	Training School Teacher,	75 00	
12	Marianne Duval,	Assistant do.	75 00	
13	William Carman,	do. do.	300 00	
14	William Smith,	Clerk Supreme Court, Saint John,	275 00	
16	William Clawson,	Controller of Customs, Saint John,	150 00	
17	William M. Smith,	Clerk do.	200 00	
18	William Dunlop,	Inspector of Steamers, Saint John,	50 00	
19	Robert Shives,	do. do. Miramichi,	100 00	
20	Hon. John S. Saunders,	Migration Office,	250 00	
21	A. R. Wetmore,	Clerk Circuits,	100 00	
22	John Ansley,	Clerk Crown,	150 00	
24	George C. Hunt,	Clerk Board of Health, Saint John,	20 00	
499		Proceeds Alcohol seized,		

484	Hon. James Davidson,	Tracadie Lazaretto,	100 00	
485	John Flewelling,	Jury Fees, King's County,	20 10	
486	Jane Hamilton,	Pension,	40 00	
487	Jane Hawkins,	do.	40 00	\$22,283 60
		Total, ...	\$176 10	\$24,604 71
	Parish School Warrants, 1861, and prior,	...	345 37	
	Do. do.	...		521 47
	Warrants on Special Funds, unpaid, viz:—			\$25,126 18
	Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	\$843 96	
	Buoy and Beacon Fund,	...	161 06	
	Total Treasury Warrants unpaid,	...		1,005 02
				\$26,131 20

J. R. PARTELOW.

No. 4.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Sums paid for Interest by BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

Paid Interest on Cash Credit Account, 1st Quarter,	\$657 60	
Do. do. 2nd "	927 65	
Do. do. 3rd "	820 45	
Do. do. 4th "	808 00	
		<u>\$3,213 70</u>
Paid Interest to Savings Bank, viz :—		
At Saint John,	\$21,473 45	
Saint Andrews,	1,974 30	
Restigouche,	611 34	
Chatham,	3,051 01	
Newcastle,	872 55	
Kent,	392 37	
Shediac,	83 50	
		<u>28,458 52</u>
Paid Coupons from Debentures under Act 19 V. c. 20,		4,320 00
111 days Interest on Warrant No. 436,		264 57
Interest to Bank of New Brunswick,		419 86
Do. do.		10 41
Interest on £31,000 sterling Debentures to 1st January, at 8 per cent.		4,508 64
Do. do. 1st July, do.		4,508 64
Amount carried to Railway Impost Account for deficiency in meeting the Interest due on Debentures,		146,170 00
		<u>\$191,874 34</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

Sub-Account.—Account No. 4 of Account A.

ACCOUNT of Coupons paid on Debentures issued under Act 19 Vic. c. 20, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

Coupons No. 50, May 1857,	\$4 00
50, Nov. 1857, May & Nov. 1858, do. 1859,	60 00
50, May and November 1860,	24 00
1, 2, 50 & 61, May 1861,	48 00
222, May 1857,	8 00
222, Nov. 1857, May & Nov. 1858, do. 1859,	120 00
222, May & November 1860, May 1861,	72 00
1 @ 58, November 1861,	696 00
60 " 80, " "	252 00
201 " 224, " "	576 00
313 " 320, " "	480 00
1 " 58, May 1862,	636 00
55 " 58, " "	48 00
60 " 68, " "	108 00
70 " 80, " "	132 00
201 " 224, " "	576 00
313 " 320, " "	480 00
	<u>\$4,320 00</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 5.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Drawbacks paid by BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer,
from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

\$16,058 00	Ad-valorem,	@	1 per cent.	...	...	...	\$160 58
124 40	do.	"	10 "	...	...	...	12 44
146,086 40	do.	"	12½ "	...	...	...	18,260 80
4,915 00	do.	"	15 "	...	...	...	787 25
213 gals.	Brandy,	"	80 cts. per gallon,	...	...	...	170 40
5 "	do.	"	30 "	...	...	...	1 50
1,175 "	do.	"	50 "	...	...	...	587 50
155 "	do.	"	80 "	...	...	...	124 00
171 "	do.	"	90 "	...	...	...	153 90
136 "	Whiskey, &c.	"	50 "	...	...	...	68 00
8 "	do.	"	60 "	...	...	...	4 80
181 "	Rum,	"	30 "	...	...	...	54 30
34 "	do.	"	35 "	...	...	...	11 90
329 "	Malt Liquors,	"	10 "	...	...	...	32 90
38½ cwt.	Sugar,	"	1.20 per cwt.	...	...	...	46 20
1,552 lbs.	do.	"	1½ cts. per lb.	...	...	...	19 40
409 "	Crushed do.	"	2 "	...	...	...	8 18
637 gals.	Molasses,	"	2 cts. per gal.	...	...	...	12 74
5,957 lbs.	Tea,	"	4 cts. per lb.	...	...	...	238 28
3,669 "	Tobacco,	"	4 "	...	...	...	146 76
180 "	Dried Fruit,	"	2 "	...	...	...	3 60
118 "	Coffee,	"	2½ "	...	...	...	2 95
42 "	Tallow Candles,	"	2 "	...	...	...	0 84
147 "	Wax do.	"	6 "	...	...	...	8 82
17 doz.	Calf Skins,	"	1.20 per doz.	...	...	...	20 40
9 "	Sheep Skins,	"	60 "	...	...	...	5 40
3,243 lbs.	Leather,	"	2d. per lb.	...	...	...	108 10
145 "	do.	"	4 "	...	...	...	5 80
							<hr/> \$21,007 74
\$65,366	Railway Impost, @ 3 per cent,	...	...	...	...	...	\$1,960 98
109,707	do.	2½ "	...	...	...	...	2,742 69
							<hr/> 4,703 67
							<hr/> <hr/> \$25,711 41

B. ROBINSON.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

No. 6.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of old Copper Coin redeemed by purchase by B. ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.

1861.

November 1.	Amount redeemed and on hand at this date, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$7,782 07
November,	Do.	at Saint John this month,	...	...	...	...	...	...	125 00
December,	Do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	178 00
1862.									
January,	Do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	146 00
February,	Do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	179 00
March,	Do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	389 00
April,	Do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	317 00
May,	Do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	469 00
June,	Do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	148 00
July,	Do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	149 90
August,	Do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	371 04
September,	Do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	55 00
October,	Do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	79 73
	Do.	by D. W. Jack at St. Andrews,		...	...	...	...	...	89 65
	Do.	T. R. Robertson at Fredericton,		...	...	...	...	...	83 05

\$10,561 44

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 7.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Casual and Territorial Revenue paid into the hands of
B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.

1862	From whom received.	On Account of	Amount.
Oct. 31	From the Receiver General of the Casual and Territorial Revenue,	Gross Proceeds,	\$8,647 78
		Surplus Civil List Fund,	18,374 35
			\$27,022 13

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 8.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Supreme Court Fees paid into the hands of BEVERLEY
ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.

1862.	From whom received.	Amount.
April 3.	From Wm. Carman, Esq. Clerk of Pleas, Supreme Court,	\$800 00
30.		400 00
May 14.		80 00
27.		80 00
July 29.		2,000 00
Oct. 31.		1,030 00
		\$4,390 00

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 9.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Net Proceeds of Sales of Seizures at the Port of Saint John, shewing the amount credited to the Province for its portion thereof, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

No.	Date of Sales accounted for.	Net Proceeds.	Paid Seizing Officers.	Credited to the Province.
1	22nd November 1861,	\$221 64	\$110 82	\$110 82
2	25th " "	80 21	40 11	40 10
3	25th January 1862,	125 87	62 94	62 93
4	16th April " "	320 70	160 35	160 35
5	30th " "	260 99	130 50	130 49
6	18th June " "	170 54	85 27	85 27
7	1st September " "	310 40	155 20	155 20
8	31st October " "	256 14	128 07	128 07
		\$1,746 49	\$873 26	\$873 23

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 10.—Account A.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, in Account for 'Sums Refunded,' Received and Paid from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.

1861.

RECEIPTS.

Nov. 1.	From J. M'Coskery, difference of Duty on a Cask of Whiskey seized and returned by authority,	\$22 98
1862.		
Feb. 12.	" C. Fisher, Esq. unexpended Bye Road Money, by P. Clare, in Warrant No. 317-14, 1858,	224 00
27.	" C. Fisher, Esq., amount paid by J. W. Weldon, on account of his Bond for P. M'Phelim, Deputy Treasurer,	200 00
Mar. 15.	" Do. do. do. do. do. do.	200 00
May 30.	" S. Gerow, moiety of nett proceeds sales of a Piano taken for short valuation,	67 92
June 7.	" Do. do. do. do. do. do.	37 93

\$752 83

PAYMENTS.

1862.

April 28.	No. 1, E. Frost, excess of Duties paid,	\$8 47
May 31.	2, A. Quick, do.	2 48
Oct. 25.	3, Magee Brothers, do.	11 93
31.	Balance carried to Ordinary Revenue,	729 95

\$752 83

B. ROBINSON.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

No. 11.—Account A.

SUMMARY of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint John for the Quarter ended 31st January 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Advalorem,	\$29,973 00	1 per cent.	\$299 73
Do.	107,527 68	12½ "	13,440 96
Do.	15,811 20	15 "	2,371 68
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	4,468 gals.	50 cents.	2,234 00
Brandy,	4,155½ "	80 "	3,324 40
Gin and Whiskey,	13,330 "	50 "	6,665 00
Rum and Alcohol,	21,057 "	30 "	6,317 10
Lemon Syrup,	6 "	20 "	1 20
Malt Liquors,	5,785 "	10 "	578 50
Cider,	41 "	5 "	2 05
Brown Sugar,	3,437½ cwt.	1.20 "	4,125 00
Crushed Sugar,	67,477 lbs.	2 "	1,349 54
Tea,	68,735 "	4 "	2,749 40
Coffee,	18,712 "	2½ "	467 80
Tobacco,	22,585 "	4 "	903 40
Dried Fruit,	46,660 "	2 "	933 20
Candles, Sperm and Wax,	426 "	6 "	25 56
Do. Common,	188 "	2 "	3 76
Soap,	1,960 "	1 "	19 60
Leather,	26,362 "	4 "	1,054 48
Calf Skins,	3 doz.	1.20 "	3 60
Sheep Skins,	27½ "	60 "	16 50
			\$46,886 46

No. 12.—Account A.

SUMMARY of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint John for the Quarter ended 30th April 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$61,292 00	1 per cent.	\$612 92
Do.	266,373 84	12½ "	33,296 73
Do.	24,172 00	15 "	3,625 83
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	5,459½ gals.	50 cents.	2,729 75
Do.	792 "	30 "	237 60
Do.	79 "	80 "	68 20
Do.	19 "	90 "	17 10
Brandy,	2,251 "	80 "	1,800 80
Gin and Whiskey,	39,078 "	50 "	19,539 00
Do.	201 "	60 "	120 60
Rum and Alcohol,	31,360½ "	30 "	9,408 15
Do.	1,114 "	35 "	389 90
Lemon Syrup,	53½ "	20 "	10 70
Malt Liquor,	2,046 "	10 "	204 60
Cider,	44 "	5 "	2 20
Molasses,	11,450 "	2 "	229 00
Sugar, Brown,	4,324 cwt.	120 "	5,189 85
Do.	90,000 lbs.	1½ "	1,125 00
Sugar, Crushed,	78,074 "	2 "	1,561 48
Tea, Black,	78,861 "	4 "	3,154 44
Coffee,	31,476 "	2½ "	786 90
Tobacco,	93,809 "	4 "	3,752 36
Dried Fruit,	13,487 "	2 "	269 74
Soap,	975 "	1 "	9 75
Candles, Common,	171 "	2 "	3 42
Leather,	24,202 "	4 "	968 08
Calf Skins,	58½ doz.	120 "	70 20
Sheep Skins,	43 "	60 "	25 80
			\$89,205 10

No. 13.—Account A.

SUMMARY of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint John for the Quarter ended 31st July 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$252,574 00	1 per cent.	\$2,525 74
Do.	353,544 48	12½ "	44,193 06
Do.	39,926 60	15 "	5,988 99
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	4,072½ gals.	30 cents.	1,221 75
Do.	1,739 "	80 "	1,391 20
Do.	755 "	90 "	679.50
Brandy,	5,884 "	80 "	4,707 20
Gin and Whiskey,	8,373½ "	60 "	5,024 10
Cordials,	368½ "	50 "	184 25
Rum and Alcohol,	14,613 "	35 "	5,114 55
Tinctures and other Spirits,	597 "	30 "	179 10
Lemon Syrup,	19½ "	20 "	3 90
Malt Liquors,	6,362 "	10 "	636 20
Cider,	91 "	5 "	4 55
Molasses,	185,281 "	2 "	3,705 62
Sugar, Brown,	460,616 lbs.	1½ "	5,757 70
Do. Crushed,	130,128 "	2 "	2,602 56
Do. Loaf,	68 "	2½ "	1 70
Tea, Black,	226,631 "	4 "	9,065 24
Do. Green,	60 "	8 "	4 80
Coffee,	41,004 "	2½ "	1,025 10
Tobacco,	101,686 "	4 "	4,067 44
Dried Fruit,	21,819 "	2 "	436 38
Soap,	3,136 "	1 "	31 36
Candles, Common,	1,202 "	2 "	24 04
Do. Sperm,	361 "	6 "	21 66
Leather,	21,273 "	4 "	850 92
Sheep Skins,	79½ doz.	60 "	47 55
Calf Skins,	17 "	120 "	20 40
			\$99,516 56

No. 14.—Account A.

SUMMARY of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint John for the Quarter ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$189,214 00	1 per cent.	\$1,892 14
Do.	562,894 24	12½ "	70,361 78
Do.	38,237 80	15 "	5,785 67
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	3,505½ gals.	30 cents.	1,051 65
Do.	460 "	80 "	368 00
Do.	769 "	90 "	692 10
Brandy,	4,925 "	80 "	3,940 00
Gin and Whiskey,	19,007 "	60 "	6,004 20
Cordials,	517 "	50 "	258 50
Rum and Alcohol,	19,585 "	35 "	6,854 75
Tinctures and other Spirits,	670 "	30 "	201 00
Lemon Syrup,	16½ "	20 "	3 30
Malt Liquors,	7,056 "	10 "	705 60
Cider,	135 "	5 "	6 75
Molasses,	112,359 "	2 "	2,247 18
Sugar, Brown,	570,312 "	1½ "	7,128 90
Do. Crushed,	114,556 "	2 "	2,291 12
Tea, Black,	185,710 "	4 "	7,428 40
Tea, Green,	186 "	8 "	14 88
Coffee,	25,472 "	2½ "	636 80
Tobacco,	78,939 "	4 "	3,157 56
Dried Fruit,	30,108 "	2 "	602 16
Soap,	1,945 "	1 "	19 45
Candles, Common,	394 "	2 "	7 88
Do. Sperm,	310 "	6 "	18 60
Leather,	30,657 "	4 "	1,226 28
Sheep Skins,	47½ doz.	60 "	28 50
Calf Skins,	91 "	120 "	109 20
			\$122,992 35

RECAPITULATION,

Shewing the Totals of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint John for the Fiscal Year 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$533,053 00	1 per cent.	\$5,330 53
Do.	1,290,340 24	12½ "	161,292 53
Do.	118,147 80	15 "	17,722 17
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	8,370 gals.	30 cents.	2,511 00
Do.	9,927½ "	50 "	4,963 75
Do.	2,278 "	80 "	1,822 40
Do.	1,543 "	90 "	1,388 70
Brandy,	17,215½ "	80 "	13,772 40
Gin and Whiskey,	52,408 "	50 "	26,204 00
Do.	18,581½ "	60 "	11,148 90
Cordials,	885½ "	50 "	442 75
Rum and Alcohol,	52,417½ "	30 "	15,725 25
Do.	35,312 "	35 "	12,359 20
Tinctures and other Spirits,	1,267 "	30 "	380 10
Lemon Syrup,	95½ "	20 "	19 10
Malt Liquors,	21,249 "	10 "	2,124 90
Cider,	311 "	5 "	15 55
Molasses,	309,090 "	2 "	6,181 80
Sugar, Brown,	1,120,928 lbs.	1½ "	14,011 60
Do. do.	7,762 cwt.	1.20 "	9,314 85
Do. Crushed,	390,235 lbs.	2 "	7,804 70
Do. Loaf,	68 "	2½ "	1 70
Tea, Green,	246 "	8 "	19 68
Do. Black,	559,937 "	4 "	22,397 48
Coffee,	116,664 "	2½ "	2,916 60
Tobacco,	297,019 "	4 "	11,880 76
Dried Fruit,	112,074 "	2 "	2,241 48
Soap,	8,016 "	1 "	80 16
Candles, Common,	1,955 "	2 "	39 10
Do. Sperm,	1,097 "	6 "	65 82
Leather,	102,494 "	4 "	4,099 76
Sheep Skins,	197½ "	60 "	118 35
Calf Skins,	169½ "	120 "	203 40
			\$358,600 47

No. 15.—Account A.

SUMMARY of Export Duty collected at the Port of Saint John, Quarter ended 31st January 1862.

Month.	Tons of Pine at 20 cents.	Tons Birch. &c. at 15 cents.	Superficial feet Sawn Lumber at 20 cents M. feet.	Duty.
November,	1,301.25	712	12,432	\$2,853 45
December,	939.25	454	7,386	1,733 15
January,	1,074	8.33	4,919.5	1,199 95
	3,314½	1,174½	24,737½	\$5,786 55

No. 16.—Account A.

SUMMARY of Export Duty collected at the Port of Saint John, Quarter ended 30th April 1862.

Month.	Tons of Pine at 20 cents.	Tons Birch, &c. at 15 cents.	Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, at 20 cents M. feet.	Duty.
February,	10	42	2,466.25	\$501 55
March,	1,313	205	2,537.25	800 80
April,	1,803	403	7,210.25	1,863 10
	3,126	650	12,213½	\$3,165 45

No. 17.—Account A.

SUMMARY of Export Duty collected at the Port of Saint John, Quarter ended 31st July 1862.

Month.	Tons of Pine at 20 cents.	Tons Birch, &c. at 15 cents.	Superficial feet Sawn Lumber at 20 cents M. feet.	Duty.
May,	3,946½	955½	21,329	\$5,198 40
June,	1,163½	724½	12,081½	2,757 70
July,	484	757½	14,413½	3,093 05
	5,594	2,437½	47,823½	\$11,049 15

No. 18.—Account A.

SUMMARY of Export Duty collected at the Port of Saint John, Quarter ended 31st October 1862.

Month.	Tons of Pine at 20 cents.	Tons Birch, &c. at 15 cents.	Superficial feet Sawn Lumber at 20 cents M. ft.	Duty.
August,	4,012.25	1,342.	22,056	\$5,414 95
September,	338.5	508.3'	13,776	2,899 15
October,	913.25	555.3'	12,150.25	2,696 00
	5,264.	2,405.6'	47,982½	\$11,010 10

RECAPITULATION,

Shewing the Total Export Duty collected at Saint John for Fiscal Year 1862.

Quarter.	Tons of Pine.	Tons of Birch.	Superficial feet Sawn Lumber.	Duty.
Ended 31st January,	3,314½	1,174½	24,737½	\$5,786 55
“ 30th April,	3,126	650	12,213¾	3,165 45
“ 31st July.	5,594	2,437½	47,823¾	11,049 15
“ 31st October,	5,264	2,405¾	47,982½	11,010 10
	17,298½	6,667½	132,757¼	\$31,011 25
17,298½ tons of Pine at 20 cents per ton,				\$3,459 70
6,667½ “ Birch, &c. at 15 cents per ton,				1,000 10
132,757¼ M. feet Sawn Lumber, at 20 cents per M.				26,551 45
				<u>\$31,011 25</u>

No. 19.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Auction Duty paid into the hands of BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.

Date.	From whom received.	Amount.
1861.		
December 14.	No. 1, William E. Eastey,	\$83 43
1862.		
October 31.	2, Cudlip & Snider,	209 39
		<u>\$292 82</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 20.—Account A.

NEW SILVER DECIMAL COIN in Account with B. ROBINSON, Prov. Treasurer.

1862.	Dr.	Cr.
Amount of Cost of Silver portion of the Invoice sent by Baring Brothers & Co. of Silver and Bronze Coin from Royal Mint,	\$47,957 26	
Expenses of Officers to and from Halifax,	90 67	
Railway freight from Moncton,	7 54	
W. J. Coleman, expenses at Halifax,	17 43	
Hickman & King, carriage from Amherst,	55 00	
Sundry freights, cartages, &c. here, and sending Coin to Out-Bays,	34 32	
Deficiency among the 5 cent pieces,	3 40	
By Amount represented,		\$50,026 65
To Balance carried to Credit of Ordinary Revenue Account,	1,961 03	
	\$50,026 65	\$50,026 65

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 21.—Account A.

NEW BRONZE DECIMAL COIN in Account with B. ROBINSON, Prov. Treasurer.

1862.	Dr.	Cr.
To Cost of Bronze portion of Invoice sent by Baring Brothers & Co. of Silver and Bronze Coin from the Royal Mint,	\$4,083 82	
Paid Insurances from Halifax,	48 00	
Freights from Halifax,	41 24	
Sundry cartages, labor and expenses sending to Out-Bays,	17 12	
Warrant No. 128, favor of W. J. Coleman, expense of bringing a portion of the Coin by land route in the Winter from Halifax,	120 00	
By Amount represented,		\$9,989 42
To Balance carried to Credit of Ordinary Revenue Account,	5,679 24	
	\$9,989 42	\$9,989 42

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

B.

DR. BEVERLEY ROBINSON in Account with the CONSOLIDATED

To Balance of Account,—		No.		
Baring Brothers & Co.	£2,496 19 10	Stg.	22	\$11,985 56
Dividends Account,	4,086 13 5	"	23	19,616 02
Railway Construction, ...	...	...	24	39,206 39
Bay of Fundy Lights, ...	...	...	25	23,385 43
Gulf Lights, ...	...	...	26	14,464 52
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	...	...	27	1,460 42
Indian Reserve Fund, ...	...	...	28	3,474 60
Cape Race Light, ...	...	...	29	267 70
Copyrights, ...	...	...	30	76 46
Sinking Fund, ...	...	...	31	13,925 24
Buoys and Beacons—				
Campbellton, ...	...	...	32	848 57
Dalhousie, ...	...	...	33	398 08
Bathurst, ...	...	...	34	175 91
Caraquet, ...	...	...	35	38 33
Shippegan, ...	...	...	36	23 72
Miramichi, ...	...	...	37	456 59
Richibucto, ...	...	...	38	2,167 47
Buctouche, ...	...	...	39	48 68
Shediac, ...	...	...	40	67 99
St. Andrews, ...	...	...	41	66 32
St. Stephen, ...	...	...	42	8 85
St. George, ...	...	...	43	1 95
Savings Banks,—				
Saint John, ...	...	...	44	\$428,100 00
Restigouche, ...	...	...	45	11,325 50
Gloucester, ...	...	...	46	1,684 05
Newcastle, ...	...	...	47	9,392 27
Chatham, ...	...	...	48	56,437 00
Kent, ...	...	...	49	7,554 56
Shediac, ...	...	...	50	1,479 58
St. Andrews, ...	...	...	51	41,778 53
Fredericton, ...	...	...	52	160 00
				\$127,862 34
				3,502 46
				557,911 43
To Debentures,—				
Fredericton Fire Loan, ...	...	...	53	\$44,400 00
New Brunswick & Canada Railway, £44,000	Stg.			211,200 00
European & N. American Railway, 932,100	"			4,474,080 00
Per Act 19 Vic. c. 20, London and here, ...	...	...		216,000 00
Do. do. London, £28,000	Stg.			134,400 00
				5,080,680 00
To Amount held on Acc't of Rec. Gen. Account,—				
Surplus Civil List, ...	...	...	54	\$10,873 14
Gross Proceeds, ...	...	...	55	446 97
Fishery Fund, ...	...	...		1,896 57
				13,216 68
To Amount held on Account of—				
Joseph Read, Deputy Treasurer, ...	...	...	61	\$10,398 01
D. Stewart, do. ...	...	...	67	175 70
D. Hanington, do. ...	...	...	79	600 00
Vital Hebert, do. ...	...	...	69	83 73
				11,257 44
				\$5,793,830 35

B.

REVENUES of New Brunswick on 31st October, A. D. 1862.

Cr.

By Balance of Account,—				
Ordinary Revenue,	A.	\$950,613 74		
Fredericton Fire Loan,	56	13,299 94		
				\$963,913 68
By Amount of—				
Bonds F'ton. Fire Loan with Treasurer, ...	57	\$12,800 00		
Do. do. Attorney General, ...	58	28,000 00		
Stock in N. B. & Canada Railway, £50,000 Stg.		240,000 00		
Do. invested in E. & N. A. Railway, by sales of Debentures, £932,100 Stg.		4,474,080 00		
				4,754,880 00
Charlotte Co. Bank Notes remaining on hand,		\$200 00		
Central Bank Notes from Out-Bays on hand, ...		2,872 00		
				3,072 00
Silver and Bronze Coins sent to Dep. Treasurers to pay School Drafts, in transitu, viz:—				
To Richard Sutton, Newcastle,		\$1,370 00		
J. T. Williston, Chatham,		1,030 00		
H. Livingston, Richibucto,		1,120 00		
D. Hanington, Shediac,		600 00		
James Dixon, Sackville,		1,000 00		
John Hickman, Dorchester,		900 00		
James Robertson, Moncton,		780 00		
H. E. Dibblee, Woodstock,		120 00		
D. W. Jack, St. Andrews,		1,020 00		
John Grimmer, St. Stephen,		1,510 00		
T. R. Robertson, Fredericton,		1,030 00		
				10,480 00
Silver Coin remaining on hand,		\$14,675 00		
Bronze do. do.		4,920 00		
Other Cash in Office,		814 15		
Balance to credit in Commercial Bank, ...	59	41,075 52		
				61,484 67

B. ROBINSON.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

N. B.—Account C. "Railway Impost," shews no balance, and is therefore not inserted in this Sheet.

B. R.

I, Beverley Robinson, do solemnly swear that this Account, together with all the Accounts to which it refers, is just and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.—So help me God.

B. ROBINSON.

Sworn to before me at St. John this 11th day of Dec. 1862.
R. L. HAZEN, Justice of the Peace.

\$5,793,830 35

No. 22.—Account B.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. in Account Current with B. ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.

1861.	Dr.	Sterling.
Nov. 1.	To Balance due by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.,	£2,350 2 5
1862.		
Jan. 27.	Net Profits on Sales of £16,200 Debentures,	829 10 0
"	Balance of Interest per their Acc't to 31st Dec. 1861,	124 10 1
Oct. 21.	Debentures sent them, viz:—	
	On 9th December 1861, £10,000, } Railway	
	19th August 1862, 5,000 } Account,	
	26th May " 15,000 } New Loan,	
	9th June " 13,000 } <u>43,000</u>	0 0
"	Balance due Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.,	2,496 19 10
		<u>£48,801 2 4</u>

1862.	Cr.	Sterling.
Jan. 27.	By Postages, Advertisements and Commissions charged in their Account to 31st December 1861,	£55 12 6
29.	Interest and Commission on £31,000 Debentures for Provincial Liabilities 6 months to 1st January 1862,	939 6 0
20.	Amount to be transferred to Dividends Account,	3,000 0 0
March 3.	One set of Exchange drawn on them,	3,000 0 0
27.	Cash advanced Livingston, repaid here,	25 0 0
April 1.	Amount to be transferred to Dividends Account,	5,000 0 0
15.	One set of Exchange drawn on them,	6,000 0 0
June 24.	Amount to be transferred to Dividends Account,	10,000 0 0
Aug. 11.	Interest and Commission on £31,000 Debentures for Provincial Liabilities, 6 months to 1st July 1862,	939 6 0
"	Amount of Invoice of Bronze and Silver Coins, including expenses to Halifax,	10,841 17 10
		<u>£48,801 2 4</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 23.—Account B.

**DIVIDENDS ACCOUNT with Baring Brothers & Co. in Account with
B. ROBINSON, Prov. Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.**

1861.		DR.		Sterling.	
Nov. 1.	To Balance in the hands of Baring Brothers & Co.			£1,508	3 6
12.	Bill of Exchange transmitted to Baring Bros. & Co.			4,000	0 0
25.	Do. do. do.			4,000	0 0
Dec. 10.	Do. do. do.			4,000	0 0
24.	Do. do. do.			4,000	0 0
1862.					
Jan. 20.	Amount to be transferred from Gen. Acc't of B. Bros. & Co.			3,000	0 0
April 1.	Do. do. do.			5,000	0 0
June 13.	Bill of Exchange transmitted to Baring Bros. & Co.			5,000	0 0
24.	Do. do. do.			2,500	0 0
"	Amount to be transferred from Gen. Acc't of B. Bros. & Co.			19,000	0 0
Oct. 15.	Bill of Exchange transmitted to Baring Bros. & Co.			2,500	0 0
31.	Balance due to Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. this day,			4,086	13 5
				<u>£58,594 16 11</u>	

1861.		CR.		Sterling.	
Dec. 2.	By Paid Coupons on £7,000 stg. Debentures, and Commission,			£212	2 0
1862.					
Jan. 1.	Do. 841,900 " do. do.			25,509	11 5
6.	Do. 9,400 " do. do.			284	16 5
Mar. 11.	Do. 35,800 " do. do.			1,084	14 9
27.	Do. 6,000 " do. do.			181	16 0
April 1.	Do. 50,000 " do. do.			1,515	0 0
27.	Do. 11,000 " do. do.			333	6 0
June 2.	Do. 7,000 " do. do.			212	2 0
July 1.	Do. 851,900 " do. do.			25,812	11 5
6.	Do. 9,400 " do. do.			284	16 5
Sept. 11.	Do. 35,800 " do. do.			1,084	14 9
27.	Do. 6,000 " do. do.			181	16 0
Oct. 1.	Do. 50,000 " do. do.			1,515	0 0
27.	Do. 11,000 " do. do.			333	6 0
Balance of Interest charged by Baring Brothers & Co. in their Dividend Account for 1861,				37 13 9	
Stamps on Bills of Exchange charged by Baring Brothers & Co. in their Dividend Account for 1861,				11 10 0	
				<u>£58,594 16 11</u>	

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

REPORT ON NOS. 22 & 23.

The following exhibits the transactions with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. as contained in the two foregoing Accounts, without the transfers, viz.

Dr.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.—		Sterling.		
To Balance due by them 1st Nov. 1861—General Acct,	£2,350	2	5	
“ “ Dividends do.	1,508	3	6	
				<u>£3,858 5 11</u>
Debentures sent for Railway purposes,	£15,000	0	0	
Do. “ new Loan,	28,000	0	0	
				<u>43,000 0 0</u>
Profits on the above £15,000 Railway Debentures, and £1,200 on hand, 1st November 1861,				829 10 0
Bills of Exchange remitted,				26,000 0 0
Balance of Interest to 31st Oct. 1861,				124 10 1
				<u>£73,812 6 0</u>

Cr.

By Interest paid on £31,000 Stg. Provincial Liabilities,	£1,878	12	0	
Bills of Exchange on them,	9,000	0	0	
Paid Coupons on Provincial Debentures,	58,545	13	2	
Invoices Bronze and Silver Coins,	10,841	17	10	
Postages, Advertisements, and Commissions,	55	12	6	
Balance of Interest per Dividends Acct. for 1861,	37	13	9	
Stamps on Bills of Exchange per do.	11	10	0	
Cash advanced Livingston,	25	0	0	
				<u>80,395 19 3</u>
Balance due Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co.				Sterling, <u>£6,583 13 3</u>
				Or, <u>\$31,601 58</u>

Balances per Account B.

Baring Brothers & Co.,	£2,496	19	10	Stg. Or,	\$11,985	56
Dividends Account,	4,086	13	5	“	19,616	02
Total,	<u>£6,583</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>	Stg. Or,	<u>\$31,601</u>	<u>58</u>

J. R. PARTELOW.

No. 24.—Account B.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION in Account with **BEVERLEY ROBINSON**,
Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.

		DR.	Sterling.	Dollars.
To Amount charged by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. in their Account to 31st December 1861, viz :—				
	For Postages and other Contingencies,		£5 12 6	
	Commissions on advances,		50 0 0	
			£55 12 6	
	Equal in Currency, @ \$4.80 to the "£" Stg. to			\$267 00
Paid R. Jardine, Esquire, at sundry times—				
	Per Warrant, No. 133,	\$40,000 00		
	Do. 385,	1,103 76		
	Do. 386,	16,669 43		
	Total paid by Warrants,			57,773 19
	Balance due to Railway Construction,			39,206 39
				\$97,246 58
		CR.	Sterling.	Dollars.
1861.	Nov. 1. By Balance due per last year's Acct. Baring Brothers,		\$5,520 58	
	Do. do. Province Chest,		9,385 12	
				\$14,905 70
1862.	Jan. 27. Balance of Interest allowed by Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. in their Acct. to 31st December 1861,		£124 10 1	597 62
	Gain over and above the par of this Acct. viz : \$4.80 to the £ stg. on £25 advanced by Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. to Mr. Livingston in London, repaid here in 25 sovereigns, gain 6½ cents each,			1 66
Oct. 31.	Debentures sold by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. during Fiscal Year,		16,200 0 0	
"	Net profit on the sales thereof,		829 10 0	
			Sterling, £17,029 10 0	
	Equal in Currency at \$4.80 to the "£" Stg. to			81,741 60
				\$97,246 58

B. ROBINSON.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

SUB-ACCOUNT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION in Account with BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer, for Cash drawn from Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co.
and paid by Warrants, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

1861.		CR.			
Nov. 1.	By Balance due from the Provincial Chest,	...	...	...	\$9,385 12
1862.					
Mar. 27.	Amount H. Livingston in London returned here,	...	...	...	121 66
Jan. 20.	Transfer to Dividends Account, £3,000 Sterling,	...	...	...	14,400 00
Apr. 1.	Do. do. 5,000 "	...	...	...	24,000 00
Jan. 20.	Dividends to 1st Jan. 1862, paid on £31,000 Stg. Provincial Liabilities Debentures, by Baring Bros. & Co. £939 6 Stg.				4,508 64
Aug 11.	Do. to 1st July 1862 on do.		939 6	"	4,508 64
Oct. 31.	Balance of Railway Funds drawn from Messrs. B. Bros. & Co.				40,055 52
1862.					
		DR.			
Feb. 4.	Paid R. Jardine, Esquire, per Warrant No. 133,		\$20,000		00
Mar 26.	Do. do. "		20,000		00
Oct. 11.	Do. do. 385,		1,103		76
"	Do. do. 386,		16,669		43
31.	Balance due the Railway Construction Account from the Consolidated Revenues,	...	...		39,206 39
				\$96,979	58
				\$96,979	58

B. ROBINSON.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

No. 25.—Account B.

BAY OF FUNDY LIGHTS in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial
Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

		DR.			
To Amount paid—					
Warrant No. 413,	(1861)	...	...	...	\$1,200 00
Do. 44,	(1862)	...	...	...	604 23
Do. 66,	"	...	...	...	400 00
Do. 61,	"	...	...	...	1,500 00
Do. 121,	"	...	...	...	1,277 95
Do. 136,	"	...	...	...	2,100 00
Do. 157,	"	...	...	...	704 22
Do. 197,	"	...	...	...	787 56
Do. 238,	"	...	...	...	3,000 00
Do. 381,	"	...	...	...	3,000 00
				\$14,573	96
Balance due from Consolidated Revenue,	...	...	...	...	23,385 43
				\$37,959	39

Cr.

By Balance due from Consolidated Revenue per Account 1st November 1861, \$25,629 09

Amount collected at Saint John—

Per Account to 31st January,	\$1,501 80
Do. 30th April,	2,865 40
Do. 31st July,	3,332 15
Do. 31st October,	3,160 45

10,859 80

Remittances from Deputy Treasurers, viz :—

Sackville, No. 80,	\$36 81
North Joggins, 76,	18 00
Dorchester, 68,	30 15
Moncton, 74,	11 48
Hillsborough, 73,	179 11
Harvey, 72,	43 92
West Isles, 85,	219 20
Saint Andrews, 81,	298 30
Saint Stephen, 83,	100 89
Saint George, 82,	532 64

1,470 50

\$37,959 39

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 26.—Account B.

GULF LIGHTS in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

Dr.

To paid Warrants, viz :—

No. 62, Expenditure for Escuminac and Miscou Lights,	\$729 65	
92, Salaries of Keepers do.	900 00—	\$1,629 65
Balance due this Fund,		14,464 52

\$16,094 17

Cr.

By Balance due from Consolidated Revenues, per Acct. 1st Nov. 1861, \$11,846 38

Remittances from Deputy Treasurers, viz :—

Campbellton, { 1861, \$41 94 } { 1862, 29 34 }	No. 64,	\$71 28
Dalhousie,	67,	244 53
Bathurst for 1861,	61,	439 02
Caraquet,	65,	89 38
Shippegan,	78,	48 64
Newcastle,	75,	1,146 70
Chatham,	66,	1,002 30
Richibucto,	77,	592 45
Buctouche,	62,	150 98
Shediac,	79,	462 56

4,247 84

\$16,094 17

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 27.—Account B.

SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN'S FUND at Saint John, in Account Current with
B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.

To Paid Warrants—		DR.			
No. 30,	in favor Overseers Poor,	Sackville,	...	\$66	00
31,	do. do.	Harvey	...	65	50
33,	do. do.	do.	...	66	00
70,	do. do.	Hillsborough,	...	182	09
108,	do. do.	Shediac,	...	260	40
145,	do. do.	Restigouche,	...	27	23
189,	do. do.	St. Andrews,	...	400	00
212,	do. do.	Bathurst,	...	166	53
213,	do. do.	Shippegan,	...	25	24
214,	do. do.	Richibucto,	...	897	49
215,	do. do.	Buctouche,	...	33	62
246,	do. do.	Richibucto,	...	106	00
284,	do. do.	Dorchester,	...	40	00
					<u>\$2,336 10</u>
Amount paid Commissioners of Marine Hospital—					
6th December	1861,	...	...	\$1,400	00
5th March	1862,	...	...	800	00
10th June	"	...	...	1,000	00
7th August	"	...	...	600	00
31st October	"	...	...	1,000	00—
Balance due this Fund,	...	...	...		<u>1,460 42</u>
					<u><u>\$8,596 52</u></u>
CR.					
By Balance as per Account	1st November 1861,	...	...	...	\$3,809 82
Amount collected at Saint John, per Acct. to	31st January,			\$464	07
"	"	30th April,		851	62
"	"	31st July,		1,031	77
"	"	31st October,		1,017	35
					<u>3,364 81</u>
By Amount received from Out-Bays, viz:—					
Campbellton, No. 64,	\$16 05	<i>Forward,</i>		\$822	64
Bathurst, 1861, 61,	128 55	Sackville, No. 80,		3	57
Dalhousie, 67,	47 63	North Joggins, 76,		3	76
Caraquet, 65,	16 33	Dorchester, 68,		3	75
Shippegan, 78,	16 35	Moncton, 74,		3	80
Chatham, 66,	14 64	Hillsborough, 73,		40	32
Richibucto, 77,	362 24	Harvey, 72,		8	54
Buctouche, 62,	81 74	St. Andrews, 81,		467	20
Shediac, 79,	139 11	St. Stephen, 83,		43	01
		St. George, 82,		25	30
<i>Forward,</i>	<u>\$822 64</u>				<u>1,421 89</u>
					<u><u>\$8,596 52</u></u>
<i>Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.</i>					
B. ROBINSON.					
1862. <i>Warrants remaining unpaid.</i>					
348.	W. S. Caie & John Main, Richibucto,	...	...	\$50	05
400.	Commissioners, Miramichi, balance,	...	...	674	02
424.	Do. do. ... ..	...	...	39	89
438.	William M. Morris, Dorchester,	...	...	80	00—
					<u>\$843 96</u>
J. R. P.					

No. 28.—Account B.

INDIAN RESERVE FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

	Dr.	Cr.
1861.		
By Balance per Account 1st November 1861,		\$3,168 60
1862.		
Feb. 8.	Received from W. Salter, Northumberland,	140 00
July 17.	“ “ A. C. Hammond, Victoria,	190 00
Sept. 25.	“ “ do. do.	108 00
1862.		
July 17.	To Paid Aboushagan Indians, per Order in Council, 2nd December 1853,	\$92 00
Sept. 23.	Paid Warrant No. 328,	40 00
Oct. 31.	Balance,	3,474 60
		\$3,606 60
		\$3,606 60

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 29.—Account B.

CAPE RACE LIGHT in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

	Dr.	
1862.		
April 3.	To Paid Dep. Ass't. C. Gen. E. L. Ward, £114 6 10 Stg.	\$556 46
	Paid James R. M'Lean, Shipping Master, Saint John, per Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor,	29 40
May 28.	Paid James R. M'Lean, do. do.	2 15
June 19.	Paid do. do. do.	6 00
Oct. 31.	Balance due this Fund,	267 70
		\$861 71

Cr.

By Balance as per Account 1st November 1861,	\$487 90
Amount collected in St. John—	
1st Quarter, \$45 97	3rd Quarter, \$82 33
2nd do. 15 10	4th do. 87 92—
	231 32
Amount received from Deputy Treasurers, viz :—	
Dalhousie, No. 67, \$3 48	Forward, \$108 43
Bathurst, 1861, 61, 11 50	Buctouche, No. 62, 5 62
Caraquet, 65, 0 17	Shediac, 79, 16 48
Shippegan, 78, 1 36	Sackville, 80, 0 25
Newcastle, 75, 27 11	Dorchester, 68, 0 09
Chatham, 66, 37 20	Campo Bello, 85, 0 70
Richibucto, 77, 27 61	St. Andrews, 81, 2 63
	St. George, 82, 8 29
Forward, \$108 43	142 49
	\$861 71

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 30.—Account B.

COPY RIGHT DUTIES in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

		DR.	CR.
1861.			
Nov. 1.	By Balance per Account,		\$71 48
1862.			
Jan. 31.	Duties collected at Saint John for the Quarter,		22 83
April 3.	To Paid to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, £19 7 5 Stg.	\$94 27	
30.	By Duties collected at Saint John for the Quarter,		28 44
July 31.	Do. do. do. do.		25 26
Oct. 31.	Do. do. do. do.		22 72
	To Balance due,	76 46	
		\$170 73	\$170 73

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 31.—Account B.

ACCOUNT OF SUMS paid into the hands of B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, towards a "SINKING FUND" for the redemption of Debentures issued per Act 19 Vic. c. 16, from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.

1861.			
Nov. 1.	For Balance on hand this day,		\$12,196 35
Dec. 9.	Receiver Gen. proceeds of sales of Lands, &c. in Westmorland,		104 58
1862.			
Jan. 8.	Do. do. do. do.		3 20
Feb. 7.	Do. do. do. do.		5 70
March 6.	Do. do. do. do.		328 50
April 9.	Do. do. do. do.		338 90
May 9.	Do. do. do. do.		178 84
June 7.	Do. do. do. do.		59 85
July 5.	Do. do. do. do.		48 44
Sept. 9.	Do. do. do. do.		191 87
Oct. 6.	Do. do. do. do.		124 72
31.	Do. do. do. do.		344 29
			\$13,925 24

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 32.—Account B.

CAMPBELLTON BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.

		CR.		
1861.				
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand at this date,			\$26 23
Oct. 31.	Amount received from C. Botsford for 1861,			14 00
"	Do. do. 1862,		} No. 64,	8 34
				\$48 57

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 33.—Account B.

DALHOUSIE BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

1861.		DR.	CR.
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand at this date,		\$360 12
Dec. 9.	To Paid Warrant No. 20,	\$58 85	
1862.			
Oct. 31.	By Amount received from D. Stewart, No. 67, To Balance due this Fund,	398 08	96 81
		<u>\$456 93</u>	<u>\$456 93</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 34.—Account B.

BATHURST BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

1861.		DR.	CR.
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand at this date,		\$39 61
1862.			
June 2.	To Paid Warrant No. 222,	\$128 44	
Oct. 31.	By Amount received from J. Reid for 1861, No. 61, " To Balance due this Fund,	175 91	264 74
		<u>\$304 35</u>	<u>\$304 35</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 35.—Account B.

CARAQUET BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

1861.		DR.	CR.
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand,		\$28 75
1862.			
Mar. 20.	To Paid Warrant No. 111,	\$51 91	
Oct. 31.	By Amount received from J. G. C. Blackhall, No. 65, To Balance due this Fund,	38 33	61 49
		<u>\$90 24</u>	<u>\$90 24</u>

No. 36.—Account B.

SHIPPEGAN BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

1861.		DR.	CR.
Nov. 1.	By Balance due at this date,		\$64 38
1862.			
Aug. 20.	To Paid on Account of Warrant No. 158,* ...	\$77 54	
		<u>\$77 54</u>	<u>\$64 38</u>
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	
		\$77 54	\$64 38

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$77 54	\$64 38
Oct. 31.	By Amount received from P. J. N. Dumaresq, No. 78,			36 88
	To Balance due this Fund,		23 72	
			<u>\$101 26</u>	<u>\$101 26</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

* Part of Warrant No. 158 remaining unpaid, \$63.98.—J. R. P.

No. 37.—Account B.

MIRAMICHI BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

1861.		DR.	CR.
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand,		\$844 26
1862.			
April 12.	To Paid Warrant No. 140,	\$196 64	
June 12.	Do. 217,	961 63	
Oct. 31.	By Amount received from R. Sutton, No. 75,		422 23
"	Do. J. T. Williston, 66,		348 37
"	To Balance due this Fund,	456 59	
		<u>\$1,614 86</u>	<u>\$1,614 86</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 38.—Account B.

RICHIBUCTO BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

1861.		DR.	CR.
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand at this date,		\$1,957 07
1862.			
Oct. 31.	Amount received from Henry Livingstone, No. 77, ...		210 40
			<u>\$2,167 47</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 39.—Account B.

BUCTOCHE BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

1861.		DR.	CR.
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand at this date,		\$31 07
1862.			
Oct. 17.	To Paid Warrant No. 390,	\$36 00	
31.	By Amount received from R. Douglas, No. 62,		53 67
	To Balance due this Fund,	48 68	
		<u>\$84 68</u>	<u>\$84 68</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 40.—Account B.

SHEDIAC BUOY & BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

1861.		DR.	CR.
Nov. 1.	By Balance. ... ..	...	\$24 45
8.	To Paid Warrant No. 3,	\$119 72	
1862.			
Oct. 31.	By Amount received from D. Hanington, No. 79,		163 26
"	To Balance due this Fund,	67 99	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$187 71	\$187 71

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 41.—Account B.

ST. ANDREWS BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

1861.		DR.	CR.
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand,		\$149 62
1862.			
July 3.	To Paid Warrant No. 209,	\$158 40	
Oct. 31.	By Amount received from D. W. Jack, No. 81,		75 10
"	To Balance due this Fund,	66 32	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$224 72	\$224 72

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 42.—Account B.

ST. STEPHEN BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

1861.		DR.	CR.
Nov. 1.	By Balance due this Fund,		\$92 40
1862.			
July 30.	To Paid on Account Warrant No. 276,* ...	\$100 00	
Oct. 31.	By Amount received from J. Grimmer, No. 83,		16 45
"	To Balance due this Fund,	8 85	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$108 85	\$108 85

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

* Part of Warrant No. 276 remaining unpaid, \$50.—J. R. P.

No. 43.—Account B.

SAINT GEORGE BUOY & BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

1861.		DR.	CR.
Nov. 1.	By Balance due this Fund, ... ..	...	\$52 27
Dec. 13.	To Paid balance of Warrant No. 132, (1861.)	\$44 00	
1862.			
Oct. 30.	To Paid on account Warrant No. 345,* (1862.)	52 92	
31.	By Amount received from A. J. Wetmore, No. 82,		46 60
	To Balance due this Fund,	1 95	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$98 87	\$98 87

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

* Part of Warrant No. 345 remaining unpaid, \$47.08.—J. R. P.

No. 44.—Account B.

ST. JOHN SAVINGS BANK in Account with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

1862.		DR.	Interest.	Principal.
Jan'y. 1.	To Paid Debenture No. 1, Interest at 6 per ct.	\$10,680 00		\$178,000 00
"	" " 2, " 5 "	7,500 00		150,000 00
"	" " 3, " 5 "	2,000 00		40,000 00
"	" " 4, " 5 "	904 81		17,131 88
"	" " 5, " 5 "	200 55		8,000 00
"	" " 6, " 5 "	80 14		5,000 00
"	" " 7, " 5 "	56 44		4,000 00
"	" " 8, " 5 "	51 51		4,000 00
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		Total amount of Interest paid, ... ..	...	21,473 45
April 21.	To Paid in part of a Debenture for \$24,605 33, dated 1st January 1862, per Receipt,	\$4,000 00		
May 12.	Paid do. do. do. per do.	4,005 33—		8,005 33
Oct. 31.	Balance due the Savings Bank in Debentures,	...		428,100
				<hr/>
				\$863,710 66

1861.		CR.	Debentures.	Interest.
Nov. 1.	By Balance from last Account,	\$406,131 88		\$21,473 45
Dec. 31.	New Debenture, at 6 per ct.	178,000 00		
	Do. 5 "	160,000 00		
	Do. 5 "	60,000 00		
1862.	Do. 5 "	24,605 33		
June 30.	Do. 5 "	6,000 00		
July 17.	Do. 5 "	3,500 00		
Oct. 3.	Do. 5 "	4,000 00		
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		Total,	\$842,237 21	\$21,473 45
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Oct. 31.	By Amount of Debentures,	...	...	\$842,237 21
	Do. Interest,	...	...	21,473 45
				<hr/>
				\$863,710 66

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 45.—Account B.

RESTIGOUCHE SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

		Dr.	Cr.
1861.	By Balance per Account 1st November 1861,		\$10,521 50
November.	Deposited, balance of Account,		2,008 00
December.	Do. do.		30 04
	Interest paid,		5 96
1862.			
January.	By Deposited, balance of Account,		312 00
February.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account,	\$8 33	
	By Interest paid,		3 33
March.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account,	28 00	
April.	Do. do.	297 71	
	By Interest paid,		1 71
May.	Deposited, balance of Account,		179 42
	Interest paid,		4 58
June.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account,	412 49	
	By Interest,		12 49
July.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account,	285 00	
	By Interest paid,		2 25
August.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account,	295 37	
	By Interest paid,		3 37
September.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account,	1,159 38	
	By Interest paid,		49 38
October.	Deposited, balance of Account,		144 48
	Interest allowed Depositors,		528 27
	To Balance due Depositors,	11,325 50	
		<u>\$13,806 78</u>	<u>\$13,806 78</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 46.—Account B.

GLOUCESTER SAVINGS BANK in Account with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, 1862.

1861.		Cr.
By Balance due Depositors per Acct. rendered 1st Nov. 1861,		<u>\$1,684 05</u>

No transactions since reported by the Deputy Treasurer at Bathurst.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1861.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 47.—Account B.

NEWCASTLE SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

				Dr.	Cr.
1861.	By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861,				\$11,977 74
November.	To Withdrawn from Provincial Treasurer,			\$330 34	
December.	Do.	do.	... ..	9 22	
1862.					
January.	Do.	do.	... ..	417 46	
February.	Do.	do.	... ..	267 70	
March.	By Remitted to	do.	... ..		111 58
April.	Do.	do.	... ..		99 00
May.	To Withdrawn from	do.	... ..	449 93	
June.	By Remitted to	do.	... ..		72 00
July.	To Withdrawn from	do.	... ..	22 45	
August.	By Remitted to	do.	... ..		166 00
September.	Do.	do.	... ..		119 51
October.	To Withdrawn from	do.	... ..	2,529 01	
	By Interest paid Depositors,		... ..		872 55
	To Balance due Depositors,		... ..	9,392 27	
				<u>\$13,418 38</u>	<u>\$13,418 38</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 48.—Account B.

CHATHAM SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

				Dr.	Cr.
1861.	By Balance per Account 1st November 1861,				\$59,330 00
November.	Remitted to Province Treasurer,		... ..		674 29
December.	Do.	do.	... ..		1,234 89
1862.					
January.	To Withdrawn from	do.	... ..	\$968 18	
February.	Remitted to	do.	... ..		71 98
March.	Do.	do.	... ..		49 63
April.	Do.	do.	... ..		498 45
May.	Withdrawn from	do.	... ..	493 40	
June.	Do.	do.	... ..	1,567 02	
July.	Do.	do.	... ..	742 59	
August.	Do.	do.	... ..	822 04	
September.	Do.	do.	... ..	1,183 07	
October.	Do.	do.	... ..	2,696 95	
	By Interest paid Depositors,		... ..		3,051 01
	To Balance due Depositors,		... ..	56,437 00	
				<u>\$64,910 25</u>	<u>\$64,910 25</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 49.—Account B.

KENT SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

		DR.	CR.
1861.	By Balance per Account 1st November 1861,		\$7,072 50
November.	Remitted to Province Treasurer,		138 95
December.	Do. do.		117 85
1862.			
January.	To Withdrawn from Province Treasurer, ...	\$164 00	
February.	Do. do.	21 42	
March.	Do. do.	12 50	
April.	Do. do.	41 90	
May.	Do. do.	346 63	
June.	By Remitted to do.		405 50
July.	To Withdrawn from do.	130 27	
August.	By Remitted to do.		260 00
September.	To Withdrawn from do.	53 00	
October.	Do. do.	62 95	
	By Interest allowed,		392 37
	To Balance due Depositors per the Provincial Treasurer's Ledger,	7,554 50	
		<u>\$8,387 17</u>	<u>\$8,387 17</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

Balance as above due from the Treasury,	\$7,554 50	
Balance yet to be received from J. W. Weldon per his Account to 1st June 1858,	525 50	
	<u>7,554 50</u>	
Total amount due Depositors,		<u><u>\$8,080 00</u></u>
		B. R.

No. 50.—Account B.

SHEDIAC SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

		DR.	CR.
1861.	By Balance per Account 1st November 1861,		\$1,697 23
1862.			
May.	To Withdrawn from Province Treasurer, ...	\$55 84	
August.	By Remitted to do.		23 99
October.	To Withdrawn from do.	269 30	
	By Interest allowed Depositors,		83 50
	To Balance due do.	1,479 58	
		<u>\$1,804 72</u>	<u>\$1,804 72</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 51.—Account B.

ST. ANDREWS SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

		Dr.	Cr.
1861.	By Balance per Account 1st November 1861,		\$37,437 75
November.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account,	\$331 25	
	By Interest paid,		1 65
December.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account,	128 43	
	By Interest paid,		6 03
1862.			
January.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account,	141 40	
	By Interest paid,		0 42
February.	Deposited, balance of Account,		717 53
March.	Do. do.		675 15
April.	Do. do.		614 93
	By Interest paid,		6 45
May.	Deposited, balance of Account,		938 85
	Interest paid,		11 63
June.	Deposited, balance of Account,		414 97
	Interest paid,		12 90
July.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account,	86 28	
	By Interest paid,		7 23
August.	Deposited, balance of Account,		772 00
September.	To Withdrawn, do. do.	112 57	
October.	Do. do.	967 02	
	By Interest paid,		756 78
	Interest credited Depositors at close of year,		1,171 21
	To Balance due the Savings Bank,	41,778 53	
		\$43,545 48	\$43,545 48

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 52.—Account B.

FREDERICTON SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer.

		Cr.
1862.		
October.	By Amount remitted the Province Treasurer,	\$160 00

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 53.—Account B.

ACCOUNT of Debentures issued for "Fredericton Fire Loan," shewing the amount paid off by B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

Date of Payment.	No. of Debentures.	In whose favor Debenture issued.		
1861. Nov. 15.	Class A 14	Outstanding 1st November, William Grieves, Jr.	\$400 00	\$44,800 00
1862. Oct. 31.		Balance outstanding,	44,400 00	
			\$44,800 00	\$44,800 00

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 54.—Account B.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Receiver General, &c. &c. in Account for the SURPLUS CIVIL LIST FUND, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

1861.		RECEIPTS.		
Nov. 1.	To Balance per Account of this date,			\$700 50
1862.				
Jan. 31.	Warrant No. 83, on Province Treasurer, ...	\$14,500 00		
March 4.	Do. 436, (31st Oct. '61,) do. ...	14,500 00		
April 30.	Do. 177, on Province Treasurer, ...	14,500 00		
July 31.	Do. 301, do.	14,500 00		
Oct. 31.	Do. 431, do.	14,500 00		
Total from Province Treasurer,				72,500 00
				<u>\$73,200 50</u>

PAYMENTS.

Warrant for Civil List, balance of—				
	Quarter ending 31st October 1861,	\$5,944 50		
	“ 31st January 1862,	11,899 41		
	“ 30th April, “	11,989 55		
	“ 31st July, “	11,989 55		
On Acct. War't. for do.	31st October, “	1,330 00		
				\$43,153 01
Warrant No. 226, Lieut. Governor's Contingencies, 1861,				800 00
Transferred to Prov. Treasurer, per Warrant of Lieut. Governor, No. —				18,374 35
Balance on hand towards meeting the unpaid Warrants drawn against the Civil List Fund,				10,873 14
				<u>\$73,200 50</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

Report upon Receiver General's Account No. 54, Surplus Civil List Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Surplus on the transactions of 1861, per Report 1862, page 86,	\$9,256 00
Warrants in favor of the Fund, 1862,	58,000 00
	<u>\$67,256 00</u>

PAYMENTS.

Warrants for the year against the Fund,	48,881 65
Transferred to Ordinary Revenue, Surplus of two years, ...	<u>\$18,374 35</u>

Details.

Balance in Central Bank, 1st November 1861,	\$531 80
Do. Province Chest, " "	9,256 00
	<u>\$9,787 80</u>
Warrants in favor of the Fund, Series 1862,	58,000 00
	<u>\$67,787 80</u>

Salaries borne on the Civil List Fund, 1862 :—

His Excellency the Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, Lieut. Gov.	\$14,034 59
Captain Harry Moody, Private Secretary,	935 64
Sir James Carter, Chief Justice,	2,800 00
Hon. Robert Parker, Justice,	3,000 00
" L. A. Wilmot, do.	2,400 00
" W. J. Ritchie, do.	2,400 00
Judges' Travelling expenses,	1,000 00
Hon. Albert J. Smith, Attorney General,	2,280 00
" John M. Johnson, do.	120 00
" S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary,	2,400 00
" Charles Watters, Solicitor General,	935 64
" John M. Millan, Surveyor General,	2,400 00
" John R. Partelow, Auditor General,	2,000 00
Donation to New Brunswick University,	4,144 40
Thomas Baillie, Esquire, retiring allowance,	2,000 00
F. A. H. Straton, Clerk Executive Council,	800 00
Robert Shives, Emigrant Agent,	461 52
Robert Fulton,	1,000 00
J. Woodforde Smith, } Clerks in the Office of {	720 00
George A. Babbitt, } Prov. Secretary, {	309 86
James Johnson, } Clerks in the {	1,000 00
A. G. Beckwith, } Office of Audit, {	400 00
Geo. Thompson, Donation to Indians,	240 00
	<u>\$48,081 65</u>

From the Surplus Fund,—

Lieutenant Governor's Contingencies,	\$800 00
Paid into the Province Treasury,	18,374 35—
	<u>19,174 35</u>

Balance in Central Bank, \$67,256 00

531 80

\$67,787 80

The Balance, \$531.80, in Central Bank, is the nett amount due on Deposits without Interest. With the addition of Interest on the whole Account, the Institution owes the Casual and Territorial Revenue and Surplus Civil List Funds, the sum of \$6,009 63.

J. R. PARTELOW.

No. 55.—Account E.*Abstract of Casual and Territorial Revenue Account.*

Balance in hand 31st October 1861, \$2,754 55

Receipts for the Year.

From T. R. Robertson, Dep. Rec. Gen. per Statement No. 1.	\$23,635 70	
Wm. Wallace, Royalties collected by him,	2,836 30	
Hon. S. I. Tilley, Fees, Sec'y's. Office, per Statement No. 2,	4,068 97	
Wm. Smith, Controller, Fees on Registry of Vessels,	17 35	
Hon. C. Watters, amount recovered by suit, vs. John Moore,	280 00	
		30,838 32
		\$33,592 87

Payments.

Paid Warrants, Series 1861,		\$2,510 69
Stationery and Contingencies,—		
Provincial Secretary's Office,	\$544 59	
Surveyor General's Office,	534 83	
Auditor General's Office,	259 29	
Dep. Receiver General's Office,	106 80	
		\$1,445 51
Expenses of Executive Council, including travelling,	\$1,032 42	
Printing and Advertising,	4,577 09	
Postage, \$3,568 43; Telegrams, \$1,694 82;	5,263 25	
Stage hire, \$950 00; Return of Mileage, \$55 00;	1,005 00	
Surveying and Inspecting, &c.	2,405 90	
Clerkships, Crown Land Office,	4,940 52	
Messengers' wages, Executive Council, Provincial } Secretary's and Audit Offices,	448 00	
Expenses Delegations to Canada,	494 00	
Dep. Rec. General's salary, 1861 & 1862,,	400 00	
Miscellaneous,	260 00	20,826 18
		\$22,271 69
Less Warrants 1862, Unpaid,		284 26
		21,987 43
Transferred to Ordinary Revenue,		8,647 78
Balance reserved to meet unpaid Warrants,		446 97
		\$33,592 87

STATEMENT No. 1 OF ACCOUNT No. 55.

General Summary of Receipts through the Crown Land Office for the year ended 31st October 1862.

Mileage on Timber Berths from 1st Nov. 1861 to 30th April 1862,	\$1,879 82	
“ “ “ 1st May to 31st October 1862,	10,797 27	
“ on Petition refunded to F. M. Todd,	10 00	
Deposits on Petitions for sale in November 1862,	274 00	
Fines, &c. on Lumber cut without Licence,	85 12	
		\$13,046 21
Land sold between 1st November 1861 and 31st October 1862,	\$8,293 48	
Instalments on Land sold in former years,	2,878 81	
		11,172 29
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$24,218 50

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$24,218 50
Wild Meadows,	\$75 57	
Survey of Lots (originally paid by Government,)	179 05	
Mines and Minerals,	200 00	
Maps, Plans, Sketches, &c. (nett,)	87 90	
Labour Fund,	28 47	
	<hr/>	570 99
		<hr/>
		\$24,789 49
Receipts from other sources—		
Royalties on Coal,	\$305 10	
Fees on Private Bills brought before Legislature, &c.	270 00	
	<hr/>	575 10
		<hr/>
		\$25,364 59
Placed by Rec. Gen. to Acct. of Casual and Territorial Revenue, \$23,635 70		
Sinking Fund,	1,728 89	
	<hr/>	\$25,364 59
		<hr/>

STATEMENT No. 2 OF ACCOUNT No. 55.

Fees received at the Provincial Secretary's Office during the Year ending 31st July, 1862.

Amount received for Licences issued at Secretary's Office,	\$512 00
Amount received from Issuers in the several Counties, viz :—	
W. H. Street,	\$32 00
Edward Williston,	192 00
A. K. S. Wetmore,	420 00
Charles J. Sayre,	116 00
E. B. Chandler,	164 00
A. T. D. M'Elmen,	132 00
Andrew Barberie,	60 00
Charles Drury,	1,432 00
George W. Hoben,	24 00
Dr. R. Thomson,	108 00
W. F. Bonnell,	48 00
William Napier,	64 00
George F. Hill,	80 00
Wellington Hatch,	88 00
M. B. Palmer,	100 00
James L. Price,	12 00
Charles B. Godfrey,	48 00
	<hr/>
	3,120 00
Amount received for Commissions, Patents, copies of documents, &c.	436 97
	<hr/>
	\$4,068 97
	<hr/>

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 2nd August 1862.

J. W. SMITH.

SUB-ACCOUNT OF No. 55.—Warrants drawn on the Gross Proceeds of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, 1862.

No.	Date	Name	Amount	Particulars	Total
1661.					
1, 2, 3	Nov. 1, 5, 6	Andrew S. Phair, Postmaster, John C. Jouett, Samuel R. Miller,	\$1,147 48 75 36 285 16	Postages Public Offices, Quarter ending 31st October last. Clerk, Crown Land Office, to 31st October last. Stationery, &c. Crown Land Office, \$151 04; Prov. Secretary, \$110 96; Auditor General, \$28 16, to October 1861.	
4, 5, 6, 7	Dec. 26, 5, 6	James G. Forbes, Clerk Executive Council, Queen's Printer, 1. John C. Jouett, 2. Deputy John R. Russell,	\$40 00 8 00	Advertising in "Colonial Presbyterian" for Crown Land Office, to October 1861. \$168.29, being travelling expenses of Council, and \$11 Contin. of Clerk's Office. Advertising; Gazettes, &c., 1 year to 31st October last. Special services in Crown Land Office. Examining Lands in Albert.	
8, 9	11, 30, 1862	T. R. Robertson, Deputy C. M. Manas,	48 00 200 00 120 00	Salary for year ending 31st October 1861. On account Survey in Saint Louisa Settlement, Gloucester.	
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	Jan. 21, 27, 28	Timothy O'Conner, Deputy John R. Russell, Freeman H. Todd, D. B. Stevens, Queen's Printer, Hon. Surveyor General, 1. John McCluskey, 2. Edward O'Brien,	100 00 223 00 10 00 413 22 467 25 1,218 15	In full discharge of claims, extra services preparing Grants in Crown Land Office. \$150 surveying Lumsden; \$12 investigating cases of collision; \$60 surveying [2,000 acres. Return of Mileage on Timber application. Telegrams, Public Offices, Quarter to 31st December last. Printing, &c. Auditor General's Office, to 31st October. Salaries Clerks, &c. Crown Land Office, Quarter to 31st instant. Messenger Secretary's Office and Executive Council, Quarter to 31st instant. Do. Audit Office, Quarter to 31st instant.	
17	Feb. 4,	1. James G. Forbes, 2. James Robertson, 3. James Hogg, 4. George W. Day, 5. John Neill, 6. Daniel Elliot, 7. James Johnson,	\$55 18 139 41 144 61 34 50 22 55 6 42 18 19	Advertising in "Colonial Presbyterian." Advertising in "Westmorland Times." Printing and Advertising. Advertising in "Religious Intelligencer." Sundries for Crown Land Office. Work " Sundry Contingencies of Audit Office.	
18	10,	Andrew S. Phair,	420 86 680 42	Postages Public Offices, Quarter to 31st January—Sur. Gen. \$203 65½; Rec. Gen. \$17 10½; Aud. Gen. \$166 46½; Atty Gen. \$22 11; Solicitor General, \$22 77; Chief Supt's Schools, \$97 16; Board of Works, \$115 71; Clerk Pleas, 10 53; Clerk Executive Council, \$24 91½.	
19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 1, 13, 16,	18, 20, 27, 24, 1, 13, 16,	George E. Fenety, James Johnson, Deputy Alfred Whitehead, James R. Hartley, Queen's Printer, William Segge, Patrick Campbell, John C. Jouett,	454 80 80 00 27 00 200 00 143 17 500 00 60 00 66 00	Publishing for Crown Land Office for one year. On Account of services performed. Reporting upon Land of Hawkins and others. On Account Survey of 2 tracts of Land, and marking out Roads in Carleton Co. Printing for Provincial Secretary's Office, year ending 31st October 1861. Coach and horse hire for Government department and Executive Council, six months ending 22nd February 1862. On account services rendered in Survey, County of York. Services copying Index of Grants for Secretary's Office, Aug. and Sept. 1861.	\$7,738 05

Carried forward,

Warrants drawn on Gross Proceeds of Casual and Territorial Revenue.—Continued.

No.	Brought forward,	.. ..	\$18,085 08
Sept. 1,	Francis Beverly,	.. ..	84 15
	Deputy Thomas Ramsay,	40 37½	44 37
	J. W. Smith,	44 37	148 00
25,	Chief Commissioner of Works,		
Oct. 4,	Provincial Secretary,		120 00
13,	D. B. Stevens,	\$197 00	424 83
	John C. Allen,	197 00	64 00
	Hon. P. Mitchell,	100 00	
	W. H. Steves,		
	S. L. Tilley, (part)		
20,	1. Deputy Thomas Ramsay,	\$60 00	494 00
	2. James Hale,	45 00	
	3. Hon. James Davidson,	69 09	
74	D. B. Stevens,		174 09
75	John Simpson,		418 52
76	Provincial Treasurer,		136 00
31,	T. E. Robertson, Dep. Rec. Gen.		306 80
78	Hon. Surveyor General,		1,155 00
79	John McCluskey,	\$100 00	
	Edward O'Brien,	12 00	
80	The Provincial Treasurer,		112 00
			\$22,271 69
			8,647 78
			\$30,919 47

Folding and Stitching Laws, &c. for Prov. Sec. Office.
 For Survey of Land of John Perry's, Burton.
 Contingencies, Prov. Sec. Office, 6 mos. to 30th July 1862.
 Wood furnished for 1862, to Aud. Gen. Office, \$24 36; Sec. Office, \$68 86; to Crown Land Office, \$55 08.
 Travelling expenses to date on Account of Department.
 Telegrams, Public Departments, Qr. ending 30th Sept. 1862.
 To pay John Campbell, for Land to be conveyed to Patrick Mulherson, Carleton.
 } Expenses as Delegates to Canada.
 Investigating Rainsford Grant.
 Payment refunded for Stephen Estey's Land.
 Surveying Tract of Land at Neguac.
 Public Telegrams, Quarter ending 30th June 1862.
 Advertising and Printing for Crown Land Office, Quarter ending 31st July 1862.
 Paid by him to Mrs. James, Emigrant, paid to Glass, Land not taken &c.
 Salary for year to date, \$200 00; Contingencies to August 1861, \$106 80.
 To pay Salaries of Clerks in his Office for Quarter to date.
 Messenger Secretary's Office, } Quarter to date.
 do. Audit Office, }

To be transferred to Ordinary Revenue.

SUMMARY.

No.	1862	1861	1860
Paid prior to 31st October 1862,			
Remaining unpaid 31st October 1862—			
No. 10	\$21,987 43
46-2	\$100 00	
50-2	30 00	
51-1	2 50	
	12 00	
04-2	6 00	
71	0 67	
73-3	64 00	
	69 09	
Transferred to Ordinary Revenue,			284 26
			8,647 78
			\$30,919 47

J. R. PARTELOW.

No. 56.—Account B.

FREDERICTON FIRE LOAN in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Balance due per Account 1st November 1861, ...	\$12,829 13	
Amount paid for Interest on Debentures from 1st November 1861 to this date,	2,478 30	
By Amount received for Interest on Bonds from 1st November 1861 to this date,		\$2,007 49
Balance due to the Consolidated Revenue,		13,299 94
	\$15,307 43	\$15,307 43

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

ACCOUNT NO. 1 OF ACCOUNT NO. 56.

ACCOUNT OF INTEREST received for Fredericton Fire Loan Bonds, by B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.

Date.	From whom received.	On what Bond.	Amount.
1861.			
Nov. 19.	Wm. Grieves,	William Grieves, No. 12,	\$120 00
"	M. Colter,	M. Colter, 14,	120 00
1862.			
Jan. 10.	J. Edgecomb,	J. Edgecomb, 24,	511 20
"	Do.	Do. 25,	5 95
May 14.	Board of Works,	D. Morgan, 10,	120 00
Aug. 2.	Margery Johnson,	M. Johnson, 4,	120 00
7.	M. Colter,	M. Colter, 14,	120 00
Sept. 13.	Wm. Grieves,	Wm. Grieves, 12,	120 00
26.	Board of Works,	For rent of Houses,	371 25
Oct. 7.	Thos. Stewart,	Thos. Stewart, 13,	120 00
22.	Board of Works,	For rent of Houses,	279 09
			\$2,007 49

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

ACCOUNT NO. 2 OF ACCOUNT NO. 56.

ACCOUNT of Sums paid by B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, for Interest on Fredericton F. L. Debentures from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.

Voucher.		To whom paid.	Reference to Debentures.	Interest.
No.	Date.			
	1861.			
1	November 2.	B. Smith's Estate,	No. 55, A,	\$24 00
2	7.	H. M. Johnston,	50, 52, A,	48 00
3	11.	J. M. Robinson,	4 A,	24 00
4	"	Do.	60 A,	24 00
5	15.	G. E. Snider,	14 A,	6 30
6	19.	B. Smith's Estate.	19, 20 A,	48 00
7	December 30.	Samuel Dunlop,	49 A,	24 00
	1862.			
8	January 18.	D. Jordan,	23, 24 B,	96 00
8½	2.	Margaret Smith,	15 A,	24 00
9	18.	D. Jordan,	21 to 25 A,	120 00
10	"	Do.	17, 18 A,	48 00
11	February 19.	Albinia Boyd,	38, 39, 40 A,	72 00
12	20.	B. Smith's Estate,	29 to 33 A,	120 00
13	March 11.	W. M. Jarvis,	34 to 37 A,	96 00
14	April 21.	B. Smith's Estate,	41 to 45 A,	120 00
15	"	D. Jordan,	26, 27, 28 A, 2 years.	144 00
16	June 1.	B. Smith's Estate,	28 B,	48 00
17	"	Jane Gallagher,	46 A,	24 00
18	July 15.	J. Fairweather,	27 B,	48 00
19	"	Do.	30 B,	48 00
20	16.	B. Smith's Estate,	47 A, 29 B,	72 00
21	"	Do.	5 A, 9, 10 B,	120 00
22	18.	Sarah Kinnear,	8 B,	48 00
23	21.	D. S. Kerr,	2 A, 34 B,	120 00
24	28.	Thomas M'Avity,	48 A,	24 00
25	August 12.	B. Smith's Estate,	14 B,	48 00
26	"	Do.	12 A, 17, 18, 19 B,	168 00
27	"	John Gillies,	1, 3 A, 1, 2, 5 & 6 B,	240 00
28	"	Do.	11 A, 15, 16 B,	120 00
29	20.	E. Quayle,	21 B,	48 00
30	"	Samuel Dunlop,	49 A,	24 00
31	September 2.	John Ross,	22 B,	48 00
32	October 21.	Sarah Kinnear,	58, 59 A,	48 00
33	25.	J. M. Robinson,	4 A,	24 00
34	"	Do.	60 A,	24 00
35	30.	H. B. Smith,	51, 54 A,	48 00
36	31.	B. Smith's Estate,	55 A,	24 00
37	"	Margaret Smith,	15 A,	24 00
				\$2,478 30

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 57.—Account B.

LIST OF FREDERICTON FIRE LOAN BONDS held by B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, shewing the amount of Interest due and unpaid on the 31st October 1862.

Bonds.			Names of Obligors.	Amount of Bonds.	Interest due.
No.	Date.				
1851.					
4	July	16.	Margery Johnson,	\$2,000 00	\$120 00
8	August	6.	Robert Winter,	2,000 00	1,080 00
12	"	11.	William Grieves, Jr.	2,000 00	
13	October	23.	Thomas Stewart,	2,000 00	360 00
14	"	"	Michael Colter,	2,000 00	
1852.					
22	June	1.	Joseph Colter,	2,000 00	360 00
24	July	13.	John Edgecomb,	800 00	
				\$12,800 00	\$1,920 00

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 58.—Account B.

LIST of Fredericton Fire Loan Bonds in hands of Attorney General.

Bonds.			Names of Obligors.	Amount of Bonds.	Interest due.
No.	Date.				
1851.					
1	July	16.	Patrick Sweeney,	\$2,000 00	\$600 00
2	"	"	J. G. Harding,	2,000 00	360 00
3	"	"	Robert Irving,	2,000 00	960 00
6	"	"	James Martin,	2,000 00	1,200 00
7	"	"	Martin Bendeler,	1,200 00	792 00
9	August	11.	J. Weade & Alex. Ross,	2,000 00	1,200 00
10	"	9.	David Morgan,	2,000 00	480 00
15	November	25.	Martin Bendeler	800 00	528 00
16	"	13.	John Magee,	800 00	288 00
17	"	"	Robert Lipsett,	2,000 00	360 00
1852.					
18	February	18.	Thomas M'Sorley,	2,000 00	1,200 00
19	"	"	Patrick M'Loon,	2,000 00	1,200 00
20	"	"	Michael Bryson,	2,000 00	360 00
21	April	12.	W. H. Wetmore,	2,000 00	1,200 00
23	July	3.	Barnard M'Caffery,	1,200 00	432 00
27	October	15.	John T. Lawrence,	2,000 00	720 00
				\$28,000 00	\$11,880 00

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 59.—Account B.

SYNOPSIS of Provincial Treasurer's Account with the Commercial Bank,
from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

1861.						
Nov.	1.	Balance due by the Bank,	...	...	...	\$7,389 36
	30.	Deposited,	...	...	\$47,506 73	
	"	Withdrawn,	...	...		\$117,430 90
Dec.	31.	Deposited,	...	...	19,680 05	
	"	Withdrawn,	...	...		37,798 19
1862.						
Jan.	31.	Deposited,	...	...	28,710 93	
	"	Withdrawn,	...	...		36,316 32
	"	Interest paid,	...	...		657 60
Feb.	28.	Deposited,	...	...	18,005 72	
	"	Withdrawn,	...	...		38,959 56
March	31.	Deposited,	...	...	61,450 70	
	"	Withdrawn,	...	...		47,977 26
April	30.	Deposited,	...	...	80,289 84	
	"	Withdrawn,	...	...		33,214 71
	"	Interest paid,	...	...		927 65
May	31.	Deposited,	...	...	84,801 51	
	"	Withdrawn,	...	...		93,662 23
June	30.	Deposited,	...	...	31,493 18	
	"	Withdrawn,	...	...		66,574 01
July	31.	Deposited,	...	...	60,817 71	
	"	Withdrawn,	...	...		45,000 20
	"	Interest paid,	...	...		820 45
Aug.	31.	Deposited,	...	...	44,791 74	
	"	Withdrawn,	...	...		52,391 88
Sept.	30.	Deposited,	...	...	64,955 28	
	"	Withdrawn,	...	...		14,488 99
Oct.	31.	Deposited,	...	...	125,139 81	
	"	Withdrawn,	...	...		46,929 09
	"	Interest paid,	...	...		808 00
		Total Deposited,			\$667,643 20	
		Total Withdrawn and Interest paid,				\$633,957 04
		Balance of the year's transactions,	...	...	...	33,686 16
		Balance due by the Bank 31st Oct. 1862,	...	...	...	\$41,075 52

Total Interest paid the Bank during the Fiscal Year, \$3,213 70.

The rate of Interest charged by the Bank was changed on the 6th August from four to six per cent.

\$3,213 70, the amount paid the Bank for the year, is equal to four per cent on an average loan of \$80,342 50.

J. R. P.

C.

RAILWAY IMPOST in Account Current with BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

Dr.

For the following Dividends paid by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and charged in their Dividends Account, viz:—

	Nos.	Stg.	Stg.	
1861.				
Dec. 2. N. Brunswick & Canada Railway Debentures,	58 to 71,	£7,000,	£212 2 0	
1862.				
Jan. 1. Debentures 19 Vic. cap. 14,	1 162,	46,800,	1,418 0 10	
N. Brunswick & Canada Railway Debentures,	99 199,	15,000,	545 8 0	
Debentures 19 Vic. cap. 16,	381 & upwards,	777,100,	23,546 2 7	
6. Do. per Act prior,	51 72,	9,400,	284 16 5	
Mar.11. Do. do.	1 50,	33,800,	1,024 2 9	
N. Brunswick & Canada Railway Debentures,	78 83,	2,000,	60 12 0	
27. Do. do.	1 24,	6,000,	181 16 0	
April 1. Debentures 19 Vic. cap. 16,	1 380,	50,000,	1,515 0 0	
27. N. Brunswick & Canada Railway Debentures,	25 57,	11,000,	333 6 0	
June 2. Do. do.	58 71,	7,000,	212 2 0	
July 1. Debentures 19 Vic. cap. 14,	1 162,	46,800,	1,418 0 10	
Do. 16,	381 & upwards,	787,100,	23,849 2 7	
N. Brunswick & Canada Railway Debentures,	99 199,	18,000,	545 8 0	
6. Debentures per Act prior,	51 72,	9,400,	284 16 5	
Sep.11. Do. do.	1 50,	33,800,	1,024 2 9	
N. Brunswick & Canada Railway Debentures,	78 83,	2,000,	60 12 0	
27. Do. do.	1 24,	6,000,	181 16 0	
Oct. 1. Debentures 19 Vic. cap. 16,	1 380,	50,000,	1,515 0 0	
27. N. Brunswick & Canada Railway Debentures,	25 57,	11,000,	333 6 0	
			£58,545 13 2	
				Equal in Currency @ \$4.80 to the £ Sterling, to \$281,019 16
Additional premiums paid over and above \$4.80 to the £ Sterling on the following Bills of Exchange remitted to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., viz:—				
1861—Nov. 12. Bill of Exchange, £4,000 Stg. 1 per cent. additional,			\$177 78	
25. Do. 4,000 " 2 do.			355 56	
Dec. 10. Do. 4,000 " 2½ do.			444 44	
24. Do. 4,000 " 4 do.			711 11	
1862—June 9. Do. 5,000 " 3 do.			666 67	
24. Do. 2,500 " 3 do.			333 34	
Oct. 15. Do. 2,500 " 1½ do.			166 67	
				2,855 57
For balance of Interest on Baring Bros. & Co. Dividends Acc't for 1861,			£37 13 9	
Bill Stamps and other Contingencies charged by Baring Brothers & Co. in 1861,			11 10 0	
			£49 3 9	
				Sterling,
				Equal in Currency at \$4.80 to the £ Sterling, to 236 10
Oct. 31. Paid drawbacks on goods exported this year,				4,703 67
				<u>\$288,814 50</u>

1862.	CR.					
Jan. 13.	By Amount collected at Saint John, Quarter ending this date, ..				\$7,400	34
Apr. 30.	Do.	do.	do.	..	15,467	71
July 31.	Do.	do.	do.	..	26,938	11
Oct. 31.	Do.	do.	do.	..	31,277	40
Mar. 26.	Rec'd from Railway Commissioners on Acct. earnings to 31st Oct. 1861,				\$20,000	00
	Do.	do.	Balance of do.	do.	1,432	63
	Do.	do.	Account do.	do. 1862,	16,340	56
	Received from C. Botsford, Deputy Treasurer at Campbellton, No. 64,				\$822	96
	D. Stewart,	do.	Dalhousie,	67,	1,042	83
	Joseph Read,	do.	Bathurst,	61,	1,866	27
	J. G. C. Blackhall,	do.	Caraquet,	65,	488	44
	P. J. N. Dumaresq,	do.	Shippegan,	78,	394	60
	Richard Sutton,	do.	Newcastle,	75,	3,169	83
	J. T. Williston,	do.	Chatham,	66,	5,053	98
	H. Livingston,	do.	Richibucto,	77,	2,685	71
	R. Douglass,	do.	Buctouche,	62,	43	27
	D. Hanington,	do.	Shediac,	70,	206	15
	Edward Wood,	do.	Bay Verte,	63,	26	44
	James Dixon,	do.	Sackville,	80,	450	10
	Rufus Cole,	do.	North Joggins,	76,	16	44
	John Hickman,	do.	Dorchester,	68,	206	84
	James Robertson,	do.	Moncton,	74,	265	72
	William Wallace,	do.	Hillsborough,	73,	415	85
	James Brewster,	do.	Harvey,	72,	10	75
	T. R. Robertson,	do.	Fredericton,	70,	2,595	78
	H. E. Dibblee,	do.	Woodstock,	84,	664	79
	F. Tibbits,	do.	Audover,	60,	52	13
	Michael Curran,	do.	Grand Falls,	71,	44	76
	Vital Hebert,	do.	Edmundston,	69,	29	60
	D. W. Jack,	do.	Saint Andrews,	81,	861	03
	John Grimmer,	do.	Saint Stephen,	83,	1,977	60
	A. J. Wetmore,	do.	Saint George,	82,	115	82
	James E. Dixon,	do.	West Isles,	85,	279	86
						23,787 75
Oct. 31.	Balance charged to Ordinary Revenue in Interest Account, ..				..	..
						146,170 00
						<u>\$288,814 50</u>

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

DEPUTY TREASURERS' ACCOUNTS.

No. 60.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Francis Tibbits,
Deputy Treasurer, Andover, from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurers, on—					
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	\$50	48
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	5	89
					\$56 37
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—					
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	\$704	87
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	52	13
					757 00
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—					
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	\$266	12
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	0	88
					267 00
					\$1,080 37

CR.

By Balance per Account 1st November 1861, viz :—					
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	\$516	67
Import Duties for the year,	...	...	...	504	80
Railway Impost do.	...	...	...	58	90
					\$1,080 37

Compiled from the Deputy's Quarterly Statements and the Provincial Treasurer's Accounts.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at Andover for the year ended
31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$462 64	12½ per cent.	\$57 83
Do.	533 40	15 "	80 01
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	34 gallons,	80 cents.	27 20
Alcohol,	104 "	30 "	31 20
Gin,	158 "	50 "	79 00
Do.	79 "	60 "	47 40
Sugar, Brown,	12 cwt. 2 qrs.	120 "	15 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>			\$337 64

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Andover.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Forward,</i>	\$337 64
Tea,	2,580 lbs.	4 cents.	103 20
Tobacco,	530 "	4 "	21 20
Leather,	922 "	4 "	36 88
Dried Fruit,	294 "	2 "	5 88
			<u>\$504 80</u>
Railway Impost on \$1,618 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent.		... ..	\$40 45
Do. " 615 " 3 "		... ..	18 45
			<u>\$58 90</u>

No. 61.

Report upon Accounts of the late Joseph Read, Deputy Treasurer, Bathurst,
for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

No regular Accounts have been received from Mr. Read of later date than 31st January 1862. The following is an approximation to the state of his Accounts on 31st October 1862:—

The balance due by Mr. Read on 31st Oct. 1860, as per Report of 1861, was	\$4,689 26
Collected by him in three Quarters ended 31st July 1861, per Report 1862, page 98,	9,685 72
Collected in the Quarter ended 31st October 1861,	3,921 35
	<u>\$18,296 33</u>
Deduct—Remittances to Province Treasurer per his Accounts 1862, on account of—	
Ordinary Revenue,	\$12,016 17
Railway Impost,	1,866 27
Gulf Lights,	439 02
Sick and Disabled Seamen,	128 55
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	264 74
Cape Race Light,	11 50
	<u>\$14,726 25</u>
Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, including Savings Bank Deposits,	807 47
	<u>15,533 72</u>
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer 31st Oct. 1861,	\$2,762 61
<i>Carried forward,</i>	

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,762 61
From a Summary Statement without details furnished by a son of the late Deputy Treasurer Read, the following appear to be his Receipts in the year ended 31st October 1862 :—		
Import Duties,	\$8,834 70	
Export do.	664 70	
Railway Impost,	2,151 86	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	202 82	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	143 70	
Light House Fund,	352 10	
Cape Race Light Fund,	5 20—	12,355 08
Deduct—		\$15,117 69
Amount remitted Province Treasurer in 1862, per Account B, page 70,	\$10,398 01	
Commission allowed Deputy Treasurer 1862,	800 00—	11,198 01
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, ...		<u>\$3,919 68</u>

The Accounts of the late Deputy Treasurer are now in process of examination by a qualified party, specially appointed for that purpose by the Provincial Treasurer; and as there has been some confusion in the affairs of Mr. Read's Office recently, it is impossible to give a positive statement until a full Report is received.

J. R. PARTELOW.

No. 62.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Robert Douglass, Deputy Treasurer, Buctouche, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue,	\$125 84	
Railway Impost,	4 79	
Light Duties,	16 77	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties, ...	10 58	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	5 96	
	—————	\$163 94
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue,	\$1,124 33	
Railway Impost,	43 27	
Lights,	150 98	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	81 74	
Cape Race Light Fund,	5 62	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	53 67	
	—————	1,459 61
To Paid Warrant in favor Commissioners S. & D. Seamen, No. 32,		26 00
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue Account,	\$22 70	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	92 33—	115 03
		<u>\$1,764 58</u>

		CR.		
By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz:—				
Ordinary Revenue,				\$14 36
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,				104 82
				\$119 18
By Import Duties for the year,				\$612 21
Export Duties do.				646 30
				1,258 51
By Railway Impost for the year.				48 06
Light Duties do.				167 75
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.				105 83
Buoy and Beacon do.				59 63
Cape Race Light Impost,				5 62
				\$1,764 58

R. DOUGLASS, *Deputy Treasurer.*

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Buctouche, 1st Nov. 1862.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Buctouche, for the Fiscal Year 1861.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$13 00	1 per cent.	\$0 13
Do.	203 44	12½ "	25 43
Do.	361 60	15 "	54 24
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Gin,	227 gals.	50 cents.	113 50
Do.	345 "	60 "	207 00
Alcohol,	110 "	80 "	33 00
Do.	252 "	85 "	88 20
Sugar, Brown,	2,003 lbs.	1½ "	25 04
Tea,	452 "	4 "	18 08
Tobacco,	450 "	4 "	22 00
Candles,	160 "	2 "	3 20
Soap,	242 "	1 "	2 42
Leather,	218 "	4 "	8 72
Dried Fruit,	176½ "	2 "	3 53
Molasses,	386 gals.	2 "	7 72
			\$612 21
Railway Impost on \$147 60 @ 2½ % cent.		... ..	\$3 69
Do. \$1,479 00 3 "		... ..	44 37
			\$48 06
<i>Exports.</i>			
62 Tons Birch Timber, @ 15 cents.		... ..	\$9 30
\$,185,000 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents % M.		... ..	637 00
			\$646 30

No. 63.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Edward Wood,
Deputy Treasurer, Bay Verte, for 3 Quarters ended 31st July 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—					
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	\$11	53
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	2	93
				<hr/>	\$14 46
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—					
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	\$98	08
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	26	44
				<hr/>	124 52
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—					
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	5 74
				<hr/>	\$144 72

CR.

By Import Duties for the year,				...	...	\$115	35
Railway Impost	do.	...	...	...	...	29	37
				<hr/>		\$144	72

Compiled from Quarterly Statements.—J. R. P.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Bay Verte, for 3
Quarters ended 31st July 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$124 56	1 per cent.	\$1 24
Do.	312 72	12½ "	39 09
Do.	155 08	15 "	23 26
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Tea,	920 lbs.	4 cents.	36 80
Sugar, Brown,	1,149 "	1½ "	14 36
Lemon Syrup,	3 gals.	20 "	0 60
			<hr/>
			\$115 35
Railway Impost on \$107 20 @ 2½ per cent.	...	...	\$2 68
Do. 889 66 @ 3 "	...	...	26 69
			<hr/>
			\$29 37

No. 64.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Chipman Botsford,
Deputy Treasurer, Campbellton, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—			
Ordinary Revenue,	\$225 65		
Less—Error on Soap, 3rd Quarter, 0 22—		\$225 43	
Railway Impost,		47 25	
Light Duties,		3 26	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		0 74	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,		0 93	
			<u>\$277 61</u>
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—			
Ordinary Revenue,		\$3,802 08	
Railway Impost,		425 32	
Lights,		29 34	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,		7 42	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,		8 34	
			<u>4,272 50</u>
To Paid Postages,			1 28
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—			
Ordinary Revenue Account,		\$844 06	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,		6 65	
			<u>850 71</u>
			<u><u>\$5,402 10</u></u>

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz:—			
Ordinary Revenue,		\$2,618 69	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,		7 42	
			<u>\$2,626 11</u>
By Import Duties for the year,	\$2,160 40		
Less—Error in Soap, 3rd Quarter, 2 24—		\$2,158 16	
Export Duties for the year,		96 00	
			<u>2,254 16</u>
By Railway Impost for the year,			472 57
Light Duties do.			32 60
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.			7 39
Buoy and Beacon do.			9 27
			<u>850 71</u>
			<u><u>\$5,402 10</u></u>

C. BOTSFORD, Deputy Treasurer.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Campbellton, 1st Nov. 1862.

In the Province Treasurer's Accounts Mr. Botsford is credited with his remittances for two years. The sum of \$2,174 17 was held, per Account B, page 55, Report of 1862, as undistributed remittances, and that amount is now accounted for in connection with the remittances of last year, in the several Accounts, as follows :—

	1861.	1862.	Total.
Ordinary Revenue,	\$1,711 96	\$3,802 08	\$5,514 04
Railway Impost,	397 64	425 32	822 96
Gulf Lights,	41 94	29 34	71 28
Sick and Disabled Seamen,	8 63	7 42	16 05
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	14 00	8 34	22 34
	<u>\$2,174 17</u>	<u>\$4,272 50</u>	<u>\$6,446 67</u>

J. R. PARTELOW.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Campbellton, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$261 00	1 per cent.	\$2 61
Do.	10,509 36	12½ "	1,313 67
Do.	951 20	15 "	142 68
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Gin,	77 gals.	60 cents.	46 20
Rum,	182 "	35 "	63 70
Malt Liquors,	156 "	10 "	15 60
Lemon Syrup,	1½ "	20 "	0 30
Molasses,	2,039 "	2 "	40 78
Tea, Black,	5,990½ lbs.	4 "	239 62
Coffee,	120 "	2½ "	3 00
Sugar, Brown,	10 cwt.	120 "	12 00
Do. do.	5,204 lbs.	1½ "	65 05
Do. Crushed,	414 "	2 "	8 28
Dried Fruit,	586½ "	2 "	11 73
Tobacco,	3,684 "	4 "	147 36
Leather,	426 "	4 "	17 04
Candles, Tallow,	298 "	2 "	5 96
Soap,	2,258 "	1 "	22 58
			<u>\$2,158 16</u>
Railway Impost on \$4,488 40 @ 2½ per cent. ...			\$112 21
Do. 12,012 00 3 " ...			360 36
			<u>\$472 57</u>
<i>Export Duties.</i>			
394½ Tons Pine Timber, at 20 cents, ...			\$78 95
99 " Birch " at 15 " ...			14 85
11,000 Superficial feet sawn Lumber at 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ M. ...			2 20
			<u>\$96 00</u>

No. 65.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with J. G. C. Blackhall,
Deputy Treasurer, Caraquet, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—

Ordinary Revenue,	\$222 95
Railway Impost,	54 27
Light Duties,	9 92
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties, ...	2 04
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	6 83

\$296 01

To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—

Ordinary Revenue,	\$2,013 94
Railway Impost,	488 44
Lights,	89 38
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	16 33
Cape Race Light Fund,	0 17
Buoy and Beacon do.	61 49

2,669 75

To Postage on Money Letter registered,

0 50

To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—

Ordinary Revenue Account,	\$41 15	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	18 41—	59 56

\$3,025 82

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz:—

Ordinary Revenue,	\$49 02
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	16 33

\$65 35

By Import Duties for the year,

Export Duties do.

\$2,218 84
11 18

2,229 52

By Railway Impost for the year,

Light Duties do.

Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.

Buoy and Beacon do.

Cape Race Light Impost,

542 71
99 30
20 45
68 32
0 17

542 71

99 30

20 45

68 32

0 17

\$3,025 82
J. G. C. BLACKHALL, *Deputy Treasurer.**Deputy Treasurer's Office, Caraquet, 1st Nov. 1862.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Caraquet, for the
Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$2,610 00	1 per cent.	\$26 10
Do.	8,061 04	12½ "	1,007 63
Do.	944 66	15 "	141 70
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	5¼ gals.	80 cents.	4 20
Gin,	101 "	50 "	50 50
Do.	511 "	60 "	306 60
Rum,	231 "	35 "	80 85
Wine,	5½ "	30 "	1 65
Malt Liquors,	53 "	10 "	5 30
Tea,	3,600 lbs.	4 "	144 00
Sugar, Brown,	3,851 "	1¼ "	48 14
Do. Crushed,	100 "	2 "	2 00
Coffec,	55 "	2½ "	1 37
Dried Fruit,	70 "	2 "	1 40
Tobacco,	3,430 "	4 "	137 20
Candles, Common,	939 "	2 "	18 78
Soap,	1,188 "	1 "	11 88
Leather,	1,911½ "	4 "	76 46
Calf Skins,	4½ doz.	120 "	5 00
Sheep Skins,	8 "	60 "	4 80
Molasses,	7,139 gals.	2 "	142 78
			<u>\$2,218 34</u>
Railway Impost on \$767 60 @ 2½ % cent.		... ..	\$19 19
Do. \$17,450 66 3 "		... ..	523 52
			<u>\$542 71</u>
<i>Export Duties.</i>			
74½ Tons Juniper, at 15 cents,	... ..	... ..	<u>\$11 18</u>

No. 66.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with J. T. Williston,
Deputy Treasurer, Chatham, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—

Ordinary Revenue,	\$800 00
Savings' Bank Deposits,	129 04

\$929 04

Carried forward,

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$929 04
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue,	\$28,178 46	
Railway Impost,	5,053 98	
Lights,	1,002 30	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	14 64	
Balance Savings' Bank,	2,529 24	
Cape Race Light Fund,	37 20	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	348 37	
	<hr/>	37,164 19
To Paid Drawbacks for the year,		390 20
R. Sutton, Dep. Treas. Newcastle, S. & D. Seamen,		309 89
Postages,		7 47
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue Account,	\$534 53	
Railway Impost,	14 53	
	<hr/>	549 06
		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$39,349 85

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz:—			
Ordinary Revenue,			\$5,281 57
By Import Duties for the year,	\$21,598 36		
Export Duties do.	3,159 77		
		<hr/>	24,758 13
By Railway Impost for the year,			5,068 51
Light Duties do.			1,002 30
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.			324 53
Buoy and Beacon do.			348 37
Cape Race Light Impost,			37 20
Balance Savings' Bank,			2,529 24
		<hr/>	\$39,349 85
			<hr/> <hr/>
			\$39,349 85

J. T. WILLISTON, *Deputy Treasurer.**Deputy Treasurer's Office, Chatham, 31st Oct. 1862.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Chatham, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$31,355 00	1 per cent.	\$313 55
Do.	81,066 64	12½ "	10,133 33
Do.	6,310 60	15 "	946 59
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	579½ gals.	80 cents.	463 60
Gin & Whiskey,	2,368 "	50 "	1,184 00
Do.	1,994½ "	60 "	1,196 70

Carried forward, \$14,237 77

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Chatham—Continued..

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Forward,</i>	\$14,237 77
Rum & Alcohol,	3,083 gals.	30 cents.	924 90
Do.	1,285½ "	35 "	449 93
Wine,	7 "	90 "	6 30
Do.	131 "	80 "	104 80
Do.	102 "	50 "	51 00
Do.	230 "	30 "	69 00
Tinctures,	5 "	30 "	1 50
Malt Liquors,	4,869 "	10 "	486 90
Lemon Syrup,	84 "	20 "	16 80
Molasses,	20,237 "	2 "	404 74
Tea,	64,168 "	4 "	2,566 72
Coffee,	1,774 lbs.	2½ "	44 35
Sugar, Brown,	82 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb.	120 "	98 71
Do. do.	49,906 lbs.	1½ "	623 82
Do. Crushed,	10,965 "	2 "	219 30
Dried Fruit,	3,248 "	2 "	64 96
Tobacco,	12,541 "	4 "	501 64
Soap,	19,669 "	1 "	196 69
Candles, Sperm,	216 "	6 "	12 96
Do. Common,	6,800 "	2 "	136 00
Leather,	9,399½ "	4 "	375 97
Axes,	12 no.	30 "	3 60
			<u>\$21,598 36</u>
Railway Impost on	\$15,924 40 @ 2½ % cent.	... ..	\$398 11
Do.	155,680 00 3 "	... ..	4,670 40
			<u>\$5,068 51</u>
<i>Export Duties.</i>			
1,482 Tons Pine Timber, @ 20 cents,	...	...	\$296 40
723 " Birch do. 15 "	...	...	108 45
13,774,600 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents % M.	...	...	2,754 92
			<u>\$3,159 77</u>

No. 67.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Dugald Stewart,
Deputy Treasurer; Dalhousie, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—			
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	\$624 05
Railway Impost,	...	...	115 87
Light Duties,	...	...	27 17
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	...	...	9 30
Savings' Bank Deposits,	...	...	48 08
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	...	...	10 75—
	15		\$885 22
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$835 22
To Drawbacks as per Receipts,		225 00
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue,	\$5,973 33*	
Railway Impost,	1,042 83	
Lights,	244 53	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	47 63	
Balance Savings' Bank,	2,673 94	
Cape Race Light Fund,	3 48	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	96 81	
	<hr/>	10,082 55
To Postages on Money Letters,		4 20
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue Account,	\$1,375 04	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	81 50	
	<hr/>	1,456 54
		<hr/> <u>\$12,603 51</u>

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue,	\$2,009 15	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	45 39	
	<hr/>	\$2,054 54
By Import Duties for the year,	\$5,492 00	
Export Duties do.	710 71	
Surcharges on Account for the year 1861,	37 84	
	<hr/>	6,240 55
By Railway Impost for the year,		1,158 70
Light Duties do.		271 70
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		93 04
Buoy and Beacon do.		107 56
Cape Race Light Impost,		3 48
Balance Savings' Bank,		2,673 94
		<hr/> <u>\$12,603 51</u>

D. STEWART, *Deputy Treasurer.**Deputy Treasurer's Office, Dalhousie, 31st Oct. 1862.*

* \$1,000 was remitted to Province Treasurer, and charged in Mr. Stewart's Account for 1861, but not credited by the Treasurer until after the close of that fiscal year. This will account for the difference between the above charge and the amount in the Treasurer's Ordinary Revenue Account. See Report 1862, page 109. The Treasurer also holds \$175.70 for credit of Mr. Stewart. See Account B, Consolidated Revenue.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Dalhousie, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$3,353 00	1 per cent.	\$33 53
Do.	18,890 60	12½ "	2,361 35
Do.	2,247 40	15 "	338 01
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	58 gallons,	80 cents.	46 40
Gin and Whiskey,	907 3-5 "	60 "	544 56
Rum and Alcohol,	909 "	30 "	272 70
Do.	902 "	35 "	315 70
Wine,	37 "	50 "	18 50
Do.	9 4-5 "	90 "	8 82
Tinctures,	3 "	30 "	0 88
Malt Liquors,	919 "	10 "	91 90
Lemon Syrup,	34½ "	20 "	6 90
Cider,	68 "	5 "	3 40
Molasses,	3,319 "	2 "	66 38
Tea,	16,587½ lbs.	4 "	668 50
Sugar, Brown,	43 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs.	120 "	52 67
Do. do.	8,964 lbs.	1½ "	112 05
Do. Crushed,	1,358 "	2 "	27 16
Tobacco,	4,972 "	4 "	198 88
Coffee,	312 "	2½ "	7 80
Dried Fruit,	1,165 "	2 "	23 30
Soap,	4,440 "	1 "	44 40
Candles, Sperm,	56 "	6 "	3 36
Do. Common,	3,412 "	2 "	68 24
Leather,	3,982¼ "	4 "	159 31
Calf Skins,	7 no.	10 "	0 70
Axes,	6 doz.	360 "	21 60
			<u>\$5,492 00</u>

Railway Impost on \$11,138 80 @ 2½ per cent.	...	...	...	\$278 47
Do. 29,341 00 3 "	...	...	...	880 23

\$1,158 70

Export Duties.

1,645 26-40 Tons Pine Timber, @ 20 cents,	...	...	\$329 13
544 34-40 " Birch do. 15 "	...	...	81 71
1,499,333 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents M.	...	...	299 87
			<u>\$710 71</u>

No. 68.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with John Hickman,
Deputy Treasurer, Dorchester, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—				
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	\$54 62
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	22 98
Light Duties,	...	...	...	3 35
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	...	0 41
				\$81 36
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—				
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	\$489 87
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	206 84
Lights,	...	...	...	80 15
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	...	3 75
Cape Race Light,	...	...	...	0 09
				730 70
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—				
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	2 31
				\$814 37

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861,				...	...	\$0 57
Ordinary Revenue—						
Import Duties for the year,	\$530 23					
Export Duties do.	16 00					
				\$546 23		
Railway Impost for the year,	...	...	...	229 81		
Light Duties do.	...	...	...	33 50		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	...	4 16		
Cape Race Light,	...	...	...	0 10—		818 80
						\$814 37

Compiled from the Deputy Treasurer's Quarterly Accounts.—J. R. P.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Dorchester, for the
Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$5,053 00	1 per cent.	\$50 53
Do.	707 20	12½ "	88 40
Do.	1,114 20	15 "	167 18
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Alcohol,	214 gallons.	30 cents.	64 20
Tea,	1,097 lbs.	4 "	48 88
Coffee,	54 "	2½ "	1 35
			\$415 49

Carried forward,

Balance held by Province Treasurer for credit of Vital Hebert, per Account B, Consolidated Revenue,	\$83 73
Deduct surcharges for Duties short-credited in his Accounts,	4 78
Nett balance,	<u>\$78 95</u>

The two years' Accounts were received at this Office 28th Nov. 1862.—J. R. P.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Edmundston, for the
Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$623 52	12½ per cent.	\$77 94
Do.	132 00	15 "	19 80
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	10 gallons.	80 cents.	8 00
Gin,	13 "	60 "	7 80
Rum,	110 "	35 "	38 50
Wine,	5 "	80 "	4 00
Malt Liquors,	20 "	10 "	2 00
Tea,	80 lbs.	4 "	3 20
Tobacco,	20 "	4 "	0 80
			<u>\$162 04</u>
Railway Impost on \$316 00 @ 2½ per cent.			\$7 90
Do. 617 00 3 "			18 51
			<u>\$26 41</u>

No. 70.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with T. R. Robertson,
Deputy Treasurer, Fredericton, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—			
Ordinary Revenue,		\$800 00	
Savings' Bank Deposits,		1 60	
			<u>\$801 60</u>
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—			
Ordinary Revenue,		\$20,147 74	
Railway Impost,		2,595 78	
Balance Savings' Bank,		160 00	
			<u>22,903 52</u>
To Drawbacks paid—			
Ordinary Revenue,		\$574 23	
Railway Impost,		28 95	
			<u>603 18</u>
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—			
Ordinary Revenue Account,			*4,918 53
			<u>\$29,226 88</u>

		Cr.		
By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz :—				
Ordinary Revenue,	\$3,672 90
By Import Duties for the year,	\$22,651 20	
Export Duties do.	118 00	
			22,769 20	
By Railway Impost for the year,	2,624 73
Balance Savings' Bank,	160 00
			29,226 83	

T. R. ROBERTSON, *Deputy Treasurer.*

Deputy Treasurer's Office. Fredericton, 31st Oct. 1862.

* The balance was retained to pay Warrants to be called for in November.—J. R. P.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Fredericton, for the
Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$2,632 00	1 per cent.	\$26 32
Do.	43,121 52	12½ "	5,390 19
Do.	8,396 00	15 "	1,259 40
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	2,514 gallons.	80 cents.	2,011 20
Gin & Whiskey,	7,452 "	50 "	3,726 00
Do.	2,121 "	60 "	1,272 60
Rum and Alcohol,	11,284 "	30 "	3,885 20
Do.	4,378 "	35 "	1,532 30
Wine,	656 "	30 "	196 80
Do.	1,408 "	50 "	704 00
Do.	60 "	80 "	48 00
Do.	5 "	90 "	4 50
Cordials,	51 "	50 "	25 50
Tinctures,	63 "	30 "	18 90
Malt Liquors,	935 "	10 "	93 50
Lemon Syrup,	20 "	20 "	4 00
Molasses,	4,029 "	2 "	80 58
Tea,	23,497 lbs.	4 "	939 88
Coffee,	870 "	2½ "	21 75
Sugar, Brown,	252 cwt. 3 qrs.	120 "	303 80
Do. do.	44,500 lbs.	1¼ "	556 25
Do. Crushed,	16,412 "	2 "	328 24
Tobacco,	8,556 "	4 "	342 24
Dried Fruit,	2,359 "	2 "	47 18
Candles, Sperm,	50 "	6 "	3 00
Do. Common,	126 "	2 "	2 52
Leather,	8,185 "	4 "	327 40
Sheep Skins,	9 no.	5 "	0 45
			\$22,651 20

Railway Impost on \$31,214 40 @ 2½ per cent.	\$780 36
Do. 61,479 00 3 "	1,844 37
	<u>\$2,624 73</u>

Export Duties.

590,000 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents $\frac{7}{8}$ M. ...	<u>\$118 00</u>
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No. 71.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Michael Curran, Deputy Treasurer, Grand Falls, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue,	\$12 93	
Railway Impost,	0 70	
		<u>\$13 63</u>
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue,	\$316 74	
Less—Credit for 1861,	120 85	
		<u>\$195 89</u>
Railway Impost,	\$44 76	
Less—Credit for 1861,	39 15	
		<u>5 61</u>
		201 50
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue,	\$386 93	
Railway Impost,	0 38	
		<u>387 31</u>
		<u>\$602 44</u>

CR.

By Balance due by Deputy Treas. 1st Nov. 1861,	\$463 64	
Add—Surcharges for that year,	2 75	
		<u>\$466 39</u>
Import Duties collected 1862,	\$129 36	
Railway Impost 1862,	6 69	
		<u>136 05</u>
		<u>\$602 44</u>

This Deputy Treasurer's Accounts are very unsatisfactory, and the above has been compiled with much difficulty from Quarterly Statements. He charged in 1861, \$54 for Warehouse rent, which was disallowed; and in the last year's Accounts he charges \$41 paid F. Jenkins, being the value of a horse seized from him and sold at auction for that amount, while he credits nothing for the seizure sale. The whole sale appears, from documents in the Office of the Provincial Secretary, to have amounted to \$87, of which he was directed to return to Jenkins \$41. This left the sum of \$46 in his hands, of which he should have placed \$23 to credit of the Province. This added to \$387 31, the balance above stated, gives the sum of \$410 31 in his hands, and due the Province.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Grand Falls, for the Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$100 92	12½ per cent.	\$12 61
Do.	3 00	15 "	0 45
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	1 gallon.	80 cents.	0 80
Gin and Whiskey,	158 "	60 "	94 80
Wine,	1 "	90 "	0 90
Do.	37 "	30 "	11 10
Cordials,	1 "	50 "	0 50
Lemon Syrup,	4 "	20 "	0 80
Malt Liquors,	19 "	10 "	1 90
Tea,	90 lbs.	4 "	3 60
Sugar, Crushed,	71 "	2 "	1 42
Dried Fruit,	24 "	2 "	0 48
			<u>\$129 36</u>
Railway Impost on \$223 00 @ 3 ¼ cent.		... ..	<u>\$6 69</u>

No. 72.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with James Brewster, Deputy Treasurer, Harvey, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—				
Ordinary Revenue,			\$20 87	
Railway Impost,			1 19	
Light Duties,			4 88	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties, ...			0 94	
				<u>\$27 88</u>
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—				
Ordinary Revenue,			\$195 79	
Railway Impost,			10 75	
Lights,			43 92	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...			8 54	
				<u>259 00</u>
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—				
Ordinary Revenue Account,				470 19
				<u>\$757 07</u>

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz :—				
Ordinary Revenue,				\$477 97
By Import Duties for the year,			\$88 38	
Export Duties do.			120 50	208 88
				<u>\$686 85</u>
		Carried forward,		<u>\$686 85</u>

	<i>Brought forward,</i>				
By Railway Impost for the year,	\$686 85
Light Duties do.	11 94
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	48 80
					9 48
					<u>\$757 07</u>

JAMES BREWSTER, *Deputy Treasurer.*

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Harvey, 31st Oct. 1862.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Harvey, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$29 00	1 per cent.	\$0 29
Do.	53 36	12½ "	6 67
Do.	107 60	15 "	16 14
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Alcohol,	105 gallons.	35 cents.	36 75
Sugar, Crushed,	224 lbs.	2 "	4 48
Tobacco,	101 "	4 "	4 04
Soap,	87 "	1 "	0 87
Candles, Common,	51 "	2 "	1 02
Leather,	458 "	4 "	18 12
			<u>\$88 38</u>
Railway Impost on	\$216 00 @ 2½ % cent.	...	\$5 40
Do.	218 00 3 "	...	6 54
			<u>\$11 94</u>
<i>Export Duties.</i>			
36 Tons Birch Timber, @ 15 cents.	...	...	\$5 40
575,500 Superficial feet sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents % M.	...	...	115 10
			<u>\$120 50</u>

No. 73.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with William Wallace, Deputy Treasurer, Hillsborough, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue,	\$219 68	
Railway Impost,	46 19	
Light Duties,	19 93	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	4 46	
	<u>\$290 26</u>	
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$290 26
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue,	\$2,149 35	
Railway Impost,	415 85	
Lights,	179 11	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	40 32	
	<hr/>	2,784 63
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue Account,		612 35
		<hr/>
		<u>\$3,687 24</u>
	CR.	
By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue,		\$703 49
By Import Duties for the year,	\$2,126 59	
Export Duties do.	70 30	
Province share of Seizures,	81 00	
	<hr/>	2,277 89
By Railway Impost for the year,		462 04
Light Duties do.		199 04
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		44 78
		<hr/>
		<u>\$3,687 24</u>

WILLIAM WALLACE, *Deputy Treasurer.*

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Hillsborough, 31st Oct. 1862.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Hillsborough, for
the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$72 00	1 per cent.	\$0 72
Do.	12,781 00	12½ "	1,597 78
Do.	1,197 00	15 "	179 55
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Tea,	882 lbs.	4 cents.	35 28
Coffee,	144 "	2½ "	3 60
Sugar, Brown,	26 cwt. 0 qrs. 21 lbs.	120 "	31 48
Do. do.	5,320 lbs.	1½ "	66 50
Do. Crushed,	1,427 "	2 "	28 54
Tobacco,	1,005 "	4 "	40 20
Soap,	132 "	1 "	1 32
Candles, Common,	146 "	2 "	2 92
Dried Fruit,	1,377 "	2 "	27 54
Candies,	200 "	2 "	4 00
Leather,	2,480½ "	4 "	99 22
Molasses,	42 gallons,	2 "	0 84
Axes,	24 no.	30 "	7 20
			<hr/>
			<u>\$2,126 59</u>

Railway Impost on \$4,294 00 @ 2½ ¢ cent.	...	...	...	\$107 35
Do. \$11,823 00 3 "	...	...	...	354 69
				<u>\$462 04</u>

Export Duties.

351,500 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents ¢ M.	...	<u>\$70 30</u>
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No. 74.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with James Robertson,
Deputy Treasurer, Moncton, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—				
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	\$164 66
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	29 50
Light Duties,	...	...	...	1 27
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	...	...	...	0 42
				<u>\$195 85</u>
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—				
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	\$1,520 50
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	265 72
Lights,	...	...	...	11 48
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	...	3 80
				<u>1,801 50</u>
To Paid Postage on Money Letter,	...	...	...	0 90
Drawbacks on goods exported,	...	...	...	62 47
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—				
Ordinary Revenue Account,	...	...	...	24 23
				<u>\$2,084 95</u>

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz:—				
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	\$126 12
By Import Duties for the year,				
Export Duties do.	...	...	...	\$1,643 64
				3 00
				<u>1,646 64</u>
By Railway Impost for the year,				
Light Duties do.	...	...	...	295 22
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	...	...	...	12 75
				4 22
				<u>\$2,084 95</u>

JAMES ROBERTSON, *Deputy Treasurer.*

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Moncton, 31st Oct. 1862.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Moncton, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$176 00	1 per cent.	\$1 76
Do.	3,968 64	12½ “	496 08
Do.	975 40	15 “	146 31
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	104 gallons.	80 cents.	83 20
Gin,	236 “	50 “	118 00
Do.	78 “	60 “	46 80
Alcohol,	209 “	30 “	62 00
Tea,	5,905 lbs.	4 “	236 20
Sugar, Brown,	56 cwt.	120 “	67 20
Do. do.	10,656 lbs.	1½ “	133 20
Do. Crushed,	827 “	2 “	16 54
Dried Fruit,	877 “	2 “	17 54
Tobacco,	3,482 “	4 “	139 28
Candles,	40 “	2 “	0 80
Soap,	75 “	1 “	0 75
Leather,	1,827 “	4 “	73 08
Axes,	14 no.	30 “	4 20
			<u>\$1,643 64</u>
Railway Impost on	\$5,642 80 @ 2½ per cent.	... ..	\$91 07
Do.	6,805 00 3 “	... ..	204 15
			<u>\$295 22</u>
			<i>Export Duty.</i>
20 Tons Hacmatac Timber, @ 15 cents,		... ..	<u>\$3 00</u>

No. 75.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Richard Sutton, Deputy Treasurer, Newcastle, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—				
Ordinary Revenue, ... ..	...	...	...	\$800 00
Savings' Bank Deposits, ... ..	...	...	...	25 11
				<u>\$825 11</u>
To Postage, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	21 95
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—				
Ordinary Revenue, ... ..	...	...	...	*\$21,656 55
Railway Impost, ... ..	...	...	...	3,169 83
Lights, ... ..	...	...	...	1,146 70
Balance Savings' Bank, ... ..	...	...	...	567 09
Cape Race Light Fund, ... ..	...	...	...	27 11
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ... ..	...	...	...	422 23
				<u>26,989 51</u>

Carried forward.

\$27,836 57

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$27,836 57
To Paid on account of Warrant (No. 400, \$1,365 64,) in favor of Commissioners Sick and Disabled Seamen,		691 62
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue Account,		994 03
		<u>\$29,522 22</u>

Cr.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz :—			
Ordinary Revenue,			\$5,624 77
By Import Duties for the year,	\$14,457 17		
Export Duties do.	3,415 70		
			17,872 87
By Railway Impost for the year,			3,169 83
Light Duties do.			1,146 70
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.			691 62
Buoy and Beacon do.			422 23
Cape Race Light Impost,			27 11
Balance Savings' Bank,			567 09
			<u>\$29,522 22</u>

RICHARD SUTTON, *Deputy Treasurer.**Deputy Treasurer's Office, Newcastle, 31st Oct. 1862.*

* Balance of 1861 is \$1 short, and remittance on account Ordinary Revenue is charged \$1 too much; \$2 to be added to present balance.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Newcastle, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$22,737 00	1 per cent.	\$227 37
Do.	46,037 68	12½ "	5,754 71
Do.	4,105 20	15 "	615 78
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	564 gallons.	80 cents.	451 20
Gin & Whiskey,	1,266 "	50 "	633 00
Do.	1,866 "	60 "	1,119 60
Rum,	1,871 "	30 "	561 30
Do.	2,960 "	35 "	1,036 00
Wine,	32 "	50 "	16 00
Do.	62 "	80 "	49 60
Do.	18 "	90 "	16 20
Malt Liquors,	1,911½ "	10 "	191 15
Lemon Syrup,	160 "	20 "	32 00
Cider,	99 "	5 "	4 95
Tea,	38,315 lbs.	4 "	1,532 60
Coffee,	1,316 "	2½ "	32 90

Carried forward, \$12,274 36

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Newcastle.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Sugar, Brown,	59 cwt.	<i>Forward,</i> 120 cents.	\$12,274 36
Do. do.	37,668 lbs.	1½ "	70 80
Do. Crushed,	6,375 "	2 "	470 85
Dried Fruit,	3,497 "	2 "	127 50
Tobacco,	10,693 "	4 "	69 94
Candles, Sperm,	144 "	6 "	427 72
Do. Common,	5,590 "	2 "	8 64
Soap,	13,942 "	1 "	111 80
Leather,	4,088 "	4 "	139 42
Molasses,	29,091 gallons,	2 "	163 52
Axes,	36 no.	30 "	581 82
			10 80
			<u>\$14,457 17</u>
Railway Impost on \$9,654 00 @ 2½ per cent.			\$241 35
Do. 97,616 00 3 "			2,928 48
			<u>\$3,169 83</u>
<i>Export Duties.</i>			
1,003 Tons Pine Timber, @ 20 cents,			\$200 60
586 " Birch do. 15 "			87 90
15,636,000 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ M. ...			3,127 20
			<u>\$3,415 70</u>

No. 76.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Rufus Cole,
Deputy Treasurer, North Joggins, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—			
Ordinary Revenue,		\$8 37	
Railway Impost,		1 82	
Light Duties,		2 00	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...		0 42	
			<u>\$12 61</u>
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—			
Ordinary Revenue,		\$61 80	
Railway Impost,		16 44	
Lights,		18 00	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...		3 76	
			<u>100 00</u>
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—			
Ordinary Revenue,			15 46
			<u>\$128 07</u>

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz :—

Ordinary Revenue,	\$1 77
By Import Duties for the year,	83 86
Railway Impost for the year,	18 26
Light Duties do.	20 00
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	4 18
	<u>\$128 07</u>

RUFUS COLE, *Deputy Treasurer.**Deputy Treasurer's Office, North Joggins, 31st Oct. 1862.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of North Joggins, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$37 00	1 per cent.	\$0 37
Do.	155 52	12½ "	19 44
Do.	140 95	15 "	21 14
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Tea,	205 lbs.	4 cents.	8 20
Sugar, Brown,	6 cwt.	120 "	7 20
Do. do.	900 lbs.	1¼ "	11 25
Dried Fruit,	24 "	2 "	0 48
Candy,	15 "	2 "	0 30
Tobacco,	140 "	4 "	5 60
Candles, Common,	220 "	2 "	4 40
Soap,	348 "	1 "	3 48
Leather,	50 "	4 "	2 00
			<u>\$83 86</u>
Railway Impost on \$128 00 @ 2½ per cent.			\$3 20
Do. 502 00 3 "			15 06
			<u>\$18 26</u>

k. o. 77.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Henry Livingston,
Deputy Treasurer, Richibucto, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—

Ordinary Revenue,	\$800 00
Savings' Bank Deposits,	33 12

8833 12

To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—

Ordinary Revenue,	\$12,000 03
Railway Impost,	2,685 71
Lights,	592 45
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	362 24
Balance Savings' Bank,	192 85
Cape Race Light Fund,	27 61
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	210 40

16,071 29

\$16,904 41

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st Nov. 1861, Ordinary Revenue,

\$225 03

By Import Duties for the year,	\$9,995 37
Export Duties do.	2,534 64

12,530 01

By Railway Impost for the year,	2,685 71
Light Duties do.	592 45
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	362 24
Buoy and Beacon do.	210 40
Cape Race Light Impost,	27 61
Balance Savings' Bank,	192 85
Balance due Henry Livingston, Deputy Treasurer,	78 11

\$16,904 41

HENRY LIVINGSTON, *Deputy Treasurer.*

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Richibucto, 1st Nov. 1862.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Richibucto, for the
Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$26,935 00	1 per cent.	\$269 35
Do.	35,006 72	12½ "	4375 84
Do.	3,347 80	15 "	502 17
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	131 gallons,	80 cents.	104 80
Gin and Whiskey,	375 2-5 "	50 "	187 70

Carried forward,

\$5,439 86

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Richibucto.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Forward,.....</i>	\$5,439 86
Gin and Whiskey,	746 3-20 gallons,	60 cents.	447 60
Rum,	572 4-5 "	30 "	171 84
Do.	1,518 1-5 "	35 "	531 37
Wine,	37 "	30 "	11 10
Do.	129 "	80 "	103 20
Do.	26 2-5 "	90 "	23 76
Malt Liquors,	560 4-5 "	10 "	56 08
Lemon Syrup,	41½ "	20 "	8 30
Cider,	724 "	5 "	36 20
Tea,	33,810 lbs.	4 "	1352 40
Coffee,	416 "	2½ "	10 40
Sugar, Brown,	131 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.	120 "	157 95
Do. do.	30,117 lbs.	1½ "	376 46
Do. Crushed,	3,770 "	2 "	75 40
Dried Fruit,	2,276 "	2 "	45 52
Tobacco,	15,247 "	4 "	609 88
Candles, Sperm,	6 "	6 "	0 36
Do. Common,	4,154 "	2 "	83 08
Soap,	7,387 "	1 "	73 87
Leather,	5,774½ "	4 "	230 99
Molasses,	6,043 gals.	2 "	120 86
Axes,	96 no.	30 "	28 80
			<u>\$9,995 37</u>

Railway Impost on	\$24,940 40 @ 2½ % cent.	...	...	...	\$623 51
Do.	68,740 00 3 "	...	...	...	2,062 20
					<u>\$2,685 71</u>

Export Duties.

241 Tons Pine Timber, at 20 cents,	...	...	...	...	\$48 20
30½ " Birch " at 15 "	...	...	...	...	4 54
12,409,500 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents % M. ...					2,481 90
					<u>\$2,534 64</u>

No. 78.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with P. J. N. Dumaresq, Deputy Treasurer, Shippegan, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—					
Ordinary Revenue, ... ..	...	...	...	...	\$200 17
Railway Impost, ... ..	...	...	...	...	43 84
Light Duties, ... ..	...	...	...	...	5 41
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties, ...	...	...	...	...	1 64
Booy and Beacon Fund, ... ..	...	...	...	...	4 09
					<u>\$255 15</u>
					<i>Carried forward,</i>

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$255 15
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue,	\$1,700 95	
Railway Impost,	394 60	
Light Duties,	48 64	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	16 35	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	36 88	
Cape Race Light Fund,	1 36	
	<hr/>	2,198 78
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer—Ordinary Revenue,		100 63
		<hr/> <u>\$2,554 56</u>
	Cr.	
By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz:—		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,		\$1 59
By Import Duties for the year,	\$1,973 75	
Export Duties do.	28 00	
	<hr/>	2,901 75
By Railway Impost for the year,		438 44
Light Duties,		54 05
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,		16 40
Buoy and Beacon Duties,		40 97
Cape Race Light Duties,		1 36
		<hr/> <u>\$2,554 56</u>

P. J. N. DUMARESQUE, *Deputy Treasurer.*

Deputy Treasurer's Office. Shippagan, 1st Nov. 1862.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Shippagan, for the Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$1,080 00	1 per cent.	\$10 80
Do.	5,687 76	12½ "	710 97
Do.	494 60	15 "	74 19
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	4 gallons,	80 cents.	3 20
Gin,	401 "	60 "	240 60
Rum,	221 "	30 "	66 30
Do.	228 "	35 "	79 80
Wine,	20 "	30 "	6 00
Lemon Syrup,	2½ "	20 "	0 50
Tea,	5,977 lbs.	4 "	239 08
Sugar, Brown,	6 cwt. 1 qr.	120 "	7 50
Do. do.	564 lbs.	1½ "	7 05
Do. Crushed,	130 "	2 "	2 60

Carried forward, \$1,448 59

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Shippegan.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Forward,</i>	\$1,448 59
Coffee,	120 lbs.	2½ "	3 00
Dried Fruit,	180 "	2 "	3 60
Tobacco,	7,159 "	4 "	286 36
Calf Skins,	6 doz.	120 "	7 20
Leather,	1,856 lbs.	4 "	74 24
Candles, Common,	268 "	2 "	5 36
Soap,	1,792 "	1 "	17 92
Molasses,	5,474 gallons,	2 "	109 48
Axes,	60 no.	30 "	18 00
			<u>\$1,973 75</u>
Railway Impost on \$3,765 20 @ 2½ ¢ cent.		... ..	\$94 13
Do. 11,477 00 3 "		... ..	344 31
			<u>\$438 44</u>
<i>Export Duty.</i>			
140,000 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents ¢ M.		... ..	<u>\$28 00</u>

No. 79.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with D. Hanington,
Deputy Treasurer, Shediac, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—			
Ordinary Revenue,		\$308 52	
Railway Impost		22 89	
Light Duties,		51 39	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,		15 45	
Savings' Bank Deposits,		4 83	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,		18 13	
			<u>\$421 21</u>
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—			
Ordinary Revenue,		\$2,339 68	
Railway Impost,		206 15	
Lights,		462 56	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,		139 11	
Balance Savings' Bank,		23 99	
Cape Race Light Fund,		16 48	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,		163 26	
			<u>3,351 23</u>
To Postages paid on remittance, ... ..		... ..	1 30
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—			
Ordinary Revenue Account, ... ..		... ..	*778 39
			<u>\$4,552 13</u>

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1862, viz:—

Ordinary Revenue,					\$346 26
By Import Duties for the year,			\$1,572 99		
Export Duties do.			1,512 36		
Amount omitted October 1861, Duty on Sugar,			1 11		
					<u>3,086 46</u>
By Railway Impost for the year,					229 04
Light Duties do.					513 95
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,					154 56
Buoy and Beacon Fund,					181 39
Cape Race Light Impost,					16 48
Balance Savings' Bank,					23 99
					<u>\$4,552 13</u>

D. HANINGTON, *Deputy Treasurer.**Deputy Treasurer's Office, Shediac, 1st Nov. 1862.*

* Of this balance, \$658 are in Coin. The Province Treasurer also holds \$600 for credit of Mr. Hanington. See Account B, Consolidated Revenue.—J. R. PARTELOW.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Shediac, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$283 00	1 per cent.	\$2 83
Do.	3,650 08	12½ "	456 26
Do.	287 50	15 "	43 12
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Gin & Whiskey,	443 gallons.	50 cents.	221 50
Do.	235 "	60 "	141 00
Alcohol,	630 "	30 "	189 00
Do.	372 "	35 "	130 20
Wine,	2 "	30 "	0 60
Do.	47 "	50 "	23 50
Do.	32 "	80 "	25 60
Do.	4 "	90 "	3 60
Malt Liquors,	15 "	10 "	1 50
Tea, Black,	2,148 lbs.	4 "	85 92
Dried Fruit,	290 "	2 "	5 80
Tobacco,	4,932 "	4 "	197 28
Leather,	1,132 "	4 "	45 28
			<u>\$1,572 99</u>
Railway Impost on \$1,644 00 @ 2½ % cent.		... ..	\$41 10
Do. 6,264 66 3 "		... ..	187 94
			<u>\$229 04</u>

*Export Duty.*7,561,800 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents % M. ... \$1,512 36

No. 80.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with James Dixon,
Deputy Treasurer, Sackville, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—

Ordinary Revenue,	\$244 18
Railway Impost,	50 02
Light Duties,	4 09
Sick and Disabled Seamen's co.	0 39

\$298 68

To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—

Ordinary Revenue,	\$2,116 27
Railway Impost,	450 10
Lights,	36 81
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	3 57
Cape Race Light Fund,	0 25

2,607 09

To Paid Postages on Money Letters Registered,

2 35

To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—

Ordinary Revenue,	121 58
--------------------------	--------

\$3,029 61

Cr.

By Balance per Account, 1st Nov. 1861—Ordinary Revenue,

\$42 61

By Import Duties for the year,

\$2,397 97

Export Duties do.

43 80

2,441 77

By Railway Impost for the year,

500 12

Light Duties do.

40 90

Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.

3 96

Cape Race Light Impost,

0 25

\$3,029 61JAMES DIXON, *Deputy Treasurer.**Deputy Treasurer's Office, Sackville, 1st Nov. 1862.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Sackville, for the
Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$1,361 00	1 per cent.	\$13 61
Do.	8,031 92	12½ "	1,003 99
Do.	1,472 60	15 "	220 89
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	67 gallons.	80 cents.	53 60
Gin,	84 "	60 "	50 40

Carried forward,

\$1,342 49

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Suvaiville.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Forward,</i>	\$1,342 49
Rum and Alcohol,	392 gallons.	30 "	117 60
Do.	410 "	35 "	143 50
Tea.	6,829 lbs.	4 "	273 16
Coffee,	168 "	2½ "	4 20
Sugar, Brown,	165 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.	120 "	199 05
Do. do.	3,516 lbs.	1¼ "	43 95
Do. Crushed,	228 "	2 "	4 56
Dried Fruit,	240 "	2 "	4 80
Candles, Common,	174 "	2 "	3 48
Soap,	290 "	1 "	2 90
Tobacco,	727 "	4 "	29 08
Leather,	4,416 "	4 "	177 84
Molasses,	2,298 gallons,	2 "	44 16
Axes,	24 no.	30 "	7 20
			<u>\$2,397 97</u>
Railway Impost on \$9,875 60 @ 2½ per cent. ...			\$246 89
Do. 8,441 00 3 " ..			253 23
			<u>\$500 12</u>
<i>Export Duty.</i>			
219,000 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents per M. ...			<u>\$43 80</u>
No. 31.			
The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with D. W. Jack, Deputy Treasurer, Saint Andrews, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.			
Dr.			
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—			
Ordinary Revenue,			\$690 80
Railway Impost,			61 96
Light Duties,			29 25
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.			11 85
Savings' Bank Deposits,			99 70
Buoy and Beacon Fund,			6 14
			<u>\$899 70</u>
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—			
Ordinary Revenue,			\$7,283 72
Railway Impost,			861 03
Lights,			298 30
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,			467 20
Cape Race Light Fund,			2 63
Buoy and Beacon Fund,			75 10
			<u>\$8,987 98</u>
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$9,887 68</u>

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$9,887 68
To Street & Son, Return Duty,		37 35
Postages,		2 88
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue Account,		958 35
		\$10,886 26

Cr.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz:—			
Ordinary Revenue,	\$914 18		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	92 84		
			\$1,007 02
By Import Duties for the year,	\$7,564 28		
Export Duties do.	553 46		
Auction Duties do.	2 76		
Province share of Seizures,	38 12		
			8,158 62
By Railway Impost for the year,			922 99
Light Duties do.			327 55
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	\$144 04		
Received from A. Wetmore, Saint George,	160 00		
" " J. E. Dixon, West Isles,	82 17—		386 21
Buoy and Beacon Duties,			81 24
Cape Race Light Impost,			2 63
			\$10,886 26

D. W. JACK, *Deputy Treasurer.**Deputy Treasurer's Office, St. Andrews, 1st Nov. 1862.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint Andrews, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$1,942 00	1 per cent.	\$19 42
Do.	13,979 12	12½ "	1,747 39
Do.	1,176 25	15 "	176 44
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	1,350 4-5 gallons.	80 cents.	1,080 64
Gin & Whiskey,	3,385 "	50 "	1,692 50
Do.	782 "	60 "	469 20
Rum & Alcohol,	1,138 "	30 "	431 40
Do.	487 "	35 "	170 45
Wine,	147 "	30 "	44 10
Do.	350 3-5 "	50 "	175 30
Do.	169½ "	80 "	135 60
Malt Liquors,	1,310 "	10 "	131 00
Lemon Syrup,	4½ "	20 "	0 90

Carried forward, \$6,274 34

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Saint Andrews.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Forward,</i>	\$6,274 34
Tea,	13,559 lbs.	4 cents.	542 36
Coffee,	1,617 "	2½ "	40 42
Sugar, Brown,	213 cwt. 0 qrs. 4 lbs.	120 "	255 64
Do. do.	12,424 lbs.	1½ "	155 30
Do. Crushed,	8,624 "	2 "	172 48
Dried Fruit,	2,357 "	2 "	47 14
Tobacco,	761 "	4 "	30 44
Candles, Common,	315 "	2 "	6 30
Soap,	1,006 "	1 "	10 06
Leather,	659 "	4 "	26 36
Molasses,	52 gallons,	2 "	1 04
Axes,	8 no.	30 "	2 40
			<u>\$7,564 28</u>
Railway Impost on \$16,077 02 @ 2½ per cent. ...			\$401 91
Do. 17,369 35 3 "			521 08
			<u>\$922 99</u>
<i>Export Duties.</i>			
235½ Tons Pine Timber, @ 20 cents, ...			\$47 10
973 " Birch do. 15 " ...			145 96
1,802,000 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ M. ...			360 40
			<u>\$553 46</u>

No. 82.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with A. J. Wetmore,
Deputy Treasurer, Saint George, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			\$325 92
Railway Impost, ...			12 85
Light Duties, ...			59 16
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties, ...			20 38
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...			5 16
			<u>\$423 47</u>
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			\$4,039 31
Railway Impost, ...			115 82
Lights, ...			532 64
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, balance, ...			25 30
Cape Race Light Fund, ...			8 29
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...			46 60
			<u>4,767 96</u>
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$5,191 48</u>

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$5,191 43
To Paid Deputy Treasurer, St. Andrews, on account Sick and Disabled Seamen,		160 00
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue Account,	\$532 55	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	78 41	
		610 96
		\$5,962 39
Cr.		
By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue,	\$1,638 38	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	80 01	
		\$1,718 39
By Import Duties for the year,	\$1,943 55	
Export Duties do.	1,315 85	
		3,259 40
By Railway Impost for the year,		128 67
Light Duties do.		591 80
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		204 08
Buoy and Beacon do.		51 76
Cape Race Light Impost,		8 29
		\$5,962 39

A. J. WETMORE, *Deputy Treasurer.*

Deputy Treasurer's Office, St. George, 1st Nov. 1862.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint George, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$80 00	1 per cent.	\$0 80
Do.	1,180 00	12½ "	147 49
Do.	698 00	15 "	104 70
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	126 gallons.	80 cents.	100 80
Gin and Whiskey,	1,742 "	50 "	871 00
Do.	587 "	60 "	352 20
Rum and Alcohol,	436 "	30 "	130 80
Do.	100 "	35 "	35 00
Wine,	80 "	50 "	40 00
Do.	32 "	80 "	25 60
Malt Liquors,	127 "	10 "	12 70
Tea,	977 lbs.	4 "	39 08
Coffee,	200 "	2½ "	5 00
Sugar, Brown,	3,202 "	1¼ "	40 02
Dried Fruit,	162 "	2 "	3 24

Carried forward, \$1,908 43

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Saint George.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Forward,.....</i>	\$1,908 43
Tobacco,	496 lbs.	4 cents.	19 84
Candles,	320 "	2 "	6 40
Soap,	260 "	1 "	2 60
Leather,	12 "	4 "	0 48
Molasses,	290 gallons.	2 "	5 80
			<u>\$1,943 55</u>
Railway Impost on \$1,862 00 @ 2½ % cent.		... ..	\$46 55
Do. 2,737 33 3 "		... ..	82 12
			<u>\$128 67</u>
<i>Export Duties.</i>			
455 Tons Birch Timber, @ 15 cents.		... ..	\$68 25
3,238,000 Superficial feet sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents % M.		... ..	1,247 60
			<u>\$1,315 85</u>

No. 83.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with John Grimmer,
Deputy Treasurer, Saint Stephen, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—			
Ordinary Revenue,	... ..	\$686 14	
Railway Impost,	... ..	109 91	
Light Duties,	... ..	2 76	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	... ..	1 19	
		<u>\$800 00</u>	
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—			
Ordinary Revenue,	... ..	\$8,666 67	
Railway Impost,	... ..	1,977 60	
Lights,	... ..	100 89	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	... ..	43 01	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	... ..	16 45	
		<u>10,804 62</u>	
To Paid Drawback on Lumber exported,			
Drawback on Light,	... ..	\$152 80	
Drawback on Buoys and Beacons,	... ..	42 40	
Postage for the year,	... ..	7 08	
		<u>1 12</u>	
		203 40	
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—			
Ordinary Revenue Account,	... ..	1,483 15	
		<u>\$13,291 17</u>	

CR.			
By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz :—			
Ordinary Revenue,			\$1,164 32
By Import Duties for the year,		\$9,627 81	
Export Duties do.		146 00	
Province share of Seizures,		51 75	
			9,825 56
By Railway Impost for the year,			2,087 51
Light Duties do.			146 05
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.			44 20
Buoy and Beacon do.			23 53
			\$13,291 17

JOHN GRIMMER, *Deputy Treasurer.*

Deputy Treasurer's Office, St. Stephen, 1st Nov. 1862.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint Stephen, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$13,058 00	1 per cent.	\$130 58
Do.	20,691 04	12½ "	2,586 38
Do.	2,386 20	15 "	357 93
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	386 gallons,	80 cents.	308 80
Gin and Whiskey,	447 "	50 "	223 50
Do.	959 "	60 "	575 40
Rum,	3 "	35 "	1 05
Wine,	33 "	30 "	9 90
Lemon Syrup,	2 "	20 "	0 40
Tea,	69,492 lbs.	4 "	2,779 68
Coffee,	616 "	2½ "	15 40
Sugar, Brown,	374 cwt.	120 "	448 80
Do. do.	58,416 lbs.	1½ "	730 20
Do. Crushed,	8,758 "	2 "	175 16
Dried Fruit,	4,584 "	2 "	91 68
Tobacco,	2,137½ "	4 "	85 50
Candles,	720 "	2 "	14 40
Soap,	2,199 "	1 "	21 99
Leather,	227½ "	4 "	9 10
Molasses,	52,978 gallons.	2 "	1,059 56
Axes,	7 no.	30 "	2 10
			\$9,627 51
Railway Impost on \$23,460 80 @ 2½ per cent.			\$586 52
Do. 50,043 00 3 "			1,501 29
			\$2,087 81
<i>Export Duty.</i>			
730,000 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents. per M. ...			\$146 00

No. 84.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with H. E. Dibblee,
Deputy Treasurer, Woodstock, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—					
Ordinary Revenue,				\$626	42
Railway Impost,				73	87
					<u>\$700 29</u>
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—					
Ordinary Revenue,				\$6,180	68
Railway Impost,				664	79
					<u>6,845 47</u>
Premiums for Drafts on Saint John, and Postage on Money					
Letter registered,					12 79
Other official Postage, per statement,					6 40
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—					
Ordinary Revenue Account,					922 65
					<u><u>\$8,487 60</u></u>

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz :—					
Ordinary Revenue,				\$1,134	05
Copper Coin,				118	00
					<u>\$1,252 05</u>
By Import Duties for the year,				\$6,264	23
Province share of Seizures,				232	66
					<u>6,496 89</u>
By Railway Impost for the year,					738 66
					<u><u>\$8,487 60</u></u>

H. E. DIBBLEE, *Deputy Treasurer.**Deputy Treasurer's Office, Woodstock, 1st Nov. 1862.*

Surcharges per Report 1862, page 138,				\$540	30
Excessive Commission charged above,					300 29
					<u>\$840 59</u>
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, per Account, brought down,					922 65
					<u><u>\$1,763 24</u></u>

J. R. PARTELOW.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at Woodstock, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$110 00	1 per cent.	\$1 10
Do.	13,748 40	12½ "	1,718 55
Do.	3,271 20	15 "	490 68
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	788 gallons.	80 cents.	630 40
Gin and Whiskey,	1,834 "	50 "	917 00
Do.	1,749 "	60 "	1,049 40
Rum and Alcohol,	1,580 "	30 "	474 00
Do.	713 "	35 "	249 55
Wine,	232 "	50 "	116 00
Do.	37 "	30 "	11 10
Tea,	3,878 lbs.	4 "	155 12
Coffee,	253 "	2½ "	6 33
Sugar, Brown,	59 cwt. 0 qr. 9 lbs.	120 "	70 89
Do. do.	11,306 lbs.	1¼ "	141 33
Do. Crushed,	2,629 "	2 "	52 58
Dried Fruit,	485 "	2 "	9 70
Tobacco,	1,078 "	4 "	43 12
Leather,	2,345½ "	4 "	93 82
Sheep Skins,	1 doz.	60 "	0 60
Candles,	80 lbs.	2 "	1 60
Molasses,	1,388 gallons.	2 "	27 76
Axes,	12 no.	30 "	3 60
			<u>\$6,264 23</u>
Railway Impost on \$9,102 80 @ 2½ % cent.		... ..	\$227 57
Do. 17,036 33 3 "		... ..	511 09
			<u><u>\$738 66</u></u>

No. 85.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with J. E. Dixon,
Deputy Treasurer, West Isles, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—					
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	\$25 47
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	...	18 82
Light Duties,	...	...	...	...	24 35
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	...	...	6 57
					\$75 21
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—					
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	\$230 16
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	...	279 86
Lights,	...	...	...	...	219 20
Cape Race Light Fund,	...	...	...	...	0 70
					729 92
To Paid D. W. Jack, St. Andrews, on Account Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,					82 17
Paid Postages,	...	...	...	...	0 20
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—					
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	44 16
					\$931 66

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1861, viz :—					
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	\$47 10
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	...	110 21
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	...	...	21 17
					\$178 48
By Import Duties for the year,					\$246 98
Export Duties	do.	...	...	...	7 80
					254 78
By Railway Impost for the year,					188 32
Light Duties	do.	...	...	...	243 55
Sick and Disabled Seamen's	do.	...	...	...	65 83
Cape Race Light Impost,	...	...	...	...	0 70
					\$931 66

J. E. DIXON, *Deputy Treasurer.*

Deputy Treasurer's Office, West Isles, 1st Nov. 1862.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of West Isles, for the
Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$16 00	1 per cent.	\$0 16
Do.	308 00	12½ “	38 50
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	53 gallons,	80 cents.	42 40
Whiskey,	78 “	50 “	39 00
Malt Liquors,	238 “	10 “	23 80
Tea,	2,466 lbs.	4 “	98 64
Tobacco,	40 “	4 “	1 60
Candles,	40 “	2 “	0 80
Soap,	60 “	1 “	0 60
Molasses,	74 gallons,	2 “	1 48
			<u>\$246 98</u>
Railway Impost on \$2,181 00 @ 2½ per cent.		... ..	\$54 52
Do. 4,460 00 3 “		... ..	133 80
			<u><u>\$188 32</u></u>
<i>Export Duty.</i>			
39,000 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ M.		... ..	<u><u>\$7 80</u></u>

No. 86.

STATEMENT of Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurers from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

Name.	Service.	Amount.	
Francis Tibbits,	On all Duties,		\$56 37
Joseph Read,	do.		800 00
Robert Douglass,	do.		163 94
Edward Wood,	do.		14 46
Chipman Botsford,	do.		277 61
J. G. C. Blackhall,	do.		296 01
J. T. Williston,	do.		800 00
	Savings Bank Deposits,	\$129 04	
Dugald Stewart,	On all Duties,		787 14
	Savings Bank Deposits,	48 08	
John Hickman,	On all Duties,		81 36
Vital Hebert,	do.		18 84
T. R. Robertson,	do.		800 00
	Savings Bank Deposits,	1 60	
Michael Curran,	On all Duties,		13 63
James Brewster,	do.		27 88
William Wallace,	do.		290 26
James Robertson,	do.		195 85
Richard Sutton,	do.		800 00
	Savings Bank Deposits,	25 11	
Rufus Cole,	On all Duties,		12 61
Henry Livingston,	do.		800 00
	Savings Bank Deposits,	33 12	
P. J. N. Dumaresq,	On all Duties,		255 15
Daniel Hanington,	do.		416 38
	Savings Bank Deposits,	4 83	
James Dixon,	On all Duties,		298 68
D. W. Jack,	do.		800 00
	Savings Bank Deposits,	99 70	
A. J. Wetmore,	On all Duties,		423 47
John Grimmer,	do.		800 00
H. E. Dibblee,	do.		400 00
J. E. Dixon,	do.		75 21
		\$341 48	\$9,704 85

J. R. PARTELOW.

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$13,638 24
Richard Sutton, Newcastle, Ordinary Revenue,		994 03
Rufus Cole, North Joggins, Ordinary Revenue,		15 46
P. J. N. Dumaresq, Shippegan, Ordinary Revenue,		100 63
Daniel Hanington, Shediac, Ordinary Revenue,		778 39
James Dixon, Sackville, Ordinary Revenue,		121 58
D. W. Jack, Saint Andrews, Ordinary Revenue,		958 35
A. J. Wetmore, Saint George, Ordinary Revenue,	\$532 55	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	78 41	
	<hr/>	610 96
John Grimmer, Saint Stephen, Ordinary Revenue,		1,483 15
H. E. Dibblee, Woodstock, Ordinary Revenue,		1,763 24
J. E. Dixon, West Isles, Ordinary Revenue,		44 16
		<hr/>
		\$20,508 19
Deduct—		
Balances due Vital Hebert,	\$78 95	
“ H. Livingston,	78 11	
Amounts held per Account B, page 70, for—		
D. Stewart,	173 70	
D. Hanington,	600 00	
	<hr/>	932 76
Nett Balances due by Deputy Treasurers 1st Nov. 1862,		<hr/> <hr/> \$19,575 43

J. R. PARTELOW.

No. 88.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF Duties collected for the Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1862, shewing the Articles and Amount within the same period in 1861.

DESCRIPTION.	VALUE AND RATE.			DUTIES 1862.	DUTIES 1861.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Ad-valorem, Saint John, Out-Ports,	\$538,058 00 118,317 00	\$646,370 00 at 1 pr. ct.		\$6,463 70	\$6,416 14	\$47 56	
Do. Saint John, Out-Ports,	\$1,290,340 24 329,388 84	\$1,619,679 08 at 12½ "		202,400 00	219,796 62	...	\$17,386 62
Do. Saint John, Out-Ports,	\$118,147 80 40,809 44	\$158,957 24 at 15 "		23,844 48	35,678 15	...	11,833 67
Wine, Saint John, Out-Ports,	8,370 1,204½	9,574½ gals. at 30 cents,		2,872 35	...	2,872 35	
Do. Saint John, Out-Ports,	10,813 2,340 3-5	13,153 3-5 " 50 "		6,576 80	11,089 15	...	4,512 35
Do. Saint John, Out-Ports,	2,278 620½	2,989½ " 80 "		2,318 80	...	2,318 80	
Do. Saint John, Out-Ports,	1,548 71 1-5	1,614 1-5 " 90 "		1,452 78	...	1,452 78	
Brandy, Saint John, Out-Ports,	17,215½ 6,775½	28,991 " 80 "		19,192 84	21,181 16	...	1,988 32
Gin & Whiskey, Saint John, Out-Ports,	52,408 20,112 2-5	72,520 2-5 " 50 "		36,269 20	50,420 00	...	14,159 80
Do. Saint John, Out-Ports,	18,581½ 13,693½	32,275½ " 60 "		19,364 85	...	19,364 85	

Rum & Alcohol, Saint John, Out-Ports,	53,684½ 28,122½	76,807 " 30 "	23,041 84	42,770 55	...	19,728 71
Do. Saint John, Out-Ports,	35,312 14,236½	49,548½ " 35 "	17,342 05	...	17,342 05	
Lemon Syrup, Saint John, Out-Ports,	95½ 357½	453 " 20 "	90 60	201 05	...	110 45
Malt Liquors, Saint John, Out-Ports,	21,249 11,133	82,382½ " 10 "	3,238 23	2,803 31	494 92	
Cider, Saint John, Out-Ports,	311 891	1,202 " 5 "	60 10	82 55	...	22 45
Molasses, Saint John, Out-Ports,	309,090 134,875	443,965 " 2 "	8,879 30	...	8,879 30	
Sugar, Brown, Saint John, Out-Ports,	7,762 1,510 5-16	9,272 5-16 owl. 120 "	11,127 24	24,521 28	...	13,394 04
Sugar, do. Saint John, Out-Ports,	1,120,928 292,678	1,413,606 lbs. 1½ "	17,670 07	...	17,670 07	
Sugar, Crushed, Saint John, Out-Ports,	390,235 62,735	452,970 " 2 "	9,059 40	6,847 73	2,211 67	
Sugar Loaf, Saint John, Out-Ports,	559,937 303,505	68 " 2½ "	1 70	33 73	...	32 03
Tea, Black, Saint John, Out-Ports,	...	863,442 " 4 "	34,537 68	25,515 12	9,022 56	
Tea, Green, Saint John, Out-Ports,	116,664 8,035	246 " 8 "	19 68	...	19 68	
Coffee, Saint John, Out-Ports,	297,019 82,726½	124,339 " 2½ "	3,117 47	2,908 97	208 50	
Tobacco, Saint John, Out-Ports,	...	379,745½ " 4 "	15,189 82	13,055 12	1,584 70	

Comparative Statement of Duties collected for the Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1862.—Continued.

DESCRIPTION.	VALUE AND RATE.		DUTIES 1862.	DUTIES 1861.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Dried Fruit, Out-Ports,	112,074	lbs. at 2 cents,	\$2,729 80	\$4,014 94	...	\$1,285 14
	24,416					
Sperm Candles, Out-Ports,	1,097	" 6 "	94 14	100 86	...	6 72
	472					
Common do.	1,955	" 2 "	516 16	661 87	...	145 71
	23,553					
Soap,	8,016	" 1 "	638 91	917 11	...	283 20
	55,375					
Leather,	102,494	" 4 "	6,144 67	7,574 98	...	1,430 31
	51,122½					
Calf Skins, Out-Ports,	2,034	no. 10 "	216 30	212 70	3 60	
	129					
Sheep Skins, Out-Ports,	2,367	" 5 "	124 20	142 30	...	18 10
	117	" 30 "				
Axes, Out-Ports,	...		8,834 70	...	8,834 70	
	...					
Statutes, details unknown, Bathurst,	...		\$488,592 56	\$477,926 99	\$92,118 09	\$86,552 52
Increase on the above Imports,	...		Revenue on Imports, 1862,	...	...	\$488,592 56
Deduct Decrease,	...		Do. 1861,	...	...	477,926 99
Nett Increase,	...		Increase 1862,	...	...	\$5,565 57

J. R. PARTELOW.

Comparative Statement of Duties collected on Articles affected by the
Tariff of 1862.

ARTICLES.	Duties 1861.	Duties 1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wine,	\$11,089 15	\$13,220 73	\$2,131 58	
Gin and Whiskey,	50,420 00	55,625 05	5,205 05	
Rum and Alcohol,	42,770 55	40,383 89	... ..	\$2,386 66
Molasses, ... ..	... ..	8,879 30	8,879 30	
Brown Sugar,	24,521 28	28,797 31	4,276 03	
Green Tea, ... ..	... ..	19 68	19 68	
	\$128,800 98	\$146,925 96	\$20,511 64	\$2,386 66
Increase in the above, ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	\$20,511 64
Deduct decrease, ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	2,386 66
				\$18,124 98
				Nett increase 1862,

The Duties collected in Bathurst could not be included for want of details. According to the returns of former years, the Duties at that Port on the above articles would probably amount to \$2,000, which would swell the nett increase to upwards of \$20,000.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Statement shewing the Duties collected on the following importations in 1862
with the amount which the same would have realized under the former Tariff.

DESCRIPTION.	Quantities imported and former Rates.	Amount of Duty under former Rates.	Duties collected under present Tariff.	Increase.
Wine,	27,241 gals. at 30 cents,	\$8,172 30	\$13,220 73	\$5,048 43
Gin and Whiskey,	104,796 " 50 "	52,398 00	55,625 05	3,227 05
Rum and Alcohol,	126,356 " 30 "	37,906 80	40,383 89	2,477 09
Sugar, Brown,	21,893 cwt. at 120 "	26,271 60	28,797 31	2,525 71
		\$124,748 70	\$138,026 98	\$13,278 28

Increase of Duties on the quantities imported of the above Articles at the present over former rates, \$13,278.28.

J. R. PARTELOW.

No. 89.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RAILWAY IMPOST.

Collected in 1861—The Province on	...	...	\$3,686,457 20	...	\$92,161 43
Collected in 1862—Saint John	“	“	\$2,812,348 00	...	\$81,083 56
“ “ Out-Ports	“	“	736,390 48	...	24,295 37
			3,548,738 48		105,378 93
		Decrease 1862,	\$137,718 72	Increase 1862,	\$13,217 50

The above Statement shews a decrease in the value of Importations of \$137,718 72, and an increase in the Duty collected of \$13,217 50. This is caused by the increased rate of Railway Impost for the latter half of the Fiscal Year.

Railway Impost collected at Saint John, at 2½ per cent, on	\$657,376 00	\$16,434 40
“ “ Out-Ports,	78,911 48	4,570 99
		\$21,005 39
Railway Impost collected at Saint John, at 3 per cent, on	\$2,154,972 00	\$64,649 16
“ “ Out-Ports,	657,479 00	19,724 38
		84,373 54
	\$3,548,738 48	\$105,378 93

Impost on \$3,548,738 48 at 2½ per cent, ... \$88,718 46
 Amount collected, ... 105,378 93

Produce of ½ per cent additional Duty for six months, \$16,660 47

J. R. PARTELOW.

No. 90.
PARTICULARS of Export Duties on Lumber in the Province during the Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1862.

Where collected.	Hardwood Timber, Duty, 15 cents per Ton.	Pine Timber, Duty, 20 cents per Ton,	Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, Duty, 20 cents per M.	Total Duties.
Saint John,	6,667½	17,298½	132,757,250	\$31,011 25
Bathurst—Equal to	...	...	3,323,500	664 70
Buctouche,	62	...	3,185,000	646 30
Campbellton,	99	394½	11,000	96 00
Caraget,	74½	...	...	11 18
Chatham,	723	1,482	13,774,600	3,159 77
Dalhousie,	545	1,645½	1,499,333	710 71
Dorchester,	...	...	80,000	16 00
Federicton,	...	...	590,000	118 00
Harvey,	36	...	575,500	120 50
Hillsborough,	...	...	351,500	70 30
Moncton,	20	...	...	3 00
Newcastle,	586	1,003	15,636,000	3,415 70
Richibucto,	30½	241	12,409,500	2,534 64
Shippagan,	...	...	140,000	28 00
Shediac,	...	...	7,561,800	1,512 36
Sackville,	...	...	219,000	43 80
Saint Andrews,	973	235½	1,802,000	48 80
Saint George,	455	...	6,238,000	553 46
Saint Stephen,	...	...	730,000	1,315 85
West Isles,	...	...	39,000	146 00
	7 80			
	10,271	22,300½	200,922,983	\$46,185 32
	\$1,540 64	\$4,460 08	\$40,184 60	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF LUMBER OF 1861 AND 1862.

	Hardwood Timber, at 15 cents per Ton.	Pine Timber, at 20 cents per Ton.	Sawn Lumber, at 20 cents per M. Sup. feet.	Total Duties,
Province, 1861,	16,988	41,459	\$59,508 75	\$70,775 89
Do. 1862,	10,271	22,300½	40,184 60	46,185 82
Decrease in 1862,	6,662	19,158½	\$19,319 15	\$24,590 07

The following were the Exports of the same commodities in 1860 :—

Hardwood Timber, 14,637 Tons, at 15 cents,	...	...	\$2,155 18
Pine Timber, 40,136 " 20 "	...	...	8,025 35
Sawn Lumber, 237,769,094 Superficial feet, at 20 cents per M. ...	...	...	47,553,82
Total,			<u>\$57,734 30</u>

J. R. P.

No. 91.

ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED ON THE 31st DAY OF OCTOBER 1862.

PORTS.	Railway Impost.	Import Duties.	Export Duties.	Casual & Territorial Revenue.	Supreme Court Fees.	Auction Duty.	Province Share of Seizures.	Light House Duty.	Sick & Disabled Seamen's Duty.	Boys and Beacons.	TOTAL.
Saint John,	\$81,083 56	\$358,600 47	\$31,011 25	\$27,022 13	\$4,390 00	\$202 82	\$873 23	\$10,859 80	\$3,364 81	..	\$517,408 07
Campbellton,	472 57	2,158 16	96 00	..	..	..	..	32 00	7 39	..	2,775 99
Dalhousie,	1,158 70	5,492 00	710 71	..	..	..	..	271 70	93 04	107 56	7,833 71
Bathurst,	2,151 86	8,894 70	664 70	..	..	..	..	352 10	143 70	202 82	12,349 88
Caraquee,	642 71	2,218 34	11 18	..	..	..	..	99 30	20 46	68 32	2,960 31
Shippagan,	438 44	1,973 75	28 00	..	..	..	..	54 65	16 40	40 97	2,551 61
Newcastle,	3,169 83	14,457 17	3,415 70	..	..	..	..	1,146 70	347 13	422 33	22,058 76
Chatham,	5,053 98	21,612 88	3,159 77	..	..	..	..	1,002 30	324 53	248 37	31,501 83
Richibucto,	2,085 71	9,995 37	2,534 64	..	..	..	..	592 45	362 24	210 40	16,380 81
Bucroute,	48 06	612 21	646 30	..	..	..	..	167 75	105 83	59 63	1,639 75
Shediac,	220 04	1,572 99	1,512 36	..	..	..	..	513 95	154 56	181 39	4,164 29
Bay Verte,	20 37	115 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144 67
Sackville,	500 12	2,397 97	43 80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,986 75
North Joggins,	18 26	83 86	..	..	..	..	..	40 90	3 96	..	126 30
Dorchester,	229 81	530 23	16 00	..	..	..	..	20 00	4 18	..	813 70
Moncton,	295 22	1,643 64	26 85	..	..	..	..	33 50	4 10	..	1,992 68
Hillsborough,	462 04	2,126 50	70 30	..	..	..	..	12 73	4 22	..	2,953 71
Harvey,	11 94	88 38	120 50	..	..	..	81 00	199 00	44 78	..	279 10
Fredricton,	2,624 73	22,851 20	118 00	..	..	..	..	48 80	9 48	..	25,303 93
Woodstock,	738 66	6,264 23	..	..	..	..	232 66	..	..	..	7,236 85
Andover,	57 90	504 80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	562 70
Grand Falls,	6 27	168 31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174 61
Edmundston,	23 32	158 57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182 19
Saint Andrews,	922 90	7,564 28	553 46	..	..	2 76	38 12	327 55	144 04	\$1 24	9,631 44
Saint Stephen,	2,087 51	9,627 81	146 00	..	..	..	51 75	146 05	44 20	23 53	12,126 85
Saint George,	128 67	1,943 55	1,315 85	..	..	..	..	591 80	204 08	51 76	4,235 71
Campo Bello,	188 32	246 98	7 80	..	..	..	..	243 55	65 83	..	752 48
	\$105,359 59	\$483,644 07	\$46,209 17	\$27,022 13	\$4,390 00	\$295 95	\$1,270 76	\$16,756 60	\$5,469 02	\$1,807 49	\$692,230 41

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862. B. ROBINSON.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE FOR THE YEARS 1861 AND 1862.

SERVICE.	1861.	1862.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Railway Impost,	\$92,886 49	\$105,359 59	\$12,473 10	
Import Duty,	481,972 09	483,644 07	1,671 98	
Export Duty,	71,328 48	46,209 17	...	\$25,119 31
Casual and Territorial Revenue,	18,703 00	27,022 13	8,319 13	
Supreme Court Fees,	3,000 00	4,390 00	1,390 00	
Auction Duty,	150 22	295 58	145 36	
Provincial Share of Seizures,	616 92	1,276 76	659 84	
Light House Duties,	25,458 00	16,756 60	...	8,701 40
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	9,078 03	5,469 02	...	3,609 01
Buoys and Beacons Duties,	3,201 57	1,807 49	...	1,394 08
	\$706,394 80	\$692,230 41	\$24,659 41	\$38,823 80

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1862.

B. ROBINSON.

D.
BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT shewing whole amount paid by Department of Public Works, from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862: Also—Statements of Warrants on the Provincial Treasury, and other sums received within the same period.

Payments on Account of Great Road Service, as follows:—

GREAT BRIDGES—

Au Lac Aboideau,	\$2,200 00
Cocaigne,	1,743 88
Bennett's Upper Brook,	493 75
Little Buctouche,	1,664 65
Pennington Brook,	303 05
Pollet River,	1,495 80
Lane's Creek,	868 50
Four Mile Brook,	612 16
Oromocto Flats,	830 05
Pokemouche,	616 90
Hampton Ferry,	415 67
Hammond River,	444 95
Jacket River,	340 00
Main Buctouche,	503 26
Bathurst Bason,	403 50
Salmon River,	200 00
Bailey Brook,	200 00
Grand Falls,	338 00
Weldon Creek,	13 50
Richibucto River,	9 93
Clarke's Cove,	3 50
Parker's Creek,	125 00
Trout Creek,	1,008 00

\$14,834 05

SPECIAL EXPENDITURES—

B. H. Estabrooks,	\$19 25
J. B. Brown,	13 00
W. M. Bean,	5 00
W. Craig,	18 50
George Thomas,	21 54
Estey & Thompson,	33 30
J. G. Forbes,	3 50
J. Simpson,	15 25
J. Drew,	31 00
J. Heron,	5 00
W. Fitzgerald,	22 00
T. F. Barker,	13 00
M. Downey,	4 00
A. Thompson,	92 00
J. Turner,	10 00
D. W. Pickett,	19 00

Carried forward,

\$325 34

\$14,834 05

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$325 34	\$14,834 05
<i>Special Expenditures—Continued.</i>			
J. H. Dykeman,		60 00	
Brockway & Vail,		50 00	}
Thomas Davis,		5 00	
H. M. G. Garden,		10 00	
James Boyd,		100 00	
Thomas Sewell,		25 00	
Thomas Barry,		262 00	
A. M'Cræe,		25 20	
A. M'Lean,		400 00	
G. R. Atherton,		1 00	
J. T. Smith,	\$7 70		
Less, overcharged last year, as paid P. Dole,	4 50—	3 20	
J. Wilkinson,		13 25	
R. Chestnut & Sons,		0 95	
G. R. Atherton,		50 00	
W. S. Estey,		41 65	
J. R. Tupper,		70 50	
W. Quinn,		8 00	
A. Thompson, \$20; Less, refunded, \$5—		15 00	
J. Graham,		11 50	
G. W. Curry,		100 00	
A. D. Yerxa,		80 00	
J. A. Beckwith,		48 00	
G. Burnett,		10 00	
J. Kerr,		80 00	
R. Phillips,		34 00	
S. Mahood,		15 00	
G. A. Morton,		20 00	
J. M. Raymond,		8 00	
W. Parker,		36 00	
W. D. Perley,		40 00	
A. R. Strong,	\$40 00		
Less, this sum twice paid Mr. Strong, and now refunded by Asa Coy,	20 00—	20 00	
		<hr/>	1,968 59
PAYMENTS TO SUPERVISORS—			
Armstrong, J.		\$360 00	
Armstrong, B.		150 00	
Avard, A.		540 00	
Burpee, J. C.		630 00	
Burpee, J.		630 00	
Burnett, G.		220 00	
Buber, J.		1,100 00	
Brait, W.		360 00	
Charters, S. C.		1,880 80	
Campbell, D. B.		180 00	
Crocker, R.		1,480 00	
		<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$7,530 80	\$16,802 64

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$7,530 80	\$16,802 64
<i>Payments to Supervisors—Continued.</i>			
Cottrell, T.	144 00	
Coombes, L. R.	776 00	
Carter, N.	125 00	
Dow, Asa	900 00	
Day, N. P.	450 00	
Davis, T.	175 00	
Fitzgerald, W.	1,251 51	
Gervin, T.	540 00	
Gibson, A.	360 00	
Gross, S.	740 00	
Gallop, A.	984 00	
Giberson, J. D.	180 00	
Gillies, J.	90 00	
Hazen, C.	376 00	
Hagarty, J.	450 00	
Hitchings, H.	540 00	
Hoyt, W. E.	400 00	
Hackey, H.	1,200 00	
Jordan, John Jun.	1,300 00	
Kay, A.	270 00	
King, R.	180 00	
Kelley, W. M.	2,161 70	
Kilburn, I.	1,357 42	
Moore, G.	270 00	
Morton, G. A.	366 00	
Menzies, A.	428 00	
M'Callum, A.	270 00	
M'Callum, H.	630 00	
M'Clelan, T.	540 00	
M'Millan, J.	1,260 00	
M'Rae, J.	720 00	
M'Laggan, J.	790 00	
Nase, P. Jun.	400 00	
Newcomb, W. R.	2,075 84	
Oulton, G.	540 00	
James Pratt and William Smart,	540 00	
Parker, W.	180 00	
Pauline, J.	410 00	
Robertson, J.	450 00	
Read, J. A.	450 00	
Robinson, T.	325 00	
Steeves, F. W.	270 00	
Smith, S.	320 00	
Steeves, M.	750 00	
Taylor, J.	275 00	
Woods, F.	376 00	
Welling, J.	270 00	
Yerxa, A. D.	675 00	
Ryan, T. D.	255 00	
Fournier, F. \$237; Less, refunded, \$97—		140 00—	\$36,407 27

Carried forward,

\$53,209 91

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$53,209 91
Payments on Account of Public Buildings in Fredericton—		
Government House, ...	\$1,158 36	
Deduct, old Furniture sold by T. R. Barker, \$23 90; and an old Stove sold W. Leonard, \$3 50,	27 40—	\$1,130 96
Public Buildings & Public Offices,	\$1,480 38	
Deduct, sale of standing Grass in Province Hall Yard, 15s., and an old Stove, 20s.	\$7 00	
Also, received for services of T. Williams at last Session of the Assembly,	160 50—167 50	
	<u>1,312 88</u>	2,443 84
Printing and Binding,		126 43
Printing Report of 1860, exclusive of Maps,		400 00
Do. 1861, do.	\$280 98	
Maps,	450 00	730 98
Light Houses—		
Grind Stone Island,	\$23 75	
Richibucto,	5 90	29 65
Travelling Expenses,		420 00
Office contingencies in 1862,	\$142 54	
And unpaid balances of 1861,	188 59	331 13
Salaries in 1862,	\$2,399 91	
And unpaid balances of 1861,	206 54	2,606 45
New Wharf at Dalhousie,		1,369 53
Lunatic Asylum,		7,597 47
Provincial Penitentiary,		424 92
Grimross Canal,		3,222 03
Bathurst Harbour,		40 00
Steamers—		
Arabian,	\$6,960 00	
Westmorland,	2,000 00	
Princess Royal,	1,800 00	10,760 00
		<u>10,760 00</u>
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$83,712 34

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$83,712 34
<i>Inland Navigation—</i>		
Expended in working and repairing Dredge,	\$6,123 34	
Less, the undermentioned sums received for work at St. John in 1861, viz :—		
Charles Merritt,	\$180 00	
J. D. Turner,	28 00	
Corporation St. John City,	400 00	
Honorable J. Robertson,	240 00—	848 00
		<u>5,275 34</u>
St. John River, by T. C. Atherton,	\$115 95	
Do. C. H. Hatheway,	400 00—	515 95
		<u>5,791 29</u>
South West Miramichi by R. Swim,	... ..	175 65
Fuel for Legislature and Public Offices, ...	\$735 63	
Less, refunded by Mr. Carman, ...	29 52	
		<u>706 11</u>
<i>Payments on Account of Brick Buildings in Fredericton—</i>		
Two sums remitted Province Treasurer, balance of rents received to 21st Oct. 1862,	... ..	\$650 34
And payments made for Ground rent, &c. to same date,	... ..	82 77
		<u>\$733 11</u>
<i>Less—Rents received as follows :—</i>		
Wetmore's, From J. M'Cluskey,	\$36 00	
J. M. Barker,	30 00	
M'Aloon's, From M. Noonan,	73 00	
Mrs. M'Glinchey,	48 00	
Martin's, From Thos. Dowling,	30 00	
R. Lucas,	95 30	
M'Sorley's, From Mrs. Levy,	7 56	
P. M'Garrigle,	16 00	
Bendeler's, From Mrs. Bonnell,	6 00	
M. Colter,	12 00	
M'Cafferty's From H. Grace,	8 00	
Wetmore's, From J. M. Barker,	60 00—	421 86
		<u>311 25</u>
Remitted Province Treasurer on account of Interest on D. Morgan's Fredericton Fire Loan Bond,	\$120 00	
Less, received from B. Atherton same time,	120 00	
		<u>320 00</u>
Expended on Queen's County Bye Roads by Jacob Cory, Commissioner,	... ..	\$320 00
Less, Grant in 1861,	\$230 00	
Do. 1862,	80 00—	320 00
		<u>320 00</u>
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$90,696 64</u>

Brought forward, \$90,696 64

Schedule of Warrants on the Provincial Treasury—

1861.			
No. 19,	Nov. 18.	G. L. Hatheway,	\$4,000 00
29,	Dec. 3.	do.	6,000 00
1862.			
90,	Feb. 7.	do.	4,000 00
96,	" 12.	do.	2,000 00
138,	April 4.	do.	3,000 00
164,	" 28.	do.	4,000 00
204,	May 20.	do.	4,000 00
204½,	June 5.	do.	3,198 84
245,	" 6.	do.	4,000 00
256,	" 25.	do.	4,000 00
277,	July 2.	do.	4,000 00
287,	" 16.	do.	4,000 00
291,	" 22.	do.	2,000 00
303,	Aug. 4.	do.	14,000 00
329,	" 21.	do.	343 00
337,	" 25.	do.	4,000 00
356,	Sept. 1.	do.	4,000 00
370,	" 22.	do.	4,000 00
379,	" 26.	do.	244 21
388,	Oct. 4.	do.	4,000 00
406,	" 13.	do.	10,000 00
			\$88,786 05
68,	Sept. 26.	Warrant on Casual Revenue,	148 90
			\$88,934 95
Deduct—Undrawn on Warrant 406,			4,068 60
			\$84,866 35
Balance due the Province last year,			5,883 01
			\$90,749 36
Less—Cash in this Office,			52 72
			\$90,696 64

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

Department Public Works, 31st Oct. 1862.

GREAT ROADS.

Report upon Accounts of Supervisors furnished the Board of Works.

No. 1—JOHN ARMSTRONG.			
Advanced in 1862,	... ..		\$360 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	... ..	\$23 44	
On Road No. 35, Gagetown to Nerepis,	... ..	304 40	
Commission on \$360,	... ..	36 00—	363 84
Balance due Supervisor,	... ..		\$3 84
No. 2—B. ARMSTRONG.			
Advanced in 1862,	... ..		\$150 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 56, Carleton County Line to Tobique,		\$130 00	
Commission on \$150,	... ..	15 00—	145 00
Balance due Board of Works,	... ..		\$5 00
No. 3—ADAM AVARD.			
Advanced in 1862,	... ..		\$540 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	... ..	\$4 12	
On Road No. 49, Shediac to Cape Tormentine, viz :—			
Turnpiking and gravelling,		\$223 10	
Repairing Great and Little Aboushagan Bridges, and building several small Bridges,	... ..	166 00	
Repair of Aboideau and Approaches at Little Shemogue,	... ..	80 70	
Land damage on new line of Road,		20 00	
Commission on \$540,	... ..	54 00—	543 80—
Balance due Supervisor,	... ..		\$7 92
No. 4—J. C. BURPEE.			
Advanced in 1862,	... ..		\$630 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	... ..	\$17 71	
On Road No. 43, Gaspereau to Salmon R.		\$216 00	
“ “ 39, Queen's County Line to Little Forks,		323 70	
Commission on \$630,	... ..	63 00—	602 70—
Balance due Board of Works,	... ..		\$9 59

No. 5—JAMES BURPEE.			
Advanced in 1862,	...	...	\$630 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	...	...	\$8 63
On Road No. 39, Fredericton to Queen's Co. Line, viz :—			
Repairing Bridges and Culverts,		\$186 59	
Turnpiking and repairing Road,		144 95—331 54	
On Road No. 41, Tilley's Landing to Little River Mills, viz :—			
Repairing Bridges,	...	...	\$71 31
Repairing Road,	...	...	151 59—222 90
Commission on \$630,	...	...	63 00—
			<u>626 07</u>
Balance due Board of Works,	...	...	\$3 93
			<u> </u>
No. 6—GEORGE BURNETT.			
Advanced in 1862,	...	...	\$220 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	...	...	\$38 46
On Road No. 1, St. John to Hampton Ferry,	...	...	163 50
Commission on \$220,	...	...	22 00—
			<u>223 96</u>
Balance due Supervisor,	...	...	\$3 96
			<u> </u>
No. 7—JOHN BUBER.			
Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	...	...	\$262 60
Advanced in 1862,	...	...	1,100 00
			<u> </u>
			\$1,362 60
Expenditure—			
Additional vouchers furnished on Account of 1860,		\$787 00	
On Road No. 56, Victoria Co. Line to York Co. Line, viz :			
Building Bridge over Harman Brook,		\$183 00	
Repairs of sundry Bridges,		180 85	
Repairing Road,		466 50—	830 35
Commission on \$1,100,	...	...	110 00
			<u>1,727 35</u>
Balance due Supervisor,	...	...	\$364 75
			<u> </u>
No. 8—WILLIAM BRAIT.			
Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	...	...	\$8 45
Advanced in 1862,	...	...	360 00
			<u> </u>
			\$368 45
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 57, Richibucto River, via Robinson's, to Little Forks Salmon River—			
Turnpiking and repairing, by public sale,		\$306 46	
Commission on \$360,	...	...	36 00—
			<u>342 46</u>
Balance due Board of Works,	...	...	\$25 99
			<u> </u>

The balance is retained to meet unfinished Contracts,

No. 9—S. C. CHARTERS.

Advanced in 1862,	\$1,880 80
Expenditure—	
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$29 53
Road No. 2, Hayward's Mills to Nova Scotia Line, viz:—	
Repairing Road and Bridges,	\$1,003 07
Building new Pier and repairing Truss of Memramcook Bridge,	728 00—1,731 07
Commission on \$1,880 80,	188 08—1,948 68
Balance due Supervisor,	<u>\$67 88</u>

No. 10—DUNCAN B. CAMPBELL.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$18 38
Advanced in 1862,	180 00
	<u>\$198 38</u>
Expenditure—	
On Road No. 42, Sussex Vale to Upham,	\$176 16
Commission on \$180,	18 00 —194 16
Balance due Board of Works,	<u>\$4 22</u>

No. 11—ROWLAND CROCKER.

Advanced in 1862,	\$1,480 00
Expenditure—	
Charge for personal services in 1857 allowed,	\$30 00
Do. Com. on Boiestown Bridge '59, do.	80 00
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	38 33
	<u>\$148 33</u>
On Road No. 12, Boiestown to Newcastle, viz:—	
Paid L. Garish, repairing Shear Renous River Bridge,	\$70 00
Alex. Jardine, new Heiter do.	84 00
John M'Kenny, in part for Bridge over Wilson's Cove,	374 06
Joseph Griffith and Isaac Scofield, on Account North West Bridge,	440 00
Repairing Road, including \$20 keeping cattle off Renous River Bridge,	254 60
	<u>1,222 66</u>
Commission on	\$1,480 00
Less, personal services, &c.	110 00—\$1,370 00 = 137 00—1,507 99
Balance due Supervisor,	<u>\$27 99</u>

No. 12—THOMAS COTRILL.

Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$9 75	
Advanced in 1862,	144 00—	153 75
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 24, Waweig to Saint Stephen—		
Paid R. Young, planking and rep'g. Waweig Bridge,	\$95 00	
Raising Road,	35 03	
	<u>\$130 03</u>	
Commission on \$144,	14 00—	144 03
Balance due Board of Works,		<u>\$9 72</u>

No. 13—L. R. COOMBES.

Advanced in 1862,		\$776 00
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 17, Little Falls to Canadian Boundary,	\$122 50	
Do. 17, do. Green River, ...	209 14	
Do. 18, do. St. Francis, includ-		
ing \$20 Land damages,	359 80	
Commission on \$776,	77 60—	769 04
Balance due Board of Works,		<u>\$6 96</u>

No. 14—NICHOLAS CARTER.

Advanced in 1861,		\$125 00
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 26, Oak Bay to David M'George's,	\$112 60	
Commission on \$125,	12 50—	125 10
Balance due Supervisor,		<u>\$0 10</u>

No. 15—ASA DOW.

Advanced in 1862,		\$900 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$102 67	
On Road No. 26, Little Digdeguash to Eel River, viz:—		
Repairing Road and Bridges,	\$256 79	
Building Wharf, Mouth of Eel River,	40 00—	296 79
On Road No. 14, Eel River to Long's Creek, viz:—		
Repairing Road and Bridges,	\$405 15	
Repairing Dow's Bridge in 1861,	20 00—	425 15
Commission on \$900,	90 00—	914 61
Balance due Supervisor,		<u>\$14 61</u>

No. 16—NATHAN P. DAY.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$71 01	
Advanced in 1862,	450 00	
		<u>\$521 01</u>

Expenditure—

On Road No. 36, Fredericton to Jemseg, viz:—		
Repairs of Road and sundry Bridges and Landings,	\$330 35	
Paid Robt. Bartlett, repairs of Wharf at Tapley's,	117 00—	\$447 35
Commission on \$450,	45 00—	492 35
		<u>\$28 66</u>

No. 17—T. DAVIS.

Advanced in 1862,	\$175 00
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Expenditure—

On Road No. 50, New Canaan to Salmon River, ...	\$131 66	
Commission on \$175,	17 50—	149 16
		<u>\$25 84</u>

No. 18—WILLIAM FITZGERALD.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$29 84	
Advanced in 1862,	1,251 51	
		<u>\$1,281 35</u>

Expenditure—

On Road No. 5, Shediac to Richibucto, viz:—		
Repairing Road and Bridges,	\$540 66	
Paid L. P. W. DesBrisay for Lumber for Weldon and Richibucto Bridges, \$416 11		
Paid sundry persons labor on do. 233 03		
Personal services & material furnished, 62 28—	711 42	
Commission on \$540,	54 00—	1,306 08
		<u>\$24 78</u>

No. 19—THOMAS GIRVAN.

Advanced in 1862,	\$540 00
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Expenditure—

Balance due Supervisor 1862,	\$0 25	
On Road No. 40, Kent County Line to Richibucto, viz:—		
Paid S. Nelson, building Bridge over Big Forks, Salmon River, \$330 00		
Pat. M'Devitt, Land damage, 64 00		
Repairing Road and small Bridges, 92 00—	486 00	
Commission on \$540,	54 00—	540 25
		<u>\$0 25</u>

No. 20—ALEXANDER GIBSON.

Advanced in 1862,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$360 00
Expenditure—									
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$10 75
On Road No. 14, Woodstock to Eel River, viz:—									
Paid Abner Bull \$49, Wm. Price \$55,									
Charles Bull \$7 55, for repairing									
Bridge over Bull's Creek,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$111 55
Repairs of Road,	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 45—	162 00
On Road No. 22, Woodstock to Houlton—Repairs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151 25
Commission on \$360,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 00
								<u> </u>	\$360 00

No. 21—SAMUEL GROSS.

Advanced in 1862,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$740 00
Expenditure—									
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$26 16
On Road No. 29, Salisbury to Hopewell									
Court House,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$533 70
On Road No. 46, M'Latchy's to Stoney Creek,	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 25—	617 95
Commission on \$740,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74 00— 718 11
								<u> </u>	\$21 89

No. 22—AMOS GALLOP.

Advanced in 1862,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$934 00
Expenditure—									
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$10 36
On Road No. 21, Florenceville to U. S. Boundary,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 13
On Road No. 15, Woodstock to River de Chute, viz:—									
Paid for repairs of Lane's Creek									
Bridge, Robert Harper,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$66 00
David B. Gray, sawing &									
hauling plank,	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 00—	\$165 00
Repairing Little Presqu'ile Bridge,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 54
Do. sundry Bridges,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 35
Paid E. M. Boyer, building Dickison's									
Bridge,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 00
Repairs of Road,	...	...	...	...	...	...	296 63—	676 52
Commission on \$934,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 40— 890 41
								<u> </u>	\$43 59

No. 23—J. D. GIBERSON.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$22 35	
Advanced in 1862,	180 00	
		<u>\$202 35</u>
Expenditure—		
Personal services deducted in 1861, now allowed,	\$16 00	
On Road No. 54, St. John River to boundary between Victoria and Restigouche,	172 00	
Commission on \$180,	18 00—	206 00
		<u>\$3 65</u>
Balance due Supervisor,		

No. 24—JOSEPH GILLIES.

Advanced in 1862,		\$90 00
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 33, Bellisle to Great Road near A. B. Smith's,	\$57 20	
Commission on \$90,	9 00—	66 20
		<u>\$23 80</u>
Balance due Board of Works,		
Balance retained to meet unfinished Contracts.		

No. 25—JOHN HAGERTY.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$31 15	
Advanced in 1862,	450 00	
		<u>\$481 15</u>
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 50, Hoar's Brook to New Canaan River, viz :—		
Paid J. & E. Clark, rebuilding north wing of lower New Canaan Bridge,	\$204 00	
Sundry repairs to that and other Bridges,	107 80	
Turnpiking and gravelling Road,	126 50—	\$438 30
Commission on \$450,	45 00—	483 50
		<u>\$2 15</u>
Balance due Supervisor,		

No. 26—CHARLES HAZEN.

Advanced in 1862,		\$376 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$140 25	
On Road No. 13, Fredericton to Queen's Co. Line,	302 03	
Commission on \$376,	37 60—	479 88
		<u>\$103 88</u>
Balance due Supervisor,		

No. 27—HENRY HITCHINGS.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$69 20	
Advanced in 1862,	540 00—	\$609 20
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 23, Fredericton to Saint Andrews, viz:—		
Paid George Wilson, building Bridge over Turner's Brook, per contract,	\$87 00	
Repairing Road,	428 20—	\$515 20
Allowed him by Chief Com'r. on Acct. of Com. on Johnston's Cove Bridge, deducted 1859,	40 00	
Commission on \$540,	54 00—	\$609 20

No 28—WM. E. HOYT.

Advanced in 1862,		\$400 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$190 15	
On Road No. 44, Hartt's Mills to Douglas Valley, viz:—		
Building Bridge at foot of Pasgal's Hill,	\$47 50	
Turnpiking and repairing Road,	122 74—	170 24
Commission on \$400,	40 00—	400 39
Balance due Supervisor,		\$0 39

No. 29—H. HACKEY.

Advanced in 1862,		\$1,200 00
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 8, Grand Aunce to Bathurst,	\$372 85	
Do. 9, Bathurst to Belledune,	314 28	
Do. 11, Tabusintac to Bathurst,	389 00	
Commission on \$1,200,	120 00—	1,196 13
Balance due Board of Works,		\$3 87

Mr. Hackey includes the following charges on account of Road No. 9, for which he has furnished no Vouchers, and are consequently disallowed:— Edward Cain, \$15.34, and J. Morrison, \$1.90. He states that he advanced the money to these parties while the work was in progress, and that they then demanded a much larger sum than the amount of their contracts, and as he refused to comply, they would not sign the receipts.

No. 30—JOHN JORDAN, JUN.

Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$28 31	
Advanced in 1862,	1,300 00	
		\$1,328 31
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 32, Saint John to Quaco, viz:—		
Building Disbrow's Bridge—		
Paid sundry persons, per Vouchers,	\$481 78	
Personal services 88 days, at \$2,	176 00—	\$657 78
Repairs of Road and Bridges,	456 12	
		\$1,118 90
		\$1,328 21

Carried forward,

\$1,118 90 \$1,328 21

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,113 90	\$1,328 21
On Road No. 31, St. John to Albert County Line, viz :—			
Repairs of Hammond River Bridge,	\$128 00		
Do. School's do.	90 00		
Do. Sherwood's do.	164 00		
Do. Road and small Bridges,	225 65—	607 65	
Commission on	\$1,300 00		
Less, personal services, &c.	176 00—	\$1,124 00 =	112 40—
			<u>\$1,833 95</u>
Balance due Supervisor,	...	...	<u>\$505 64</u>
Mr. Jordan received \$400 on the 10th November.			
No. 31—ALEXANDER KAY.			
Advanced in 1862,	...	...	\$270 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 47, Hopper's, Coverdale to Westmor-			
land and Albert County Line,	...	\$243 00	
Commission on \$270,	...	27 00	
		<u>270 00</u>	<u>\$270 00</u>
No. 32—ROBERT KING.			
Advanced in 1862,	...	...	\$180 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 58, Moore's Mills to Woodstock Road, viz :—			
Paid Charles Stewart, building Bridge			
over Northwest Branch of Digde-			
guash River,	...	\$74 00	
Repairs of Road and Bridges,	...	88 00—	\$162 00
Commission on \$180,	...	...	18 00
			<u>\$180 00</u>
No. 33—WILLIAM M. KELLY.			
Advanced in 1862,	...	...	\$2,161 70
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	...	\$181 70	
On Road No. 6, Richibucto to Chatham, viz :—			
Turnpiking and repairing Road, &c.	\$838 48		
Paid J. Ullock for 459 Cedar logs, at 75			
cents, and 196, at 55 cents, for Clark's			
Cove Bridge,	...	452 05—	1,290 53
On Road No. 11, Newcastle to Tabusintac, viz :—			
Paid Francis Elliott on account of Mill			
Cove Bridge,	...	\$200 00	
Repairs of Road and Bridges,	...	320 05—	520 05
On Road No. 7, Newcastle to Gloucester County Line,		378 92	
Commission on \$2,161 70,	...	216 17	
			<u>2,587 37</u>
Balance due Supervisor,	...	...	<u>\$425 67</u>

Note on Wm. M. Kelly's Account.

One irregular Voucher not allowed,	\$17 50	
Error in calculating price of logs, ...	4 50—	\$22 00
Less—Error in stating Voucher No. 23, ...	...	1 00
		<u>21 00</u>
Total disallowed,		\$21 00

Mr. Kelly received \$1000, 10th November.

No. 34—ISAAC KILBURN.

Advanced in 1862,		\$1,357 42
Expenditure—		
Balance due } Great Road Expenditure,	\$55 46	
Supervisor, } Special Expenditure,	36 82	
On Road No. 14, Fredericton to Long's Creek, viz:—		
Materials and labor repairing Spring		
Hill Bridge,	\$318 56	
Repairs of Road and Bridges,	222 80	
Personal services, Pennington Brk. Br. 60 00—	601 36	
On Road No. 23, Fredericton to Magaguadavic,	452 75	
Commission on	\$1,357 42	
Less, personal services, 60 00—	\$1,297 42 =	129 74—1,276 13
		<u>81 29</u>
Balance due Board of Works,		\$81 29

No. 35—GEORGE MOORE.

Advanced in 1862,		\$270 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor in 1861,	\$1 90	
On Road No. 27, Deadwater Brook to Saint Stephen,	246 76	
Commission on \$270,	27 00—	275 66
		<u>5 66</u>
Balance due Supervisor,		\$5 66

No. 36—ARCHIBALD MENZIES.

Advanced in 1862,		\$428 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$0 08	
On Road No. 2, Saint John to Le Preaux,	378 83	
Commission on \$428,	42 80—	421 71
		<u>6 29</u>
Balance due Board of Works,		\$6 29

No. 37—GEORGE A. MORTON.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$40 28	
Advanced in 1862,	366 00	
		<u>406 28</u>

Carried forward,

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$406 28
Expenditure—		
Reporting in 1861 on new Road in King's and Albert,	\$57 00	
Less, paid him in April 1862,	20 00—	\$37 00
Superintending Bridge at Trout Creek, 20 days 1862,		60 00
On Road No. 1, Hampton Ferry to Hayward's Mills, viz:—		
Paid sundry persons, repairs of Hampton Ferry Bridge,	\$72 25	
Personal services 11 days, \$33; Railway fares, \$3 40,	36 40	
Repairs of Road and Bridges,	207 24	
		315 89
Commission on	\$366 00	
Less, personal services, &c. 205 65—	\$160 35=	16 03— 428 92
Balance due Supervisor,		\$22 64
No. 38—ARCHIBALD M'CALLUM.		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$9 50	
Advanced in 1862,	270 00	
		\$279 50
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 25, Roix to Oak Bay,	\$252 83	
Commission on \$270,	27 00—	279 83
Balance due Supervisor,		\$0 33
No. 39—HUGH M'CALLUM.		
Advanced in 1862,		\$630 00
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 2, Le Preaux to St. Andrews,	\$561 75	
Commission on \$630,	63 00	
		624 75
Balance due Board of Works,		\$5 25
No. 40—THOMAS M'CLELLAN.		
Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$15 58	
Advanced in 1862,	540 00	
		\$555 58
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 29, Hopewell Court House to Harvey, Do. 31, Do. to King's County Line,	\$165 07 337 51	
Commission on \$540,	54 00—	556 58
Balance due Supervisor,		\$1 00

No. 41—JOHN M' MILLAN.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$30 85	
Advanced in 1862,	1,260 00	\$1,290 85
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 10, Belledune to Metis,	\$840 85	
Do. 52, Addington to Tom Kedgewick,	162 00	
Do. 54, Campbellton to Victoria Line,	162 00	
Commission on \$1,260,	126 00	\$1,290 85

No. 42—JOHN M'RAE.

Advanced in 1862,		\$720 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$342 31	
On Road No. 45, Chatham to Escuminac Light House—		
Repairs of Road and Bridges, \$189 10		
Paid for a Ferry at Little Black River, 60 00—	249 10	
Commission on \$720,	72 00	663 41
Balance due Board of Works,		\$56 59

No. 43—J. M' LAGGAN.

Advanced in 1862,		\$790 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$5 21	
On Road No. 12, Boiestown to Fredericton, ...	683 95	
Commission on \$790,	79 00—	768 16
Balance due Board of Works,		\$21 84

No. 44—ALEX. M' DOUGALL.

Balance due Supervisor 1861,		\$3 62
Paid him by Wm. M. Kelly, per receipt 1862,		\$3 62

No. 45—WILLIAM R. NEWCOMB.

Advanced in 1862,		\$2,075 84
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$122 00	
On Road No. 16, River DeChute to Grand Falls,	566 75	
Do. 17, Grand Falls to Green River,	198 50	
Do. 19, Do. to United States Boundary,	73 75	
Do. 20, Pickard's Store do.	78 80	
Material and labor, repairing Aroostook Bridge,	685 34	

Carried forward, \$1,725 14 \$2,075 84

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,725 14	\$2,075 84
Paid P. O'Brien for building a Breakwater for protection of Sigas Bridge,		60 00	
Paid sundry persons for labor, keeping the Road between Florenceville and Grand Falls open for the passage of H. M. Troops last Winter,		241 25	
Services of 11 men and teams for one week in same service,		81 75	
Personal services connected with the same,		60 00	
Do. at Grand Falls Bridge,		20 00	
Do. Aroostook Bridge,		20 00	
Commission on \$2,075 84			
Less, personal services, &c. 423 00—	\$1,652 84	= 165 28—	2,373 42
Balance due Supervisor,			<u>\$297 58</u>

No. 46—PHILIP NASE.

Advanced in 1862,			\$400 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861,		\$45 16	
On Road No. 13, lower Line Queen's County to Saint John,		466 54	
Commission on \$400,		40 00—	551 70
Balance due Supervisor,			<u>\$151 70</u>

No. 47—GEORGE OULTON.

Advanced in 1862,			\$540 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861,		\$18 04	
On Road No. 38, Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine,		459 28	
Commission on \$540,		54 00—	531 32
Balance due Board of Works,			<u>\$8 68</u>

No. 48—JAMES PRATT & WILLIAM SMART.

Balance due by Supervisors 1861,		\$23 72	
Advanced in 1862,		540 00	
			<u>\$563 72</u>
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 28, Lower Trout Brook to Town of Magaguadavic—			
Paid J. Scott, repairing Young's Bridge, \$100 89			
J. Pratt, 4 days labor on Young's Bridge, and boarding men, 12 00			
Repairs of Road, &c.	370 17—	483 06	
Commission on \$540,		54 00—	537 06
Balance due Board of Works,			<u>\$26 66</u>

No. 49—WILLIAM PARKER.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$29 79	
Advanced in 1862,	180 00	
		\$209 79
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 43, S.W. Miramichi to Gaspereaux River,	\$187 30	
Commission on \$180,	18 00—	205 30
		\$4 49

No. 50—J. PAULINA.

Advanced in 1862,		\$410 00
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 8, Gloucester County Line, Tracadie to Grand Aunce—		
Repairing and turnpiking Road, \$260 50		
Rope for Pokemouche Ferry, 27 15		
Land Damage caused by alteration of Road, 60 18—	\$347 83	
On Road No. 53, Inkerman to Shippegan Harbor,	58 60	
Commission on \$410,	41 00—	447 43
		\$37 43

No. 51—JOHN ROBERTSON.

Advanced in 1862,		\$450 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$22 29	
On Road No. 37, Jemseg to Finger Board, ...	378 64	
Commission on \$450,	45 00—	445 93
		\$4 07

No. 52—JOHN A. READ.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$9 11	
Advanced in 1862,	450 00	
		\$459 11
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 30, Isaac Derry's to Point Wolf, ...	\$419 70	
Commission on \$450,	45 00—	464 70
		\$5 59

No. 53—THOMAS ROBINSON.

Advanced in 1862,		\$325 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$13 68	
On Road No. 26, D. M'George's to Little Digdeguash,	269 56	
Commission on \$325,	32 50—	315 74
		\$9 26

No. 54—F. W. STEEVES.

Advanced in 1862,			\$270 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 48, from Teakles' Mills via Steeves', to County Line between Westmorland and Albert,	\$228 88		
Commission on \$270,	27 00—	255 88	
Balance due Board of Works,			<u>\$14 12</u>

No. 55—SOLOMON SMITH.

Advanced in 1862,			\$320 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$21 60		
On Road No. 44, Bailey's Brook to Hartt's Mills,	256 12		
Commission on \$320,	32 00—	309 72	
Balance due Board of Works,			<u>\$10 28</u>

No. 56—MILLIDGE STEEVES.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$23 45		
Advanced in 1862,	750 00—	\$773 45	
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 46, Taylor's to Stoney Creek, ...	\$416 35		
Paid Wm. A. Bolser and John Scott, on acct. Stoney Creek Bridge Contract,	270 00		
Commission on \$750,	75 00—	761 35	
Balance due Board of Works,			<u>\$12 10</u>

No. 57—JEREMIAH TAYLOR.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$ 0 72		
Advanced in 1862,	275 00—	\$275 72	
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 50, Salisbury Corner to Hoar's Brook,	\$242 61		
Commission on \$275,	27 50—	270 11	
Balance due Board of Works,			<u>\$5 61</u>

No. 58—FRANCIS WOODS.

Advanced in 1862,			\$376 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$72 60		
Additional Account rendered for 1861,	79 00		
On Road No. 13, Lower Line Salisbury to Lower Line Queen's County,	247 15		
Commission on \$376,	37 60—	436 35	
Balance due Supervisor,			<u>\$60 35</u>

No. 59—JOHN WELLING.

Nett Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$5 11	
Advanced in 1862,	270 00	
		<u>\$275 11</u>
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 3, Bend to Shediac,	\$115 85	
Do. 4, Shediac to Dorchester,	147 80	
Commission on \$270,	27 00—	290 65
		<u>\$15 54</u>
Balance due Supervisor,		

No. 60—A. D. YERXA.

Advanced in 1862,		\$675 00
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 55, Nashwaak to Carleton Co. Line—		
Building and repairing sundry Bridges & Approaches, \$476 00		
Commission on \$675,	67 50—	543 50
		<u>\$131 50</u>
Balance due Board of Works,		
To pay for unfinished work.		

No. 61—GEORGE WILSON.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,		\$34 67
Deduct—		
John Brown's charge for Bridge plans 1859, now allowed,		20 00
		<u>\$14 67</u>
Balance due Board of Works,		

No. 62—FLORENT FOURNIER.

Advanced in 1862,	\$237 00	
Less—Amount returned by him,	97 00—	\$140 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,		140 61
		<u>\$0 61</u>
Balance due Supervisor,		

No. 63—T. D. RYAN.

Paid Supervisor in 1862,		\$255 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due him 1861,		<u>\$255 00</u>

SUMMARY.

Balances due by Supervisors 1861,	\$913 63		
Less, proportion of J. Welling's balance carried to his special Account,	71 60—	\$842 03	
Advanced by Board of Works 1862,		36,407 27	
		<u> </u>	\$37,249 30
<i>Expenditure—</i>			
Balances due to Supervisors 1861,	\$1,942 07		
Add—I. Kilburn, balance special Acc't.	36 82		
	<u> </u>	\$1,978 89	
Repairs, &c. of Roads and Bridges,	\$33,303 70		
Less, balance due A. M'Dougall, paid by Wm. Kelly out of his grant,	3 62—	33,300 08	
Commission allowed Supervisors 1862,		3,432 20—	38,711 17
			<u> </u>
			\$1,461 87
Balances due to Supervisors 1862,		\$2,155 84	
Do. by do. "	\$625 76		
Do. by do. of 1861 } remaining unsettled, }	68 21—	693 97	
		<u> </u>	
Net balance due by Board of Works 31st Oct. 1861,			<u> </u> <u> </u>

Supervisors should be careful in rendering their Accounts, to state in their Vouchers the service for which the money was paid, and whether the work was done under Contract or otherwise.

J. R. PARTELOW.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

Report upon Accounts furnished for certain Special Services.

No. 1—ARTHUR M'LEAN.

Advanced in 1862,		\$400 00
Expenditure—		
Paid James Cochran for work on Marsh Road, and building two Bridges,	\$160 30	
Hugh M'Devitt and Hugh M'Devitt, Jr. for work on Marsh Road, and building five Culverts,	244 00	
Sundry persons repairing Bridges, &c.	26 55	
Commission on \$400,	40 00—	470 85
Balance due A. M'Lean,		\$70 85

No. 2—JACOB CORY.

Advanced in 1862,		\$320 00
Expenditure—		
Turnpiking, repairing, building Bridge, &c. on Bye Road near Canaan River,	\$304 17	
Commission on \$320,	16 00—	320 17
Balance due Jacob Cory,		\$0 17

No. 3—ROBERT SWIM.

Paid him in 1862,		\$175 65
Expenditure—		
Balance due him in 1861,	\$126 31	
Additional Vouchers furnished for 1861,	27 75	
“ Commission allowed on old Account,	21 59—	\$175 65

No. 4—THOMAS BARRY.

Advanced in 1862,		\$262 00
Expenditure—		
Paid John Scott for repairing Bridge at Lower Falls, Saint George,	\$221 00	
Michael Wilson, whitewashing & repairing, and gravelling Approaches,	20 00	
Commission and Superintending,	21 00—	\$262 00
Balance due Isaac Kilburn 1861, on account of Special Expenditure, is accounted for in his Great Road Account,		\$36 82
Balance due Thomas C. Atherton, on Account for improving the Navigation of the River Saint John, has been paid,		\$115 93
The net Balance due by John Welling, per Report 1862, page 171, is accounted for in his Supervisor's Account,		\$5 11

J. R. P.

E.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

GENERAL BALANCE, YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1862.

DR.

To Capital expended—

Engineering Account, per Abstract	A.	\$215,305	11	
Permanent Way,	"	B.	3,718,962	87
Rolling Stock and Machinery,	"	C.	361,429	65
Buildings,	"	D.	194,055	57
Miscellaneous Stock,	"	E.	15,450	61
General Expenses,	"	F.	64,213	92
				<u>\$4,569,417 73</u>
Norton and Apohaqui Bridges,				12,583 67
General Stores,				117,706 46
Arrears at Stations,		\$1,139	49	
James D. Turner,		780	18	
H. W. Baldwin, (Express,)		66	67	
Patrick King,		29	97	
J. H. Littlehale,		100	00	
Commercial Bank,		2,921	44	
Board of Works,		420	90	
Post Office Department,		870	00	
Provincial Board of Agriculture,		36	00	
Bye Roads,		186	70	
LeBaron Drury,		209	90	
Alexander M'Bean,		80	77	
Frank Giles,		92	00	
R. W. Crookshank,		104	50	
James Harris,		245	79	
Rothsay accident, (Law expenses,)		70	00	
Commissariat, St. John,		554	37	
Gulf Steamers,		170	38	
Cash on hand,		89	50	
				<u>8,168 56</u>
				<u><u>\$4,707,876 42</u></u>

CR.

By Province Treasury,		\$4,688,788	51	
Baring Brothers & Co.		15,144	42	
Round Trip,		165	25	
International Steam Ship Company,		113	25	
Revenue Account, (being balance due Prov. Treasurer,)		3,664	99	
				<u>\$4,707,876 42</u>

ABSTRACT A.—ENGINEERING.

PARTICULARS.	Expenditure to 1861.	1862.	Totals.
Salaries and Office Expenses,.....	\$110,595 67	\$769 96	\$111,365 63
Surveying, &c.....	48,545 03	...	48,545 03
Travelling and Incidentals,.....	35,903 25	...	35,903 25
Instruments and Drawing Material,.....	3,313 15	...	3,313 15
Inspectors,.....	14,364 64	...	14,364 64
Miscellaneous,.....	1,813 41	...	1,813 41
	\$214,535 85	\$769 96	\$215,305 11

ABSTRACT B.—PERMANENT WAY.

PARTICULARS.	Expenditure to 1861.	1862.	Totals.
Labor by Contract or otherwise,.....	\$2,519,565 39	\$9,153 11	\$2,528,718 50
Rails, Chairs, Ties, Signals, &c.....	828,727 14	1,969 61	830,696 75
Land Damage,.....	150,489 17	454 36	150,943 53
Miscellaneous, including Fencing,.....	206,003 79	2,600 30	208,604 09
	\$3,704,785 49	\$14,177 38	\$3,718,962 87

ABSTRACT C.—BUILDINGS.

PARTICULARS.	Expenditure to 1861.	1862.	Totals.
Terminal Stations,.....	\$62,754 06	\$946 93	\$63,700 99
Stations,.....	75,746 28	588 34	76,335 12
Way Stations,.....	3,333 91	47 45	3,381 36
Wharves,.....	42,724 27	205 75	42,930 02
Miscellaneous,.....	7,673 42	34 66	7,708 08
	\$192,231 94	\$1,823 63	\$194,055 57

ABSTRACT D.—ROLLING STOCK AND MACHINERY.

PARTICULARS.	Expenditure to 1861.	1862.	Totals.
Engines and Tenders,.....	\$133,849 73	\$417 52	\$134,267 25
Spare Gear,.....	13,267 18	...	13,267 18
Tools and Implements, including Lamps,	11,236 10	1,591 94	12,828 04
Snow Ploughs,.....	4,132 89	88 22	4,221 11
Stationary Engines,.....	2,282 60	...	2,282 60
Passenger Cars,.....	43,842 04	390 29	44,232 33
Freight Cars,.....	49,968 98	215 25	50,184 23
Platform Cars,.....	65,697 45	384 21	66,081 66
Ballast Cars,.....	27,444 00	...	27,444 00
Miscellaneous,.....	6,495 23	126 02	6,621 25
	\$358,216 20	\$3,213 45	\$361,429 65

ABSTRACT E.—MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

PARTICULARS.	Expenditure to 1861.	1862.	Totals.
Furniture in General Offices,.....	\$4,642 94	\$34 98	\$4,677 92
Furniture in Stations,.....	9,402 21	23 05	9,425 26
Horses, Waggon, &c. &c.....	1,143 30	... ..	1,143 30
Miscellaneous,.....	182 76	21 37	204 13
	\$15,371 21	\$79 40	\$15,450 61

ABSTRACT F.—GENERAL EXPENSES.

PARTICULARS.	Expenditure to 1861.	1862.	Totals.
Salaries, Office Expenses, Books, &c.....	\$31,271 55	\$539 33	\$31,810 88
Insurance,.....	933 95	... ..	933 95
Interest and Commission,.....	1,307 93	... ..	1,307 93
Postages, Printing & Telegraph Expenses,	5,936 12	... ..	5,936 12
Police Expenses,.....	14,347 03	... ..	14,347 03
Miscellaneous,.....	9,628 02	249 99	9,878 01
	\$63,424 60	\$789 32	\$64,213 92

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1862.	DR.		
Mar. 26. To Provincial Treasury,	... ..	...	\$20,000 00
Oct. 11. Provincial Treasury,	... ..	...	1,432 63
Provincial Treasury,	... ..	...	16,340 56
“ 31. Locomotive Power, per Abstract G.	...	\$28,562 68	
Merchandize & Pass. Cars, “ H.	...	14,966 59	
Maintenance of Way and Buildings,	“ I.	22,931 98	
General Charges, “ K.	...	21,173 48	
Balance, being net Revenue for current year, at credit,	... ..	20,005 55	
Balance, per General Balance,	...		3,664 99
		\$107,640 28	\$41,438 18
1861.	CR.		
Oct. 31. By Balance due on account net Revenue at date,			\$21,432 63
1862.			
Oct. 31. Passenger Traffic, ... ..	...	\$51,382 22	
Freight Traffic, ... ..	...	46,784 53	
Mails and Sundries, ... ..	...	9,473 53	
Net Revenue this year, ... ..	...		20,005 55
		\$107,640 28	\$41,438 18

ABSTRACT G.—LOCOMOTIVE POWER.

PARTICULARS.	1862.
Wages to Drivers, Firemen, and Cleaners,.....	\$7,737 67
Firewood,.....	8,980 34
Oil, Tallow, and Waste,.....	1,345 29
Materials for repairing Engines and Tenders, including packing,.....	2,293 69
Wages for repairing Engines and Tenders,.....	5,666 05
Repairs to Workshops and Engine Houses,.....	16 86
Repairs and Renewal of Tools, Lamps, &c.....	248 14
Water, Pumping, and Pump and Tank repairs,.....	1,332 72
Small Stores,.....	199 88
Miscellaneous,.....	742 04
	\$28,562 68

ABSTRACT H.—MERCHANDIZE AND PASSENGER CARS.

PARTICULARS.	1862.
Wages to Conductors, Brakemen, and Porters,.....	\$7,428 25
Oil and Waste for packing Cars,.....	867 77
Materials for repairing Cars,.....	1,606 14
Wages for repairing Cars,.....	2,215 10
Repairs to Workshops, Cranes, Tools, and Implements, including repairs and renewal of Lamps, &c.....	220 74
Small Stores used on Trains,.....	14 28
Wages to Switchmen,.....	1,574 78
Fuel,.....	173 83
Extra Labor, loading and discharging Freight,.....	117 67
Miscellaneous,.....	748 08
	\$14,966 59

ABSTRACT I.—MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND BUILDINGS.

PARTICULARS.	1862.
Track-master, Foremen, and Laborers' Wages,.....	\$12,741 42
Rails, Chairs, Spikes, Fittings, Sleepers, &c.....	769 53
Repairs to Stations, Wharves, Buildings, and Platforms,.....	352 55
Prop. Resident and Assistant Engineers' Salaries, and Office Expenses,...	769 95
Small Stores,.....	34 47
Repairs to Snow Ploughs and Flange Cleaners,.....	643 94
Repairs and renewal of Hand Cars, Tools, and Implements,.....	521 36
Extra labor cutting Ice and shoveling Snow,.....	4,106 23
Miscellaneous, including Fencing,.....	2,992 53
	\$22,931 98

ABSTRACT K.—GENERAL CHARGES.

PARTICULARS.	1862.
Proportion of Commissioners' Salary and Office Expenses.....	\$2,330 37
Salaries Superintendent, Accountant, Clerks, and Office Expenses.....	3,344 01
Salaries to Station Agents and Clerks.....	6,119 06
Advertising, Printing, and Tickets.....	742 09
Stationery used at Stations.....	546 51
Damage to Goods, &c.....	339 18
Insurance.....	1,248 63
Station Watchmen.....	790 07
Fuel, Oil, and Incidental Expenses at Stations.....	2,154 76
Rothsay accident.....	2,407 28
Miscellaneous.....	1,151 52
	\$21,173 48

Report upon Accounts of the European and North American Railway.

EXPENDITURE.

Total cost of Road, Buildings, Rolling Stock, &c. including Norton & Apohaqui Bridges, to 31st Oct. 1861, ...	\$4,561,148 26
Add Expenditure for 1862, for—	
Engineering expenses, being one half of Salaries of Resident and Assistant Engineers, & their travelling expenses, &c.	\$769 96
Permanent Way or Road Construction, payments to Contractors, additional Sidings, Drains, and Land Damages, &c.	14,177 38
Buildings—additional outbuildings, platforms, &c. at Stations,	1,823 63
Rolling Stock & Machinery, Hydraulic Wheel Press, and additional Machinery & Tools for Cars, Locomotives, &c.	3,213 45
Miscellaneous Stock,—Furniture in Offices & Stations, &c.	79 40
General Expenses—Proportion of Chairman's Salary, &c. ...	789 32— 20,853 14
	\$4,582,001 40

OTHER ASSETS.

General Stores on hand, consisting of Rails, Chairs, Spikes, Locomotive material, Firewood, &c. ...	\$117,706 46
Cash in Commercial Bank, in Chest, and due at Stations, ...	4,165 40
Debts due the Railway, per Balance Sheet, ...	4,003 13— 125,875 02
	\$4,707,876 42

RESOURCES.

Advanced by Provincial Treasurer out of the proceeds of Debentures, to 31st Oct. 1861, ...	\$4,631,015 32
Do. by Prov. Treas. from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862, ...	57,773 19
	\$4,688,788 51
Due on Round Trip Ticket Account, ...	\$165 25
Baring Brothers, balance of Account, ...	15,144 42
Inter-National Steam Ship Company, ...	113 25
Prov. Treasury, balance of Revenue Account, ...	3,664 99— 19,087 91
	\$4,707,876 42

Statement of Floating Liabilities and Assets.

LIABILITIES.

Provincial advances to 31st Oct. 1862,	\$4,688,788 51	
Deduct—Cost of constructing the Railway,	4,582,001 40	
		\$106,787 11
Add—Balances due sundry parties, per Balance Sheet,		19,087 91
Total Floating Liabilities,		\$125,875 02

ASSETS.

General Stores, Cash, and Debts due the Railway,	\$125,875 02
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The Chairman furnishes the following summary classification of Expenditure on Construction, the details of which are given in four Quarterly Statements:—

Paid Contractors in settlement of Accounts,	\$1,338 85
Ballast, taking out cuttings, building <i>rip-rap</i> , &c. &c. &c.	3,418 12
Sidings and Switches,	875 96
Drains, Water Works, and Tank Houses, at Stations,	6,477 73
Road Crossings and Fencing,	869 82
Buildings, Fittings, and Furniture,	2,387 40
Engineering,	769 96
Land Damage—	
Eliza Ferguson, compensation for property, Moncton,	\$100 00
Caleb A. Beck, for land at Salisbury Station,	60 00
W. Coats, for land damage at Salmon River,	25 00
Paid for Farm Crossings,	199 00
Paid Recorder's Fees, &c. &c.	70 36—
	454 36
Tools and Implements,	1,165 40
Injectors for Locomotives, and Check Chains, Safety Straps, &c.	2,041 66
Miscellaneous,	1,053 88
	\$20,853 14

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Receipts for 1862.

Received for conveyance of Passengers,	\$51,382 22
Do. do. Freight,	46,784 53
Do. do. Mails, Rent of Express Car, use of Locomotives, &c.	9,473 53
	\$107,640 28

Working Expenses 1862.

Running & repairing Engines & Tenders, Salaries of Drivers, Firemen, and Watchmen, fuel, oil, tallow, waste, &c.	\$28,562 68
Running and repairing Passenger and Freight Cars, Salaries of Conductors, Brakemen, Porters, and Switchmen, &c.	14,966 59
Repairing Track, chiefly Trackmasters and Labourers' wages, and proportion of Resident & Assistant Engineers' Salaries,	22,931 98
Proportion of Chairman's Salary, & Office Expenses, Salaries of Superintendent, Accountant, Clerks, & Station Agents, &c.	21,173 48—
	87,634 73

Net Profits for the Fiscal Year 1862,	\$20,005 55
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Balance in hands of Chairman 1st November 1861,	\$21,432 63
Profits of 1862 brought down,	20,005 55
	\$41,438 18
Deduct—	
Paid Provincial Treasurer on Account, March 26,	\$20,000 00
Do. do. Balance of 1861,	432 63
Do. do. on Account of 1862,	16,340 56—
	37,773 19
Balance in hands of Chairman 31st Oct. 1862,	\$3,664 99

For payments to Prov. Treasurer, see Railway Impost Account, page 102 of this Report.

Comparative Statement of Railway Traffic, 1861 and 1862.

Service.	Receipts 1861.	Receipts 1862.	Decrease.
Passengers,.....	\$69,558 03	\$51,382 22	\$18,175 81
Freight,.....	47,700 72	46,784 53	916 19
Mails, Locomotives & Cars, and Sundries,...	13,419 40	9,473 53	3,945 87
	\$130,678 15	\$107,640 28	\$23,037 87

Working Expenses.

Service.	1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
Locomotive Power,.....	\$36,415 39	\$28,562 68		\$7,852 71
Merchandise & Pass. Cars,....	18,774 61	14,966 59		3,808 02
Maintenance Way & Build'gs.	19,464 60	22,931 98	\$3,467 38	
General Charges,.....	19,590 92	21,173 48	1,582 56	
	\$94,245 52	\$87,634 73	\$5,049 94	\$11,660 73
Total Expenses 1861,	\$94,245 52	Decrease of Expenses 1862,		\$11,660 73
Do. 1862,	87,634 73	Deduct Increase,		5,049 94
Decrease 1862,	\$6,610 79	Net Decrease,		\$6,610 79
Net Earnings 1861,	\$36,432 63	Decrease in Receipts 1862,		\$23,037 87
Do. 1862,	20,005 55	Deduct Decrease of Expenses,		6,610 79
Decrease 1862,	\$16,427 08			\$16,427 08

The above Tables shew that the decrease in Revenue of \$23,037.87 has been met, in part, by a diminution of the working expenses, whereby the net decrease is reduced to \$16,427.08.

The working expenses, it will be observed, are increased upwards of \$6000, by the unusual severity of last winter, which caused a heavy additional charge for keeping the road in working order by clearing it of ice and snow, and also by the extra outlay on account of damage to rolling stock, &c. caused by the Rothsay collision. These two items amount to \$6,513.51, which being deducted, would leave the ordinary working expenses \$81,121.22, and would increase the net revenue to \$26,519.06.

Copies of Journal and Ledger, with details of Construction Expenditure and Working Expenses, Balance Sheets, and Vouchers, have been furnished quarterly to this Office; and my Chief Clerk has personally examined the Vouchers for Traffic Receipts at the Railway Station, in the months of June and December last.

J. R. PARTELOW.

F.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Account of Expenditure and Receipts by Commissioners of Provincial Penitentiary for Year ended 31st October 1862.

Nov. 1.	To Balance due the Commissioners from last year, ...	...	...	\$1,027 32
1862.	EXPENDITURE.			
Jan. 31.	For Maintenance of the Institution, ...	...	...	\$397 46
	Materials for Manufacturing Department, ...	...	...	1,162 74
	Fuel for Steam Engine and warming Prison, ...	...	...	1,809 20
	New Machinery, ...	...	...	60 00
				\$3,429 40
Apr. 30.	For Maintenance of the Institution, ...	...	...	\$2,808 10
	Materials for Manufacturing Department, ...	...	...	1,130 13
	Fuel for Steam Engine and warming Prison, ...	...	...	114 30
	New Machinery, ...	...	...	85 63
				4,138 16
July 31.	For Maintenance of the Institution, ..	...	...	\$3,112 66
	Materials for Manufacturing Department, ...	...	...	1,319 10
				4,431 76
Oct. 31.	For Maintenance of the Institution, ...	...	...	\$3,074 78
	Materials for Manufacturing Department, ...	...	...	6,762 37
	New Machinery, ...	...	...	22 57—
				9,859 72
				\$22,886 36
1862.	RECEIPTS.			
Jan. 17.	By Warrant on Province Treasurer, No. 59,	\$4,000 00		
Mar. 18.	Do. do. 120,	1,500 00		
Aug. 29.	Do. do. 339,	700 00		
Oct. 4.	Do. do. 380,	1,000 00		
				\$7,200 00
	Diets of Military Prisoners—			
Jan. 31.	By Amount received in Quarter, ...	\$13 72		
Apr. 30.	Do. do. ...	67 24		
July 31.	Do. do. ...	149 85		
Oct. 31.	Do. do. ...	231 38		
				462 19
	Sales of Prison Manufactures—			
Jan. 31.	By Sales in Quarter, ...	\$920 22		
Apr. 30.	Do. do. ...	2,570 81		
July 31.	Do. do. ...	6,184 36		
Oct. 31.	Do. do. ...	3,092 01		
				12,767 40
July 31.	By Amount received for old iron, \$7 50			
Oct. 31.	Do. do. 6 70—	\$14 20		
“ 31.	One year's keep of Mr. J. Quinton's horse,	100 00		
July 31.	Discount on Am'ts remitted U. S. \$113.44			
Oct. 31.	Do. do. 628.19—	741 63		
	Amount received for brass wire,	2 75—	858 58—	21,288 17
				\$1,598 19

Saint John, N. B. 31st Oct. 1862.

G. W. SMITH, *Accountant.*

R. W. CROOKSHANK, *Sec'y & Treas.*

Account shewing result of Prison Labor applied to reproductive Manufactures, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

1862.	
Oct. 31.	To Value of Stock on hand, per Inventory, \$5,281 17
	Amount realized from sale of Prison Manufactures during the year, as shewn in the Account of Expenditure and Receipts hereunto annexed, 12,767 40
	Discount on remittances to the United States, for Stock, 741 61
	<u>\$18,790 18</u>

Contra.

1862.	
Oct. 31.	By Value of Stock on hand, 1st November 1861, ... \$3,599 35
	Amount of Expenditure in the year ending this date, in purchase of Manufacturing Stock, repairs on Machinery, and incidental expenses connected with the Manufacturing Department, viz :—
	In Quarter ending 31st January, \$1,162 74
	Do. 30th April, 1,130 13
	Do. 31st July, 1,319 10
	Do. 31st October, 6,762 37
	<u>10,374 34</u>
	Cost of fuel for Engine, 350 00
	Outstanding Accounts for materials furnished and not yet paid for, 1,317 25
	<u>15,640 94</u>
	<u>Gain on the Manufacturing Department for the year 1862, \$3,149 24</u>

Saint John N. B. 31st October 1862.

G. W. SMITH, *Accountant.*

R. W. CROOKSHANK, *Sec'y & Treas.*

Account shewing the Stock of Manufactured Articles on hand 1st Nov. 1861, the quantity sold, and Balance remaining on hand 31st Oct. 1862.

ARTICLES.	On hand 1st Novem. 1861.	Received during the Year.	TOTAL.	Sold during the Year.	On hand 1st Novem. 1862.
Brooms and Whisks, ... doz.	155	2,968	3,123	2,879½	243¾
Pails and Buckets, ... "	326.10	1,441½	1,768½	1,669½	99½
Tubs, ... nests, (6)	63	66	129	110	19
Tubs, ... no.	55	103	158	106	52
Clothes Pins, ... gross,	65	1,275	1,340	1,145	195
Saw Frames, ... doz.	3	36	39	27½	11¾
Butter Tubs, ... "	1½	176½	177¾	160.11	16¾
Rolling Pins, ... "	...	21	21	16	5
Barrel Covers, ... "	...	18	18	18	...
Clothes Horses, ... "	...	3½	3½	3½	1-12
Camp Stools, ... "	...	3½	3½	3½	...
Pail Handles, ... M.	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	...
Bungs for Kegs and Casks, ... "	...	7,280	7,280	3,880	3,400
Sleighs, ... doz.	...	½	½	½	½
Sleds, ... "	...	4.10	4.10	.10	4
Work Boxes, ... "	1	...	1	1	...
Boots, ... pairs,	...	90	90	62	28
Shoes, ... "	...	140	140	67	73
Scrub Brushes, ... no.	2,884	2,556	5,440	4,509	931
Black Lead Brushes, ... "	560	1,008	1,568	1,101	467
Type Brushes, ... "	9	...	9	2	7
Horse Brushes, ... "	20	104	124	32	92
Flue Brushes, ... "	1	...	1	1	...
Fullers' Brushes, ... "	1	...	1	1	...
Shoe Brushes, ... setts,	9	...	9	9	...
Do. ... no.	12	...	12	12	...
Tanners' Brushes, ... "	12	...	12	12	...
Paint Brushes, ... "	77	...	77	77	...
Ships' Scrubs, ... "	...	92	92	85	7
Whitewash Brushes, ... "	...	36	36	...	36
Circular Brushes, ... "	...	34	34	34	...
Tar Brushes, ... "	...	23	23	23	...
Wheel Barrows, ... doz.	...	7.11	7.11	3¾	4½
Packing Boxes, ... no.	...	322	322	282	40
Tea Pot and Chisel Handles, ... "	...	700	700	200	500
Wash Boards, ... doz.	...	102	102	85	17
Shoes bottomed, ... pairs,	...	288	288	288	...
Boots & Shoes repaired for L. Asylum, ...	...	\$96 48	\$96 48	\$96 48	...
Brush Backs, ... doz.	...	104	104	104	...
Wheel Hubs, ... setts,	...	2	2	2	...
Butter Churns, ... no.	...	112	112	101	11
Thole Pins, ... gross,	...	3½	3½	3½	...
Hay Rakes, ... doz.	...	186	186	165	21
Sundry Goods in Wood, ... value,	...	\$40 50	\$40 50	\$40 50	...
Leather & Findings for Boots & Shoes, for prisoners in P. P. for 12 months, ...	...	160 00	160 00	160 00	...

Saint John N. B., 31st Oct. 1862.

G. W. SMITH, Accountant to Commissioners.

Inventory of Manufacturing Stock and Manufactured Articles at the Provincial Penitentiary and in the Commissioners' hands, on 31st Oct. 1862.

At the Penitentiary—

31	Cords	White Ash,	...	...	@	\$8 00	\$248 00
40	"	Spruce Logs,	...	...	...	3 50	140 00
25	"	Cedar Logs,	...	...	...	4 00	100 00
45	"	Ash, Oak, Maple, and Birch,	...	...	...	6 00	270 00
3	"	Pine Logs, (large,)	...	...	...	6 00	18 00
58	"	Pine, Spruce, and Cedar Staves,	...	...	...	2 00	116 00
230	lbs.	Broom Wire,	...	...	...	0 20	46 00
150	"	Twine,	...	...	...	0 35	52 50
52	"	Copper Wire,	...	...	...	0 06½	3 38
68	"	Brass Wire,	...	...	...	0 40	27 20
60	"	Brass Wire,	...	...	...	0 43	25 80
360	"	Galvanized Wire,	...	...	...	0 08	28 80
38	"	Tampico,	...	...	...	0 25	9 50
40	"	Horse Hair,	...	...	...	0 50	20 00
300	"	Bristles,	...	...	...	0 50	150 00
200	"	Gluc,	...	...	...	0 15	30 00
40	"	Gum Shellac,	...	...	...	0 52	20 80
300	"	Brass Hoops,	...	...	...	0 40	120 00
19½	"	Brass Nail Bars,	...	...	...	0 43	8 38
10	"	Brass and Copper Rivets,	...	...	...	...	6 50
22	pkgs.	Hoop and Ear Rivets,	...	...	...	...	15 39
17	"	Tacks, 14 oz.	...	...	...	0 09	1 53
30	galls.	Copal Varnish,	...	...	...	2 00	60 00
60	"	Boiled Oil,	...	...	...	0 85	51 00
30	"	Japan Varnish,	...	...	...	2 00	60 00
84	"	Turpentine,	...	...	...	1 82	152 88
200	lbs.	Zinc Paint,	...	...	...	0 09	18 00
224	"	Dry Lead,	...	...	...	0 10	22 40
							\$1,822 06	
85	doz.	Brooms, No. 1,	...	...	@	13 00	\$255 00
149	"	Do. " 2,	...	...	...	2 50	372 50
16	"	Do. " 3,	...	...	...	2 00	32 00
200	"	Pails,	...	...	...	1 65	330 00
282	"	Buckets,	...	...	...	2 00	564 00
17	"	Half Pails,	...	...	...	1 30	22 10
14 6-12	"	Batter Tubs, No. 2,	...	...	...	2 40	34 80
7 8-12	"	Do. " 3,	...	...	...	1 80	13 80
40	Nests	Tubs, (6 in nest,)	...	...	...	2 50	100 00
16 7-12	doz.	Tubs, No. 2,	...	...	...	8 00	132 66
7 4-12	"	Tubs, No. 1,	...	...	...	10 00	73 66
460	gross	Clothes Pins,	...	...	...	0 16	73 60
8	doz.	Wash Boards,	...	...	...	0 75	6 00
17	"	Hay Rakes,	...	...	...	1 50	25 50
13	"	Rolling Pins,	...	...	...	1 00	13 00
3 9-12	"	Knife Boxes,	...	...	...	2 00	7 50
3 4-12	"	Wheel Barrows,	...	...	...	4 00	13 34
18	"	Tampico Scrubs, No. 1,	...	...	...	1 50	27 00
4	"	Do. " 2,	...	...	...	1 25	5 00
5	"	Do. " 3,	...	...	...	1 00	5 00
2,500		Broom Handles, per M.	...	...	...	12 00	30 00
							\$2,136 46	
Deduct 5 per cent.							106 82—	2,029 64

Carried forward: \$2,851 70.

						<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,851 70
In Commissioners' Ware Room—							
85	3-12	doz.	Brooms, No. 1,	...	...	@ \$3 00	\$255 75
109	6-12	"	Do. " 2,	...	...	2 50	273 75
	22	"	Do. " 3,	...	...	2 00	44 00
8	10-12	"	Half Brooms,	...	...	1 50	13 25
18	1-12	"	Whisks,	...	...	1 25	22 60
	40	"	Pails,	...	...	1 65	66 00
	43	"	Half Pails,	...	...	1 30	55 90
16	2-12	"	Buckets,	...	...	2 00	32 33
	19	nests	Tubs, (6 in nest,)	...	...	2 50	47 50
	1	doz.	Do. No. 1,	...	...	9 50	9 50
	1	3-12	" Do. " 2,	...	...	7 50	9 38
	1	2-12	" Do. " 3,	...	...	5 50	6 42
	11-12	"	Do. " 4,	...	...	4 25	3 90
	195	gross	Clothes Pins,	...	...	0 16	31 20
8	9-12	doz.	Saw Frames,	...	...	2 00	17 50
	3	"	Do.	...	...	1 25	3 75
12	8-12	"	Butter Tubs, No. 1,	...	...	3 00	38 00
	1	7-12	" Do. " 2,	...	...	2 40	3 80
	2	6-12	" Do. " 3,	...	...	1 80	4 50
	5	"	Rolling Pins,	...	...	1 00	5 00
	1-12	"	Clothes Horses,	...	...	6 00	0 50
	3,400		Bungs for Casks, at per M.	...	...	1 50	5 10
	2		Sleighs,	...	...	20 00	40 00
	4	doz.	Sleds,	...	...	7 00	28 00
	28	Pairs	Men's Boots,	...	...	3 00	84 00
	10	"	Shoes,	...	...	1 50	15 00
	63	"	Women's Shoes,	...	...	1 00	63 00
17	10-12	doz.	Tampico Scrubs, No. 2,	...	...	1 50	26 75
	6	6-12	" Do. " 3,	...	...	1 00	6 50
	2	4-12	" Bristle Scrubs, No. 1,	...	...	2 25	5 25
18	10-12	"	Do. " 2,	...	...	2 00	37 67
32	1-12	"	Do. " 3,	...	...	1 75	56 15
	1	3-12	" Tampico Black Lead Brushes, No. 1,	...	...	1 80	2 25
	10	5-12	" Do. do. " 2,	...	...	1 70	17 71
	1	6-12	" Do. do. " 3,	...	...	1 50	2 25
	2	"	Do. do. " 4,	...	...	1 30	2 60
23	9-12	"	Bristle Black Lead Brushes, " 2,	...	...	1 80	42 75
	7-12	"	Type Brushes,	...	...	8 00	4 67
	7	8-12	" Horse Brushes,	...	...	2 00	15 33
	7-12	"	" Ships' Scrubs,	...	...	6 00	3 50
	3	"	Whitewash Brushes,	...	...	6 00	18 00
	4	3-12	" Wheel Barrows,	...	...	4 50	19 12
	3	4-12	" Packing Boxes,	...	...	0 72	2 40
41	8-12	"	Tea Pot and Chisel Handles,	...	...	0 10	4 17
	18	"	Wash Boards,	...	...	0 75	12 75
	11-12	"	Butter Churns,	...	...	15 00	13 75
	21	"	Hay Rakes,	...	...	1 50	31 50
							\$1,504 70
Less, 5 per cent discount, ...						...	75 23
							<u>1,429 47</u>
							<u>\$5,281 17</u>

Saint John, N. B. 31st October 1862.

G. W. SMITH, Accountant.

R. W. CROOKSHANK, Sec'y & Treas.

ACCOUNT shewing the number of Prisoners admitted into and discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary in the Year ending 31st October 1862, the number of Rations required, and the Employment of the Prisoners for each month.

MALE PRISONERS.

MONTHS.	In Prison on first of the month.	Admitted in the month.	Discharged in the month.	In Prison on the last of the month.	Number of Rations.	EMPLOYMENT.								TOTAL.
						General Labor.	Brushmaking.	Broom-making.	Paintmaking.	Carpentry.	Tailoring.	Black-Smith, &c.	Shoemaking.	
1861.														
November,.....	68	18	12	74	2,050	469	92	448	61	84	26	26	101	1,310
December,.....	74	15	15	74	2,288	288	60	500	147	238	25	100	207	1,545
1862.														
January,.....	74	22	9	87	2,450	688	29	622	89	273	45	101	216	2,063
February,.....	87	17	26	78	2,341	509	28	456	167	188	56	53	251	1,708
March,.....	78	19	19	79	2,487	583	11	537	182	108	26	103	192	1,742
April,.....	79	21	28	72	2,350	306	52	421	159	54	26	169	192	1,379
May,.....	72	29	24	77	2,417	569	93	396	122	108	43	41	117	1,489
June,.....	77	28	27	78	2,419	405	89	456	141	130	31	62	156	1,470
July,.....	78	23	20	81	2,396	631	110	202	150	142	32	86	123	1,476
August,.....	81	26	26	81	2,660	755	116	416	96	162	32	27	61	1,665
September,.....	81	17	24	74	2,409	502	152	468	144	156	52	130	104	2,038
October,.....	71	34	32	76	2,448	464	162	216	216	162	27	125	108	1,480
	923	259	251	931	28,745	6,449	1,024	5,138	1,677	1,805	421	1,023	1,828	19,365

Monthly average, 1862, 76 11-12.

Monthly average, 1861, 59 6-12.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

MONTHS.	In Prison on the first of month.	Admitted in the month.	Discharged in the month.	In Prison on the last of the month.	Number of Rations.	EMPLOYMENT.						TOTAL.	
						General Labor.	Wool Dressing.	Sewing.	Spinning.	Knitting.	Weaving.		
1861.													
November,.....	18	15	7	26	588	127	90	26	68	39	52	402	
December,.....	26	3	4	25	852	356	159	59	74	77	50	675	
1862.													
January,.....	25	9	7	27	685	263	95	47	53	..	52	510	
February,.....	27	4	9	22	687	235	8	80	110	176	40	649	
March,.....	22	6	6	22	717	266	40	80	24	119	52	581	
April,.....	22	4	7	19	682	274	76	49	36	49	45	529	
May,.....	19	10	13	16	575	286	86	11	49	13	43	488	
June,.....	16	14	5	25	592	225	124	13	48	2	32	444	
July,.....	25	10	7	28	854	206	212	69	85	69	88	729	
August,.....	28	2	11	19	684	194	165	18	76	18	95	566	
September,.....	19	7	10	16	554	202	75	31	62	65	39	474	
October,.....	16	16	5	27	655	233	114	36	67	56	45	551	
	263	100	91	272	8,125	2,767	1,244	519	752	683	633	6,598	

Monthly average, 1862, 21 11-12.

Monthly average, 1861, 18 2-12.

By order of the Board.

G. W. SMITH, Accountant.

Saint John, N. B. 31st Oct. 1862.

Statement shewing the actual result of all transactions connected with the management of the Penitentiary for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

EXPENDITURE.

Maintenance of the Prison, per Vouchers,	\$9,393 00	
Do. (outstanding debts,)	226 37	
		\$9,619 37
Fuel for all purposes,		1,923 50
New Machinery, per Vouchers,	\$168 20	
Do. (outstanding debts,)	743 58	
		\$911 78
Manufacturing materials, per Vouchers,	\$10,374 34	
Do. do. (outstanding debts,)	1,317 25	
		11,691 59
Stock on hand per Report 1862, page 185,		3,599 35
		<u>\$27,745 59</u>

RESOURCES.

Legislative appropriation, per Warrants,		\$7,200 00
Received for manufactured articles sold,	\$12,767 40	
Discount on payments in United States,	741 63	
Received for Diets of Military Prisoners,	462 00	
Do. keep of Mr. Quinton's horse,	100 00	
Do. old iron, &c. sold,	16 95	
		14,087 98
Stock on hand at date, viz:—		
Material and manufactured articles,	\$5,281 17	
60 chaldrons Coal, @ \$5,	\$300 00	
400 cords Wood, @ \$1.80,	720 00	—1,020 00—6,301 17
		<u>27,589 15</u>
Over-expended,		<u>\$156 44</u>

This result may be differently stated.

New Machinery regarded as assets,	\$911 78	
Add for new Machinery, and improvements made in the Prison,	200 00	
		\$1,111 78
Deduct—		
Over-expenditure as above,		156 44
Gain to the Province in the year's transactions,		<u>\$955 34</u>

The ordinary expenses of the Prison shew no increase over 1861, while the average number of Prisoners is very much increased, the difference being as 99 to 77½ monthly average.

Sales of Provincial Penitentiary Manufactures, from 1856 to 1862.

Year.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	Gain.	Loss.
1856,	\$2,031	\$2,539	\$4,275	\$2,561	\$11,406	\$680	...
1857,	2,113	1,773	4,472	2,454	10,812	2,880	...
1858,	1,655	1,540	5,049	3,406	11,650	1,936	...
1859,	1,400	907	5,888	4,240	12,434	412	...
1860,	550	508	5,700	3,780	10,539	...	\$1,112
1861,	775	543	5,691	2,507	9,517	...	1,992
1862,	920	2,570	6,184	3,692	12,766	3,149	...

The sales of 1862, it will be observed, exceeded those of 1861, \$3,249, or over 33½ per cent. This was in part the result of a reduction in prices; which, while it increased the demand, gave a considerable advantage to the consumers. The comparative result of the manufacturing operations of 1861 and 1862, may be stated thus:—

Loss on the business of 1861,	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$1,992 00
Gain " " 1862,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,149 00
Gain to the Province of 1862 over 1861,	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>\$5,141 00</u>

Balance due the late Secretary, Samuel D. Berton, Esquire, on Account to 31st July 1861, per Report 1862, page 183, \$344.20, has been paid by Warrant No. 65.

The Accounts have been regularly received Quarterly, accompanied with satisfactory Vouchers, and are very systematically arranged and executed.

J. R. PARTELOW.

G.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Provincial Lunatic Asylum in Account with the Commissioners for the
Year ended 31st October 1862.

EXPENDITURE.					
Quarter ending 31st January,	\$3,637 62
Quarter ending 30th April,	5,404 84
Quarter ending 31st July,	4,307 41
Quarter ending 31st October,	5,124 15
					\$18,474 02
Balance due by Commissioners,	366 17
					\$18,840 19

RESOURCES.

1861. By Cash Balance in the Commissioners' hands 31st Oct. 1861,					\$286 08
1862.					
Jan. 31. Treasury Warrants Nos. 58 & 80,	...	...	...	...	\$4,000 00
Apr. 30. Do. " 120 & 173,	...	...	...	...	5,250 00
July 31. Do. " 299,	...	...	...	...	4,000 00
Oct. 31. Do. " 426,	...	...	...	...	2,750 00
					16,000 00
July 31. 300 lbs. Tallow, at 12 cts.	...	...	...	...	\$36 00
" " 400 " Rags, " 2 "	...	...	...	...	8 00
Oct. 31. 539 " Tallow, " 12 "	...	...	...	...	64 68
					108 68
Jan. 31. Cash from Paying Patients,	...	...	...	...	\$263 06
Apr. 30. Do. do.	...	...	...	...	602 84
July 31. Do. do.	...	...	...	...	884 20
Oct. 31. Do. do.	...	...	...	...	650 08
					2,400 18
Jan. 31. Cash for Clothing, &c. to Patients,	...	...	...	...	\$14 19
July 31. Do. do. do.	...	...	...	...	10 32
Oct. 31. Do. do. do.	...	...	...	...	20 74
					45 25
					\$18,840 19

Saint John, N. B. 31st October 1862.

G. W. SMITH, *Accountant.*

R. W. CROOKSHANK, *Sec'y & Treas.*

The farm and garden produce raised on the Asylum grounds and consumed in the Institution, is not included in the General Accounts, but a separate statement of the quantities and estimated value is annexed, and is included in the following Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of the last five years, furnished by Mr. Smith, Accountant.

J. R. P.

Comparative Statement of Expenditure for five Years ended 31st Oct. 1862.

SPECIFICATION.	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.
Food,.....	\$7,383 00	\$7,768 91	\$7,786 65	\$7,824 03	\$8,227 23
Clothing,.....	1,800 44	1,627 68	1,944 32	1,538 94	1,617 03
Furniture and Furnishing,.....	614 65	698 64	728 58	1,107 65	828 00
Officers and Keepers,.....	4,711 75	4,462 08	4,358 87	4,381 05	4,743 78
Fuel,.....	1,821 72	1,041 53	1,265 18	1,124 50	957 65
Stock, Fodder, Farm & Garden,	612 40	910 40	738 73	906 42	744 12
Insurance,.....	...	187 00	187 00	187 00	187 00
Not classified,.....	1,208 60	984 94	903 18	671 08	673 52
Repairs,.....	321 46	316 41	285 22	683 05	1,098 77
Farm Produce,.....	1,042 54	1,094 68	1,201 47	1,202 30	1,136 40
Totals,.....	\$ 19,516 56	19,092 27	19,399 20	19,626 02	20,213 50

The comparative average cost of each Patient in the aggregate expenditure for Maintenance, appears to be \$112.00 for 1862; \$111.00 for 1861; \$121.25 for 1860; \$112.70 for 1859; \$130.47 for 1858; \$142.38 for 1857; \$134.20 for 1856; \$134.55 for 1855; and for 1854, \$135.00.

Classification of the Total Expenditure of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

CLASSIFICATION.	Quarter ending 31st Jan.	Quarter ending 30th April.	Quarter ending 31st July.	Quarter ending 31st Oct.	Total.
Food,.....	\$ 1,936 63	1,524 80	2,170 98	1,750 59	\$7,383 00
Clothing, &c.....	12 00	1,250 43	103 58	454 43	1,800 44
Furniture and Furnishing,.....	43 08	90 69	314 30	166 58	614 65
Salaries,.....	1,013 00	1,013 00	1,001 33	1,684 42	4,711 75
Fuel,.....	492 53	773 59	184 60	371 00	1,821 72
Farm Expenses,.....	80 00	282 72	142 08	107 60	612 40
Repairs,.....	28 29	30 19	79 03	183 95	321 46
Not classified,.....	32 09	439 42	311 51	425 58	1,208 60
Total,.....	\$ 3,637 62	5,404 84	4,307 41	5,124 15	18,474 02

Annual Amount received from Paying Patients.

	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Quarter ending— 31st January,...	\$263 06	\$354 33	\$588 50	\$691 08	\$650 25	\$1197 50	\$976 60
30th April,.....	602 84	463 88	523 72	514 00	559 07	1,111 90	635 88
31st July,.....	884 20	702 39	516 05	677 30	945 40	792 85	770 37
31st October,....	650 08	158 75	561 45	612 72	643 95	770 52	685 37
	2,400 18	1,679 35	2,189 72	2,495 10	2,798 67	3,872 77	3,068 22

G. W. SMITH, Accountant.

Saint John, N. B. 31st October 1862.

Quantity and Value of the Crops for the year 1862.

Oats,	150 bushels,	@	50 cents,	...	...	...	...	\$75 00
Beets,	95 "	"	50 "	...	...	...	...	47 50
Mangolds,	147 "	"	25 "	...	...	...	...	36 75
Turnips,	555 "	"	25 "	...	...	...	...	138 75
Carrots,	335 "	"	50 "	...	...	...	...	167 50
Parsnips,	56 "	"	50 "	...	...	...	...	28 00
Hay,	30 tons,	"	\$10 00 "	...	...	...	...	300 00
Straw,	5 "	"	6 00 "	...	...	...	...	30 00
Butter,	33 lbs.	"	15 "	...	...	...	...	4 95
Pork,	1,586 "	"	6½ "	...	...	...	...	100 44
Lard,	60 "	"	12 "	...	...	...	...	7 20
Proceeds from Farm Stock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106 45
Estimated value,								\$1,042 54

Number of Patients in the Asylum the last day of each Month during the Fiscal Year 1862.

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total.
Males,	99	97	95	99	101	102	105	109	101	100	100	97	1,205
Females,	66	71	70	72	71	73	74	77	76	77	76	81	884
Total,	165	168	165	171	172	175	179	186	177	177	176	178	2,089

Annual average number,—Males 100 5-12, Females 73 8-12,—Total, ... 174 1-12
 Greatest number at any one time 21st June,—Males 113, Females 78, ... 191
 Smallest number, 31st January,—Males 95, Females 70, ... 165

Number of Patients from each County in the Province for the year.

York, ...	27	Kent, ...	4
Saint John, ...	144	Gloucester, ...	4
Westmorland, ...	19	Carleton, ...	5
Charlotte, ...	23	Restigouche, ...	1
King's, ...	18	Albert, ...	5
Queen's, ...	8	Victoria, ...	2
Sunbury, ...	2	Nova Scotia, ...	2
Northumberland, ...	18	United States, ...	1
Total,		...	283

JOHN WADDELL, M. D.

Medical Superintendent.

Brief Statement of Patients in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the Year ending 31st October 1862.

	Number and Sex of Patients.			Remaining Recovered.	RESULT OF TREATMENT.								Died.		Remaining.			
					DISCHARGED.													
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
Old Cases,	100	68	168	1	..	4	6	2	1	8	2	2	1	11	2	73	56	129
Admitted since,	68	47	115	..	..	32	12	..	1	7	5	2	1	3	3	24	25	49
Total,	168	115	283	1	..	36	18	2	2	15	7	4	2	14	5	97	81	178

Patients remaining on the 1st November 1862, and in what condition.

Males,	{ Recovered,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	{ Improved,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	{ Unimproved,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
																			97
Females,	{ Improved,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	{ Unimproved,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
																			81
																			178

JOHN WADDELL, M. D.
Medical Superintendent.

Number of Patients admitted in 1861,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Do.	do.	1862,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
		Increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Number remaining in the Asylum 31st October 1861,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Do.	do.	do.	1862,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
		Increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number discharged recovered and improved 1861,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Do.	do.	do.	1862,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
		Increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Number discharged unimproved 1861,	2	Deaths in 1861,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Do.	do.	Do.	1862,	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
		Increase,	...	...	4	Decrease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

J. R. PARTELOW.

H.
LIGHT HOUSES.

Report upon the Accounts of the Commissioners of Light Houses in the
Bay of Fundy for the year ended 31st October 1862.

No. 1.—*General Account.*

To J. & T. M'Avity, 75 barrels Coal Oil, per Contract, 2,960 gallons, at 40 cents,	\$1,184	20	
Thomas F. Raymond, 19 barrels Seal Oil, per Contract, 568 gallons, @ 74½ cents,		425	06
T. W. Anglin, advertising Contract Oil,		9	57
Gas Company, Reed's Point Light, 12 months to 1st May 1862,		60	00
Wm. Smith, testing Oils, per Contract,		10	00
G. E. Fenety, advertising Contract,		7	80
Proportion of Salaries, Office Rent, Postages, &c. &c.		768	00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$2,464 63
Deduct—Amount of Oil charged to Light Houses,	\$1,449		33
Sold Provincial Penitentiary three barrels Seal Oil, on hand from last year,—92 gallons, @ 3s. 2d.		58	27
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			1,507 60
			<hr/>
			\$957 03
 No. 2.—Partridge Island Light,			
Keeper A. Reed, Salary 1 year,	\$400		00
Gas-maker, J. Wilson, Salary 1 year,		260	00
Coals, Retorts, &c.		231	22
Ordinary Contingencies,		34	04
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			925 26
 No. 3.—Beacon Light, Saint John,			
Keeper James Lane, Salary 1 year,	\$400		00
Ordinary Contingencies, Oil, &c.		232	48
Extra Contingencies, repairs of Beacon,		554	23
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			1,186 71
 No. 4.—Quaco Light,			
Keeper Thomas Lamb and Assistant, Salary 1 year,	\$584		00
Ordinary Contingencies, Oil, &c.		193	28
Extra Contingencies, repairs,		11	66
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			788 94
 No. 5.—Point Le Preaux Light,			
Keeper George Thomas, Salary 1 year,	\$400		00
Ordinary Contingencies, Oil, &c.		228	41
Extra Contingencies,		33	40
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			661 81
 No. 6.—Gannet Rock Light,			
Keeper W. B. M'Laughlin and Assistant, Salary 1 year,	\$840		00
Ordinary Contingencies, Oil, &c.		383	15
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			1,223 15
 No. 7.—Cape Enrage Light,			
Keeper J. Henneberry, Salary 1 year,	\$400		00
Ordinary Contingencies, Oil, &c.		349	35
Extra Contingencies, digging well, &c.		12	25
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			761 60
			<hr/>
			\$6,504 50
			<hr/>
			Carried forward,

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$6,504 50
No. 8—	Machias Seal Island Light, Keeper John Conly and Assistant, Salary 1 year, ...	\$664 00	
	Ordinary Contingencies, Oil, &c.	504 77	
	Extra Contingencies,	68 78	
			1,237 55
No. 9—	Head Harbour Light, Keeper John R. Snell, Salary 1 year,	\$400 00	
	Ordinary Contingencies, Oil, &c.	238 92	
	Extra Contingencies,	53 63	
			692 55
No. 10—	Saint Andrews Light, Keeper George Pendlebury, Salary 1 year,	\$200 00	
	Ordinary Contingencies, Oil, &c.	296 80	
	Extra Contingencies, repairs,	89 64	
			586 44
No. 11—	Grindstone Island Light, Keeper James Clark, Salary 1 year,	\$400 00	
	Ordinary Contingencies, Oil, &c.	112 00	
	Extra Contingencies, repairs,	39 35	
			551 35
No. 12—	Swallow's Tail Light, Keeper John Kent, Salary 1 year,	\$400 00	
	Ordinary Contingencies, Oil, &c.	243 27	
	Extra Contingencies,	48 30	
			691 57
No. 13—	Steam Whistle, Partridge Island, James Wilson and Assistant, Salary 1 year,	\$380 00	
	Ordinary Contingencies,	196 30	
			576 30
The Commissioners credit—			\$10,840 26
Cash received from the Province Treasurer for the year, per Warrants Nos. 61, 136, 288, 381, on the Light House Fund,			9,600 00
Balance due the Commissioners, ...			\$1,240 26

The Balance \$1,277.95 due the Commissioners, per Report 1862, page 194, has been paid by Warrant No. 121, and the Vouchers required to be supplied have been received. The Accounts for the year have been rendered in detail with satisfactory Vouchers.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Commissioners of Nova Scotia Lights in Account with Province of N. Brunswick.
1862.

May 24. To Remitted Nova Scotia Board of Works, Halifax, per Voucher, Provincial Annual Grant for sup- port of Brier Island Light for 1860, ...	\$400 00	
Do. do. do. 1861, ...	400 00	
Half expenditure for support Seal Island Light, 1861,	722 23	
		\$1,522 23
Less—2 per cent Discount on Draft remitted,	30 45	
		\$1,491 78
<i>Contra.</i>		
Warrants on Province Treasurer, No. 157, \$704.22, and No. 197, \$787.56,		\$1,491 78

Saint John, N. B. 31st October 1862.

R. W. CROOKSHANK, *Sec'y & Treas.*

I.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report upon Account of the Chairman of the Board of Health, Saint John,
for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

Salary of Inspector Wm. Burns,	\$400 00
“ Dr. Bayard, and Vaccination expenses,	184 00
Rent of Office,	100 00
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising,	75 06
Fuel, \$25.95; Law Expenses, \$23.33,	49 28
Repairs of Furniture, Blinds, Matts, Nails, and miscel. expenses,	40 31
	<u>8848 64</u>

QUARANTINE STATION.

Salary of B. Doherty, Boatman and Hospital Keeper,	\$400 00
Insurance of Buildings,	50 00
Nails and Glass,	25 28
Advertising and Stationery,	13 50
Straw and Sundries,	19 32
	<u>508 10</u>
Balance in hands of Chairman, 31st Oct. 1862,	249 48
	<u>\$1,606 22</u>

RESOURCES.

Balance in hand 1st Nov. 1861,	\$302 82
Fines received from John Woodman,	\$8 00
Do. George Lane,	4 00
Do. Joseph Butcher,	12 00
Do. H. Oglesby,	4 00
Do. Peter Dean,	8 00
Do. John Cole,	20 00
	<u>56 00</u>
Received for Night Soil,	70 00
Do. 6 old Tents sold,	10 00
Do. 164 Licences to keep Pigs,	167 40
Received from Province Treasurer, per Warrants Nos. 79, 258, and 408,	1,000 00
	<u>\$1,606 22</u>

The detailed Account is correct and vouched, and signed by W. Bayard, Chairman,
and John Ansley, Clerk.

J. R. PARTELOW.

K.**MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. JOHN.**

Report upon the Account of the Commissioners of Marine Hospital, Saint John, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED.

Balance due the Commissioners 31st October 1861,	...	...	...	\$1,335 15
Provisions, per Account,	...	...	...	672 14
Washing and Straw,	...	...	...	133 36
Fuel,	...	...	...	167 50
Medicine and Drugs,	...	...	...	159 96
Steward, Matron, and Assistants,	...	...	...	880 75
Physician and Surgeon, Clergy and Secretary,	...	...	...	960 00
Burial and Cemetery charges,	...	...	...	101 20
Improvements of the Ground, Gardener, &c.	...	...	...	148 50
Carpenters, Masons, Painters, &c. for repairs,	...	...	...	200 25
Sundry supplies not classified,	...	...	...	409 74
Supplies not included in Diets,	...	...	...	62 92

\$5,231 47

The Commissioners credit—

Received from the Province Treasurer, from the Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	...	\$4,800 00
Balance due the Commissioners 31st October 1862,	...	...	...	431 47
				<u>\$5,231 47</u>

The Account is rendered in detail and vouched. It is signed by John Ward and five other Commissioners, and countersigned by Charles Ward, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. R. PARTELOW.

L.**MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. ANDREWS.**

Report upon Account of C. E. O. Hatheway, Commissioner of Marine Hospital, Saint Andrews, to 1st September 1862.

EXPENDITURE.

Paid Mrs. Day, Keeper, Salary, and expenses for repairs, and board of sick Seamen,	\$239 26
Paid for material and labor repairing Hospital,	16 74
“ Cotton Bedticking, Straw, &c.	22 90
“ Firewood,	31 00
Dr. Gove for Medical attendance,	100 00
James Campbell and Z. Chipman for services, \$10 each,	20 00
G. D. Street, Premium of Insurance, not vouched,	17 50
For sundry small stores,	11 05
C. E. O. Hatheway, allowance as Secretary and Treasurer,	80 00
	<u>\$538 45</u>

RESOURCES.

Balance in hands of Commissioner 1st Sept. 1861, ...	\$27 11
Warrant paid by D. W. Jack, Deputy Treasurer, Saint Andrews, ...	100 00
Do. No. 189, in 1862,	400 00
	<u>527 11</u>
Balance due C. E. O. Hatheway,	<u>\$11 34</u>

This Account should be closed on 31st October, that being the end of the Fiscal Year. It is sworn to before Thomas B. Wilson, Esquire, *J. P.*

J. R. PARTELOW.

M.**TRACADIE LAZARETTO.**

Report upon the Account of the Commissioners of Tracadie Lazaretto, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Provisions and Groceries,	\$1,088 37
Clothing, materials and labor,	337 20
Repairs to Buildings, and small Stores,	136 99
Fuel, \$84.61; Hay and Straw, \$22.81,	107 42
Wine and Gin, \$43.61; Medicine, \$48.57,	92 18
Coffin, and interring one deceased Leper,	3 00
	<u>\$1,765 16</u>

Carried forward,

				<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,765 16
<i>Wages and allowances, &c.—</i>					
Angil Gouthreau, washing for the year,	...	...	...	\$84 00	
John Walsh, Inspector do.	...	...	...	72 00	
Thomas Archer, Keeper do.	...	...	...	160 00	
Rev. F. Gauvreau, Chaplain do.	...	...	...	80 00	
Hon. R. Gordon, M. D., Physician do.	...	...	...	120 00	
R. McLeod, Chairman of Board do.	...	...	...	60 00	
Robert Robinson, Member do.	do.	...	...	40 00	
				<hr/>	616 00
Treasurer's Commission on \$2,500, 5 per cent,	...	...	...	...	125 00
				<hr/>	\$2,506 16
Balance due Treasurer 1st Nov. 1861,	...	...	...	...	37 42
				<hr/>	\$2,543 58

RESOURCES.

Received from Province Treasurer, per Warrants Nos. 41, 160, 271, 382, and 434,	...	...	...	...	...	2,500 00
				<hr/>	\$43 58	
Balance due Treasurer 31st Oct. 1862,	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/><hr/>

The Account is in detail, with Vouchers, and is sworn to by James Davidson, Secretary and Treasurer, before George E. Letson, Esq. *J. P.*

J. R. PARTELOW.

N.
EMIGRANT AGENT.

Report upon the Account of Robert Shives, Esquire, for the Expenses of the Immigration Office, Saint John, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

EXPENDITURE.

Balance due R. Shives, 1st Nov. 1861,	...	...	...	...	...	\$90 28
Office Rent,	...	...	...	...	\$80 00	
Advertising, Printing, and Stationery,	...	...	...	...	30 90	
Fuel, \$13.20; Postage, \$24.67,	...	...	...	...	37 87	
Whitewashing, painting and scrubbing Office,	...	...	...	...	8 50	
Furniture, \$6.70; Messenger, \$40,	...	...	...	...	46 70	
Refunded Wm. Harvey, money paid Glass,	...	...	...	...	12 15	
Cartage, Telegrams, &c.	...	...	...	...	7 13	
				<hr/>	223 25	
				<hr/>	\$313 53	

Contra.

Balance of 1861, paid per Warrant No. 63,	...	...	...	...	90 28
Due Emigrant Agent 1st Nov. 1862,	...	...	...	...	<hr/><hr/>
				\$223 25	

The Account is correct and vouched.

J. R. PARTELOW.

O.
MILITIA EXPENSES.

Report upon Accounts of the Adjutant General of Militia, for the Year
ended 31st October 1862.

No. 1—Lieut Colonel JOHN ROBINSON, *A. G. M.*, from February to June.

Expenditure.

Remuneration and Expenses of Drill Sergeants,	\$207 24
Carriage of Arms, Blissville to Saint John,	15 00
Adjutant General's travelling expenses,	16 23
Rent of Office, marking Arms, Stationery and Telegrams,	58 96
	\$297 43
Balance paid Lieut. Colonel Crowder,	34 22
	\$331 65

Contra.

Warrants Nos. 89, \$131.65; 154, \$200,	\$331 65
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No. 2—Lieut. Colonel THOS. M. CROWDER, from July to 31st Oct. 1862.

Expenditure.

Remuneration and Expenses of Drill Sergeants,	\$808 96
Carriage of Arms and Ammunition,	69 87
Rifle competition at Mt. Fordham preparing the Ground, damage to Stores, &c.	42 98
Adjutant General's Salary and travelling expenses,	245 37
Miscellaneous—Roofing Militia Store, Postage, Telegrams, &c.	153 43
	\$1,320 66

Contra.

Balance received from Lieut. Colonel Robinson,	\$34 22
Warrants Nos. 290, 308, 349, 373, 384, 410, and 419,	3,600 00
	3,634 22
Balance in hands of Adjutant General,	\$2,313 56

The Balance was required for outstanding claims and current expenses; \$2,000 was deposited in Bank.

J. R. PARFELOW.

P.
BUOYS AND BEACONS.

No. 1—JAMES CAMPBELL, Saint George.

Expenditure.

Balance due Commissioner, 1st Nov. 1861,	\$14 40
Paid A. Campbell for putting down and taking up Buoys,	\$95 00
Wm. & Geo. M'Leod, do. do. do.	37 25—
Commission on \$132.25,	132 25
	18 25
	\$159 90

Receipts.

Balance of Warrant No. 132, 1861, per his receipt,	\$44 00
Received on account of Warrant No. 345, (1862,)	52 92—
	96 92
Balance due Commissioner,	\$62 98

The Account is vouched but not sworn to.

No. 2—SILVANUS POWELL & L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Richibucto.

Expenditure to 31st Oct. 1861.

L. P. W. Desbrisay, Account, Chains, Iron Work, Anchor, &c.	\$147 30
J. Campbell & J. Powell, " Stones and Iron work,	13 20
Lewis Michaure, " New Buoys,	56 00
Thomas Neill, " laying down and taking up Buoys,	52 00
John Thompson, " erecting Beacons,	56 00
Commission,	32 45
	\$356 95

Contra.

Balance due by Comm'rs. on Account of 1860, per Report 1862, page 227,	320 47
Due Commissioners 31st Oct. 1861,	\$36 48

No. 3—L. P. W. DESBRISAY & DAVID WARK.

Expenditure to 31st Oct. 1862.

L. P. W. Desbrisay's Account, Iron work, Chains, &c.	\$43 33
J. Campbell's " Stone,	8 40
S. Babino & Son, " 12 Spar Buoys,	10 80
Thos. M'Neill's, " putting down, replacing & lifting Buoys, &c.	62 00
Commission,	12 45
	\$136 98

No. 4—WM. NAPIER, JOHN FERGUSON, & GEO. SMITH, Bathurst.

Expenditure.

Balance due Commissioners, 1st Nov. 1861,	\$128 44
William Daley, placing, removing, & keeping Buoys in place,	\$71 00
Timothy Daley, erecting a new Beacon,	20 00
Taking up Anchor and Chain, and securing Buoys, &c.	26 00
Ferguson, Rankin & Co., Account Chain for Buoys,	6 41
Commission,	12 34—
	135 75

Carried forward, \$264 19

			<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$264 19
	<i>Contra.</i>			
Warrant No. 222, being for Balance of 1861,	...	...	...	128 44
Duc Commissioners,	...	...	...	<u>\$135 75</u>

The following charges in Commissioner's Account are reserved, for want of Vouchers, viz :

Charges and expenses inspecting Buoys,	...	...	...	\$12 00
Alex. Pinnett, picking up and securing Buoy,	...	...	...	0 50
Interest on balance unpaid,	...	...	...	1 93
Peter Hache, drawing Contract,	...	...	...	1 00
Excessive Commission,	...	...	...	1 53
				<u>\$16 96</u>
Add—Balance brought down,	...	...	...	135 75
Amount claimed by Commissioners,	...	...	...	<u>\$152 71</u>

No. 5—ROBERT YOUNG, J. G. C. BLACKHALL, & ROBERT NIXON, Caraquet.

Expenditure.

Balance due Commissioners, 1st Nov. 1861,	...	...	...	\$51 91
Charles Robin & Co., Account Chain and repairs of Buoys,	...	...	\$29 92	
Sundry persons, painting, placing, and picking up Buoys, &c.	...	...	22 27	
Commission,	...	...	5 21	
				<u>57 40</u>
				\$109 31

Contra.

Warrant No. 111, for Balance of 1861,	...	...	...	51 91
Due Commissioners,	...	...	...	<u>\$57 40</u>

The Commissioners claim \$59.61. The difference is caused by an error in Voucher No. 8—\$2, and excessive Commission, 21 cents.

No. 6—R. C. SCOVIL & CHAS. S. THEAL, Shediac.

Expenditure.

Balance due Commissioners, 1st Nov. 1862,	...	...	...	\$119 72
W. H. & R. C. Scovil, sundry payments for labor, &c. detailed,	...	...	\$20 13	
Charles Hannah, plank, bolts, paint, and labor, for Beacon,	...	...	34 12	
Pollett Purrier, for hemlock logs,	...	...	76 00	
A. Simpson, laying down and lifting Buoys,	...	...	60 00	
Commission,	...	...	19 10	
				<u>209 35</u>
				\$329 07

Contra.

Warrant No. 3, for Balance of 1861,	...	...	...	119 72
Due Commissioners,	...	...	...	<u>\$209 35</u>

Balance paid per Warrant No. 21. 1863.

No. 7—M. CRANNY & GEO. J. PARKER, Miramichi.

Expenditure.

James Wilson, one half year's Salary as Keeper Fox Island Light, ...	\$100 00
Making and repairing Buoys,	338 40
Chain, Crank, and other material for Buoys and Beacons,	130 87
Lifting, laying down, and picking up Buoys,	266 80
Lanterns for Fox Island, and painting do.	74 40
Rent, and Furniture for Keeper's House, &c. &c.	171 00
Advertising, Freight, and Sundries,	32 60
Commission,	111 41
	<u>\$1,225 48</u>

Receipts.

Balance in hands of Commissioners, 1st Nov. 1861, ...	\$69 96
Warrants Nos. 146 and 217,	1,158 27
Old hoop iron sold,	0 30
	<u>1,228 53</u>
Balance in hands of Commissioners,	<u>\$3 05</u>

No. 8—Z. CHIPMAN, Saint Stephen.

Balance in hands of Commissioner, per Report 1861, page 207,	\$85 95
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Expenditure 1861.

Young & Buchanan, Account repairing and putting down Buoys, \$35 00	
Do. " lifting and securing do. 35 00	
Commission,	7 00
	<u>77 00</u>
Balance in hands of Commissioner,	<u>\$8 95</u>

No. 9—J. MONTGOMERY & DONALD STEWART, Dalhousie.

Expenditure 1862.

Paid Jas. Arseneau & P. McNeill, for placing and lifting Buoys for the year, \$96 00	
Miscellaneous expenses,	4 45
Commission,	10 00
	<u>\$110 45</u>

J. B. PARTELOW.

9.
BEAR BOUNTIES.

Report upon Accounts furnished by Clerks of the Peace for the distribution
of Bounties for the destruction of Bears and Wolves.

No. 1—GEORGE I. DIBBLEE, York.

Warrant No. 151,	\$40 00	
Unexpended 1861,	39 00	
		\$79 00
Expenditure 1862, (16 Bears,)		48 00
		\$31 00
Unexpended,		

No. 2—E. B. SMITH, King's.

Unexpended 1861,	\$71 00	
Expenditure 1862, (4 Bears,)	12 00	
		\$59 00
Unexpended,		

No. 3—WM. B. KINNEAR, Saint John.

Unexpended 1861,	\$20 00	

No. 4—WELLINGTON HATCH, Saint Andrews.

Unexpended 1861,	\$62 10	

No. 5—CHARLES J. SAYRE, Kent.

Unexpended 1861,	\$118 00	
Expenditure 1862, (10 Bears,)	30 00	
		\$88 00
Unexpended,		

No. 6—S. G. MORSE, Albert.

Unexpended 1861,	\$24 00	

No. 7—SAMUEL THOMPSON, Northumberland.

Warrants Nos. 10, 18, 57,	\$120 00	
Over-expended 1861,	\$23 00	
Expenditure, (35 Bears,)	105 00	
		128 00
Over-expended,		\$8 00

No. 8—THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, Gloucester.

Over-expended 1861,	\$7 00	
Warrants Nos. 25 and 100,	80 00	
		<u>\$87 00</u>
Expenditure 1862, (11 Bears,)		33 00
		<u>33 00</u>
Unexpended,		<u>\$54 00</u>

No. 9—A. K. SMEDES WETMORE, Carleton.

Unexpended 1860,	\$37 60	
Warrant No. 17, 1862,	40 00	
		<u>\$77 60</u>

No. 10—WM. T. WILMOT, Victoria.

Over-expended 1861,	\$1 00	
		<u>\$1 00</u>

No. 11—Hon. E. B. CHANDLER, Dorchester.

Over-expended 1861,	\$5 00	
		<u>\$5 00</u>

No. 12—T. R. WETMORE, Queen's.

Unexpended 1861,	\$70 00	
Warrant No. 24,	40 00	
		<u>\$110 00</u>

No. 13—GEORGE J. BLISS, Sunbury.

Unexpended 1861,	\$37 00	
Expenditure, (7 Bears, 3 Wolves,)	30 00	
		<u>30 00</u>
Unexpended,	\$7 00	
		<u>\$7 00</u>

SUMMARY.

Amount unexpended 1861,	\$456 70	
Warrants issued 1862,	360 00	
		<u>\$816 70</u>
Expenditure 1862, (73 Bears, 3 Wolves,)	218 00	
		<u>218 00</u>
		<u>\$598 70</u>

J. R. PARTELOW,

R.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Report upon Accounts of Indian Commissioners for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

No. 1—S. L. BISHOP & J. HICKSON, Bathurst.

Balance in hands of Commissioners 1st November 1861,	\$11 08
Advanced per Warrant No. 193, 1862,	40 00
	<u>\$51 08</u>

Expenditure.

Cash, Medicine, and Medical attendance to poor Indians,	40 23
Balance in hands of Commissioners,	<u>\$10 85</u>

No. 2—Rev. F. X. LAFRANCE, Dorchester.

Advanced per Warrant No. 193, 1862,	\$60 00
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Expenditure.

Distributed to 12 Indians, per Receipts,	<u>\$30 00</u>
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No. 3—W. SALTER & EDWARD WILLISTON, Northumberland.

Advanced per Warrant No. 193,	\$300 00
Advanced per Warrant Nos. 237, 286, 328,	200 00
	<u>\$500 00</u>

Expenditure.

Paid two Indian Chiefs, per Receipt,	\$40 00
Paid to Indians for purchase of Seed, viz :—	
At Eelground,	\$74 50
Little South West,	49 00
Indiantown,	14 00
South West,	17 50
Burnt Church,	145 00
	<u>300 00</u>
Amount advanced for relief of indigent and infirm Indians,	
in 1861,	191 50
Do. do. do. in 1862,	192 33—
	<u>723 83</u>
Balance due Commissioners 1st November 1862,	<u>\$223 83</u>

No. 4—ANDREW BARBARIE, Restigouche.

Warrant No. 155, 1861,	\$80 00
Do. " 193, 1862,	80 00
	<u>\$160 00</u>

Expenditure.

Balance due Commissioner,	\$8 53
Supplies to Indians, per D. Stewart's Account, to 13th Feb. 1862,	72 70
Sundries, per self,	4 00—
	<u>85 23</u>
	<u>\$74 77</u>

A number of Indian Commissioners have not reported to this Office. The total amount of Warrants issued during the year is \$1,490. J. R. PARTELOW.

S.

INDIAN RESERVE FUND.

No. 1—JOHN DIBBLEE, Woodstock.

Balance in hands of Commissioner 1861,	\$0 20	
Warrants Nos. 48 and 193,	70 00	
		<u>\$70 20</u>

Expenditure.

Provisions, Clothing, and Medical attendance to Indians, per Receipts, ...	19 00	
Balance in hands of Commissioner,	\$51 20	<u><u>\$51 20</u></u>

No. 2—WILLIAM SALTER, Northumberland.

DR.

Balance in hands of Commissioner 1861,	\$24 62	
Rec'd. from Wm. Ashton for 81 acres in the Big Hole Reserve, ...	68 85	
“ Hugh Muncey, Stampage,	30 10	
“ Donald Brown, do.	32 20	
		<u>\$155 77</u>

CR.

Travelling expenses and Commission,	54 55	
Balance in hands of Commissioner,	\$101 22	<u><u>\$101 22</u></u>

Mr. Salter charges \$80 remitted Province Treasurer on account of the above, but it does not appear in his Accounts. \$140 which the Treasurer credits, is on account of 1861.

No. 3—S. L. BISHOP & WM. NAPIER, Gloucester.

DR.

Received from Alexander Dugan,	\$24 19	
“ Fabian Dugan,	20 00	
“ Joseph J. Dugan,	9 90	
“ M. Boudrou,	0 80	
“ Jules Arcemino,	20 00	
		<u>\$74 89</u>

CR.

By Travelling expenses, Postage, and Commission,	8 89	
Balance in hands of Commissioners,	\$68 00	<u><u>\$68 00</u></u>

The Commissioners charge \$68 remitted Province Treasurer on the 15th January 1863, which will appear in next Report.

No. 4—A. C. HAMMOND, Victoria.

CR.

To Balance due by Commissioner 1861,	\$174 55	
May 1, 1861,—		
By 30 Spruce Logs cut by Lovely & Hanson, computed at 3 to the M.		
3½ M. at 5s. per M.	\$3 75	
170 Spruce Logs cut by James Lovely,	21½ M. 21 25	
200 do. “ Topham & Lovely,	25 25 00	
80 do. “ George Craig,	10 10 00	
		<u>\$60 00</u>
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$60 00	<u><u>\$174 55</u></u>

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$60 50	\$174 55
300	Spruce Logs cut by J. & M. Wright,	= 37½ M.	37 50	
425	do. " Stile Armstrong,	53	53 00	
300	do. " Larlee, Murphy, & M'Guire,	37½	37 50	
125	do. " Daniel Larlee,	18	18 00	
125	do. " Samuel Bishop,	15½	15 75	
400	do. " William Larlee,	50	50 00	
200	do. " Barnabas Armstrong,	25	25 00	
May 1, 1862,—				
By 400	Spruce Logs cut by Daniel Hallet,	50	50 00	
80	do. " Daniel Larlee,	8	8 00	
100	do. " George Craig,	10	10 00	
200	do. " Moses & George Craig,	20	20 00	
225	do. " Wm. Larlee & Aaron Craig,	28	28 00	
220	do. " G. W. Murphy,	27½	27 50	
300	do. " Benjamin Slood,	37½	37 50	
100	do. " George Inman,	12½	12 25	
128	do. " Joseph Topham,	16	16 00	
160	do. " Wright & Sisson,	20	20 00	
100	do. " James Lovely,	8	8 00	
300	do. " Larlee & Brown,	37½	37 50	
260	do. " M'Donald & Cufman,	32	32 00	
84	do. " Wm. Larlee,	10	10 00	
500	do. " James Wright & Brown,	60	60 00	
			<hr/>	673 50
				<hr/>
				\$848 05
Paid—		Cr.		
Dep. Beckwith for tracing lines and assisting collection of Stumpage,			\$16 00	
John Solis (Indian) for attendance on Deputy,	...	...	4 00	
Deputy Beckwith for Surveying,	...	...	30 50	
Do. Surveying South Line to East Indian Reserve,	...	...	36 00	
Do. for seizing trespassers' Logs,	...	...	8 00	
G. A. Bedell, Jun., sundry Groceries furnished destitute Indians,			47 00	
Wm. Everitt, for Groceries, &c. furnished destitute Indians,	...	...	12 00	
B. Beveridge, Jr. as per his Account dated June 11, 1862,	...	...	7 83	
Cash remitted Provincial Treasurer by Mail, Sept. 23,	...	...	108 00	
Cash remitted to R. Gowan, Esq. Crown Land Office, to meet expenses of Seizing Officer searching for Logs run away from Reserve by trespassers,	...	...	20 00	
B. Beveridge, Esq. for Groceries, &c. furnished destitute Indians,	...	...	78 12	
Commission on \$367.45,	...	...	16 43	
Supervision over Indian Reserve, attending to wants of Indians, and incidental expenses, &c. 1861,	...	...	40 00	
Supervision over Indian Reserve, attending to wants of Indians, and incidental expenses, &c. 1862,	...	...	40 00	
Cash remitted Province Treasurer this date by Mail,	...	...	20 00	
Commission on \$20 at 5 per cent,	...	...	1 00	
			<hr/>	484 88
Balance in hands of Commissioner,				<hr/> <hr/>
				\$363 17

Mr. Hammond states that he holds Notes of Hand to the amount of \$215, as part of the above balance. This Account is held for further examination.

J. R. PARTELOW.

T.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable James Steadman, Postmaster General, in Account Current with the Province of New Brunswick, Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

INCOME.

To Balance due 31st October 1861,	\$2,953 05½	
Postage on Letters remaining in hands of Postmasters 31st October 1861,	320 60½	
		\$3,273 65½
Am't. Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices,	\$20,248 60½	
Do. Way Letter Postage do. do.	1,706 15	
Do. Ship Letter Postage do. do.	1,280 63	
Do. Postage collected on British Correspondence,	3,066 92½	
Do. Postage Stamps sold,	21,411 66½	
Do. Errors to debit of Postmasters,	25 15	
		\$47,739 12½
Deduct—		
Am't. Returned, Refused, Redirected and Missent Letters,	1,477 40	
		46,261 72½
To Amount of Miscellaneous Receipts,		24,135 50
		<u>\$73,670 88½</u>

EXPENDITURE.

By Amount paid for—		
Salaries to Postmasters, Clerks, &c.	\$17,539 99	
Do. Way Office Keepers,	2,845 06	
Commission on Postage Stamps sold,	1,215 32½	
		\$21,600 37½
Conveyance of Mails,	\$35,259 31	
Gratuities on Ship Letters,	721 45	
		35,980 76
Travelling Expenses,		296 00
Packet Postage to Great Britain,		5,842 55
Tradesmen's work,		1,111 14
Blank Forms, Printing, &c.	\$2,347 43	
Advertising and Telegraphing,	813 48	
		3,160 91
Fuel and Light,		314 76
Rents and Taxes,		1,226 00
Mail Bags,		366 45
Miscellaneous Expenses,		155 97
By amount of Errors to the credit of Postmasters,		28 55½
“ Postage on Letters in hands of Postmasters,		228 79
“ due by the late Thomas H. Black, Postmaster of Saint Martins,		1 37
By Balance due 31st October 1862,		3,357 25
		<u>\$73,670 88½</u>

JAS. STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

Abstract of Quarterly Accounts of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 31st October 1862.

Balance on hand 31st October 1861, viz:—							
General Post Office, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	\$2,953 05½	
Postmasters, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	320 60½	
							\$3,273 65½
Provincial Postage collected at the several Post and Way Offices, Ship Letter Postage, and Postage Stamps sold,—							
1st Quarter, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	\$11,032 21½	
2nd do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	11,897 16½	
3rd do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	10,673 80	
4th do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	11,043 87	
							44,647 05
Postage on British and Bermudian Correspondence—							
1st Quarter, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	\$784 85½	
2nd do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	980 23	
3rd do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	670 15½	
4th do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	631 68½	
							3,066 92½
Balance of Errors to debit of Postmasters,							25 15
Receipts in aid—							
Warrants on Provincial Treasury, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	\$24,000 00	
Rent of old Post Office Building, Saint John, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	135 50	
							24,135 50
							\$75,148 28½
Deduct—Returned, Refused, Redirected, and Missent Letters,							1,477 40
							\$73,670 88½

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries and Commissions,—							
1st Quarter, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	\$5,387 75½	
2nd do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5,387 83½	
3rd do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5,389 82	
4th do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5,434 97	
							\$21,600 37½
Travelling charges,—							
2nd Quarter, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	\$40 00	
3rd do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	61 00	
4th do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	195 00	
							296 00
Conveyance of Mails,—							
1st Quarter, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	\$8,472 77	
2nd do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8,060 96	
3rd do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	10,060 87	
4th do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8,664 71	
							35,259 31
Ship Letter Gratuities,—							
1st Quarter, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	\$102 67½	
2nd do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	67 82½	
3rd do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	292 72½	
4th do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	258 22½	
							721 45
<i>Carried forward,</i>							\$57,877 13½

	<i>Carried forward,</i>	...	...	\$57,877 13½
Remittances to England for Packet Postage,—				
3rd Quarter,	\$4,344 63			
4th do.	1,497 92			
				5,842 55
Balance of Errors to debit of Postmasters,				28 55½
Tradesmen's Bills,	\$1,111 14			
Blank Forms, Printing, Advertising, Telegraphing, &c. ..	3,160 91			
Fuel, Light, Rents and Taxes, Mail Bags, &c.	2,063 18			
				6,335 23
Balance in hands of Postmaster General,	\$3,357 25			
Do. Postmasters,	228 79			
Balance due by the late T. H. Black, Postmaster, St. Martins,	1 37			
				3,587 41
				<u>\$73,670 88½</u>

The Accounts are kept with great precision, and are signed by the Honorable James Steadman, Postmaster General, and sworn to by William Paisley, Accountant.

J. R. PARTELOW.

U.

REPORT UPON THE PENSION LIST FOR 1862.

Warrants issued.

George J. Dibblee, for Mary Walsh,	\$40 00
Samuel Thompson, for Mary M'Donald, accounted,	40 00
Alex. and Donald M'Graw, balance due their Mother,	36 36
Letty Bell, Margaret Weaver, Sarah Greenlaw, Jane M'Crea, and Hannah M'Donald, \$40 each,	200 00
Walter Flinn,	30 00
Deborah A. Lugin,	60 00
W. Hatch, for Janet Carmichael, accounted,	40 00
George J. Dibblee, for Ann Collins, Ann Munro, Lydia Shephard, and Elizabeth Lawrence, \$40 each,	160 00
A. K. Smedes Wetmore, for Rebecca Gage,	40 00
Mary Pratt,	40 00
Samuel Thompson, for E. Ross, accounted,	40 00
Charles E. Knapp, for Enoch Gooden,	40 00
Mary M'Nicholl,	40 00
Mary Grierson,	40 00
W. Hatch, for Martha Pendleton, accounted,	40 00
Jane Hamilton,	40 00
Jane Hawkins,	40 00
	<u>\$966 36</u>

J. R. PARTELOW.

BYE ROAD REPORT, 1863.

Warrant No. 269, of 1862.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
1	Wm. McCloskey,	\$155 00	\$155 00	...	...	Vouchers witnessed by the Commissioner.
2	Simon Ballard,	35 00	35 00	...	...	Several Vouchers not witnessed.
3	Samuel Graham,	100 00	100 00	...	...
4	L. R. Coombes,	75 00	75 07	\$0 07	...	
5	Thomas Martin,	70 00	70 15	0 15	...	Not sworn to.
6	Peter Patras,	135 00	135 00	...	...	Do.
7	James Smyth,	100 00	101 00	1 00	...	Do.
8	Francis Picard,	75 00	75 00	...	...
9	Larion Daigle,	85 00	85 00	...	...
10	Thomas Lynch,	75 00	75 04	0 04	...	
11	Romain Long,	40 00	40 00	...	...
12	Antoine Landrie,	45 00	45 56	0 56	...	
13	Wm. Tomlinson,	63 00	63 00	...	...
14	Wm. B. Cox,	75 00	75 00	...	...	Not sworn to.
15	N. L. Price,	30 00	30 00	...	...
16	John Lynch,	52 00	52 00	...	...	Work all performed by Commissioner.
17	Patrick McCloskey,	65 00	65 15	0 15	...	Account not received.
18	W. C. Burpe,	50 00	...	...	...
19	John Lynch,	20 00	...	...	...
20	Francis Leveque,	20 00	20 00	...	...
21	George Byram,	20 00	20 00	...	...
22	Elie Dejardin,	20 00	20 00	...	...
23	Rev. H. McGuirk,	40 00	40 00	...	...
24	Onesime Bellefleur,	40 00	40 00	...	...
25	Leon Bellefleur,	30 00	30 00	...	...	do.
26	Paul Marcure,	20 00	...	...	...	do.
27	John Hart,	65 00	65 00	...	...

- Patrick Casey,
- William Newcomb,
- John Montgomery,
- Richard Everett
- William Everett,
- Henry Baird,
- George Baird,
- Allen Read,
- Elijah Larlie,
- James Pickett,

60 00	60 00	...	...	0 15	...	Accounts not received.
40 00	39 85	...	...	...	...
40 00	40 00	...	...	...	...
20 00	...	...	...	...	...
20 00	...	...	...	...	...
20 00	20 00	...	...	...	...
70 00	70 00	...	...	...	...
20 00	...	...	...	...	...
25 00	...	...	...	...	...

CARLETON COUNTY.

38 Municipality of Carleton Co.

- 1 Calvin McKeen,
- 2 Thomas W. Watson,
- 3 Hugh Montgomery,
- 4 James Kirkpatrick,
- 5 Hillial Kearney,
- 6 Hamilton Emery,
- 7 Bernard Travis,
- 8 Aaron Perkins,
- 9 William Sproule,
- 10 George West,
- 11 John Tweedy,
- 12 George F. Craig,
- 13 George DeMerchant,
- 14 James Kearney,
- 15 James N. Farley,
- 16 Robert Stephenson,
- 17 John Stockford,
- 18 Daniel Brown,
- 19 George S. Shaw,
- 20 Francis Clift,
- J. Adams,
- Thomas Lindsay,
- Benjamin Burb,

\$51 00	\$51 00	\$10 70	...	...	Account not received.
29 00	29 00	...	...	...	do.
40 00	40 00	...	...	...	do.
40 00	50 70	...	...	...	Some Vouchers not witnessed.
44 00	...	0 15	...	...	Account not received.
36 00	36 15	...	...	...	do.
38 00	38 00	...	...	...	do.
6 20	...	0 24	...	...	do.
35 80	36 04	...	...	...	do.
40 00	...	...	...	...	do.
40 00	...	...	...	...	do.
27 00	27 00	...	...	...	do.
31 00	31 00	...	...	...	do.
22 00	...	...	...	...	do.
80 00	80 00	...	...	...	do.
22 00	...	2 60	...	...	Account, but no Vouchers.
44 00	46 60	...	...	...	do.
14 00	14 00	...	...	...	do.
31 70	...	...	...	...	do.
48 30	48 30	...	...	...	do.
400 00	...	...	...	...	do.
300 00	...	...	...	...	do.
171 95	...	...	...	...	do.

CARLETON COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads.—Continued.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
42	John Keys,	\$28 12	...	...	...	Accounts not received.
43	Amos Gallop,	400 00	\$400 00	...	...
44	John Stockford,	400 00	32 00	...	...
45	John Stockford,	32 90		...	...
YORK COUNTY.						
46	Municipality of York County,					
	1. James Johnston, Douglas,	\$167 00	\$240 70	\$73 70		
	2. George Beatty, "	167 00	167 00			
	3. Jacob McKeen, "	121 00	121 00			
	4. George Hawkins, "	40 00	40 00			
	5. Leonard W. Yerxa, "	160 00	125 00	1 05	\$85 00	Over-expended \$35.19 last year.
	6. John Feeney, Kingsclear,	152 00	153 05			
	7. Patrick Sweeney, "	118 21	118 21			
	8. Charles A. Long, "	64 00	64 00			
	9. Francis Kilburn, "	84 00	84 00			
	10. Joseph Hoyt, Queensbury,	121 80	120 95		0 85	
	11. Wm. Jackson, "	67 20	67 20			
	12. John Prescott, "	175 34	176 12	0 78		
	13. Wm. Lewis, St. Mary's,	60 00	60 00			
	14. James Manzer, "	97 75	97 80	0 05		
	15. Benj. Goodspeed, "	88 00	88 06	0 06		
	16. Alexander McBean, "	140 00	144 10	4 10		
	17. O. M'Cormick, Prince Wm.	26 40	26 40			
	18. Thomas Brown, "	74 80	74 80			
	19. John Miller, "	54 60	54 60			
	20. Pat. Cunningham, "	54 40	56 52	2 12		
	21. Joseph Scott, "	48 60	48 67	0 07		
	22. Asa Dow, Canterbury,	128 33	111 09	2 24	17 24	Over-expended \$13.20 last year.
	23. William Scott, "	128 00	127 92	...	0 08	
	24. L. Fisher, New Maryland,	153 33	153 33	...		

25.	D. Connolly, Dumfries,	211 14	211 14	...	...	Several Vouchers not witnessed.
26.	James Rosborough, "	20 00	20 00	...	...
27.	W. Pieroy, Manners-Sutton,	106 00	105 71	...	0 29	
28.	Michael Dinner, "	40 00	40 00	...	...
29.	Jacob Vail, "	46 00	46 14	0 14		
30.	John Reed, Stanley,	104 00	106 72	2 72		
31.	Thos. Pringle, "	68 28	68 95	0 67		
32.	J. Hartley, Southampton,	248 06	248 06	...	...
47	City Council of Fredericton,	300 00	300 00	...	...	Not sworn to, but signed by the Mayor.
	Samuel Fleming,			...	...
<i>Amounts received and expended by sundry Commissioners under 24 Victoria, Cap. 29.—Wild Land Tax.</i>						
	James Johnston, Douglas,	\$102 15	\$102 15	...	...	R. Rankin & Co's taxes for 1861 & 1862.
	Do.	52 00	52 00	...	...
	L. W. Yerxa, "	203 33	192 15	...	\$11 00	
	George Beatty, "	33 00	33 00	...	...
	J. Reed, Stanley,	192 00	192 00	2 00		\$770.15, which added to \$80 paid Com- mission to Collectors in Douglas & Stanley, makes \$850.15 paid by the N. Brunswick & Nova Scotia Land Company, for 1862.
	J. Conroy, "	120 00	122 00	...	...
	T. Pringle, "	120 00	120 00	...	...
	Wm. Lewis, Saint Mary's,	20 00	15 94	...	4 06	
	Queensbury,	30 00	30 00	...	...
	Wm. Scott, Canterbury,	40 00	40 00	...	...
	Walter Percy, Manners-Sutton,	30 00	30 00	...	...	Received from Parish Collector.
	Joseph Hoyt, Queensbury,	6 00	6 00	...	...	" "
	Wm. Lewis, Saint Mary's,	7 57	7 57	...	...	" "
<i>Grants & Balances prior to '62.</i>						
1861.	John W. Barker,	86 40	86 40	...	...	Part of \$100 Grant to Francis Scott, 1861.
269-7	Joseph Conroy,	89 60	89 60	...	...
17	William Jamieson,	20 35	19 00	...	1 35	
27				...		

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads—Continued.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
78	John Bradford, James Gallagher, Henry Rigby, Robert Cockburn,	\$247 00	\$247 00	\$0 68	...	Also expended \$106, balance from 1861.
79	Hiram Hanson, James McMillan, James McColloch, Peter McColloch, Nehemiah Hill.	337 00	337 68	...	\$16 61	[Saint Patrick. \$15 of which paid R. Cockburn, Com'r.
80	Samuel C. Fountain, Ward Pendleton, John Thompson, John Gregg, Lorenzo Drake,	237 00	220 39	2 53	1 25	
81	Joseph Gardner, Walker B. McLauchlan, James Murphy, E. P. Knight, Robert Hunter,	175 00	177 53	...	...
82	Joshua Prescott, John Carlyle, Jr., Charles McLean, Robert Hope, Robert Stafford,	175 00	173 75	6 14	...	
83	Joel Hill, Levi Maxwell, Colin Murchie, William Gitchell, James Shirley, Samuel Maxwell, Wm. W. Graham, Harrison Gitchell,	175 00	181 14	28 20	...	[from Stafford, of sums paid by him. No Acct. from McLean, and simply a list Account not received. For work performed.
84		298 00	326 20	...	81 32	
85		289 00	289 00	...	...
86		168 00	86 68	...	...
87		100 00	...	...	...
88		42 50	...	...	...
89		25 00	25 00	...	...
90		40 00	40 00	...	...
91		60 00	60 00	...	...
92		132 50	143 67	11 17	...	

93	George Burns, Peter Morrison, John McKenzie, Jr., Robert McLeod, Jr., David Gitchell, Robert King, Jr., William Kennedy, Peter Morrison, Jr., Joseph A. Simpson, William T. Dickey, Asa L. Hitchings, George Moore, Michael Tenney, H. Ludgate, D. Munson, Crozier Stein, John Ludgate, T. Rairdon, John McDowal, B. R. Lawrence, John Kindred, Robert McLeellan, James Stinson, Capt. Philip Newton,	100 00 50 00 60 00 50 00 340 00 318 00 75 00 40 00 20 00 50 00 20 00 20 00 20 00 20 00 30 00 100 00 169 00 60 00	\$100 00 50 00 60 00 50 00 340 00 318 00 71 20 40 00 20 00 48 92 20 00 20 00 20 00 20 00 30 00 100 00 54 80	...	\$3 80 1 08 ...	Account not received. do. do. Not sworn,—no commission charged.
94		100 00	...	...	...
95		50 00	...	...	...
96		60 00	...	...	...
97		50 00	...	...	...
98		340 00	340 00	...	...
99		318 00	318 00	...	...
100		75 00	71 20	...	...
101		40 00	40 00	...	...
102		20 00	20 00	...	...
103		50 00	48 92	...	...
104		20 00	20 00	...	...
105		20 00	20 00	...	...
106		20 00	20 00	...	...
107		30 00	30 00	...	...
108		100 00	100 00	...	...
109		169 00	54 80	...	...
110		60 00	...	...	5 20	No Account received. Balance handed to Lorenzo Drake.

ALBERT COUNTY.

111	John Cleveland, John Teahan, James E. McQuaid, Edwin Copp, James M'Gorman, Wm. Fillmore, Hugh Wright, John Barber, John Duffy, John Stuart, John Martin,	\$188 18 200 00 200 00 280 00	\$181 88 222 60 216 80 219 07	...	\$7 70 ...	Also expended \$5 received from W. Tinley, [unexpended by him in 1860.
112		...	...	...	...
113		200 00	222 60	...	...
114		200 00	216 80	16 80	10 93	

ALBERT COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads—Continued.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
115	R. D. Chapman, Millidge Steeves, S. B. Weldon,	\$185 00	\$187 08	...	\$47 92	No Account from Steves.
116	John Steeves, Frederick W. Steves, John Magee,	290 00	270 00	...	20 00	
117	Solomon Steves,	200 00	...	...	...	No Account received.
118	Jonathan Colpitts,	80 62	...	...	...	do.
119	John Byers,	100 00	...	...	...	do.
120	David Bazley,	63 15	...	...	...	do.
121	Frederick Babcock,	24 00	...	...	...	do.
122	Josiah Tingley, Jr.	66 00	...	...	...	do.
123	Wm. John Mitchell,	99 35	99 35	...	...
124	John Cleaveland, Jr.	120 00	120 00	...	...

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

125	Charles McManus, Charles Thibedeau, George Kinnear,	\$500 00	\$154 00	...	\$346 00	No Account from McManus or Thibedeau.
126	Nathan Lawrence, Willard Estabrooks, Reuben Parsons,	600 00	145 00	...	455 00	No Account from Lawrence or Parsons.
127	George Averd, Josiah Tingley, John Read,	250 00	245 70	...	4 30	
128	James Hastings, James Carroll, George Amos,	400 00	400 00	...	...
129	Welling Mills, Erang Galland, Dominick Boudro,	550 00	549 78	...	0 22	

180	Francis Gallagher, Edward Harris, Zechariah Lutes, Early Day,	500 00	496 39	...	3 61	
181	Daniel Kieth, John Boyd, Grants & Balances prior to '62, William Cole, Robert Towse,	492 00	488 96	...	3 04	
		764 82	...	...	...	Balances from 1860 and 1861.

KENT COUNTY.

182	Wm. Fitzgerald, Thos. G. Richardson, Joseph Richard, Jr., Thos. Stevenson, Wm. Doherty, Jr., John Dunn, Frederick Richard, Joseph Mallet, Andrew Daigle, Thomas Jardine, James Smith, Michael Maxwell, James Connor, Andrew Bourgeois, William Johnston, Olive White, Matiner Hicks, Abram Allin,	\$390 18	\$390 18	...	...
183		688 20	783 37	\$45 17	...	
184		300 00	...	...	...	No Account received.
185		122 00	116 32	...	\$5 68	
186		386 40	336 00	...	0 40	
187		460 00	447 04	...	12 96	Acct. says Expenditure and Commission \$458.28, but there are Vouchers for only \$424.04.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Eye Roads—Continued.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
138	James L. Price, Miles McMillan, John Pond,	\$120 00	\$116 41	...	\$3 59	
139	Robert Swin,	134 00	134 65	\$0 65		
140	Thomas Vickers, John Russell, Patrick Skinnick,	612 00	604 45	...	7 55	
141	James McKie, William Parker, Robert Jardine,	120 00	120 00	...		
142	John Kain, John McDonald, Alexander Saunders,	506 44	500 49	...	5 95	
143	George Whiney, Michael McKendrick, Thomas Vanstone,	506 00	525 92	...	9 92	No Account from Vanstone or Russell.
144	John Porter, William Russell, Alex. McDougald, Robert Thompson,	176 00	40 00	...	136 00	
145	Peter Gray, Malachy Dwyle, John McKay, John Conroy,	288 00	288 00	...	...	No Account received.
146	James Fitzpatrick, James McLean, Patrick Shinnock, John Russell,	140 00	...	...	...	Unfinished Contract.
147	James McLean, John Russell, Charles Stewart, Allan A. Davidson, Alexander M. Muir,	350 00	396 50	...	13 50	
148	James McLean, Patrick Shinnock, John Russell,	234 00	245 65	11 68	...	Received \$20, Com'rs. Parish of Nelson. No Account received. Over-expended last year.
149	James McLean, Charles Stewart, Allan A. Davidson, Alexander M. Muir,	18 70	...	...	...
150	James McLean, Charles Stewart, Allan A. Davidson, Alexander M. Muir,	13 65	...	...	...
151	James McLean, Charles Stewart, Allan A. Davidson, Alexander M. Muir,	186 67	186 67	...	...
152	James McLean, Charles Stewart, Allan A. Davidson, Alexander M. Muir,	84 54	84 54	...	...
153	James McLean, Charles Stewart, Allan A. Davidson, Alexander M. Muir,	30 00	...	...	...
154	James McLean, Charles Stewart, Allan A. Davidson, Alexander M. Muir,	40 00	...	...	...

155	Alexander K. McDougall, Richard Sutton,	200 00	179 48	...	20 52	
156	Alexander K. McDougall, Richard Sutton,	80 00	80 08	0 08		
1861.	Grants & Balances prior to '62.					
227	Bartholomew Stapleton, Robert Thomson,	...	149 00	...	...

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

157	James Chalmers, Joseph Roy, Gregorio Arseneau, John Brown, Hugh A. Caie, Patrick Foley, Antoine Therrien, Juste Haiche, Tranquil Blanchard, Joseph Paulin, John Doran, William Taylor, Herbert Paulin,	\$375 00	\$375 00	...	...	Chalmers also expends \$20 from 1861. Arseneau " \$24 "
158	James Chalmers, Joseph Roy, Gregorio Arseneau, John Brown, Hugh A. Caie, Patrick Foley, Antoine Therrien, Juste Haiche, Tranquil Blanchard, Joseph Paulin, John Doran, William Taylor, Herbert Paulin,	620 00	594 80	...	\$25 20	\$20.20 over-expended last year; \$5 returned [to the Treasury.
159	James Chalmers, Joseph Roy, Gregorio Arseneau, John Brown, Hugh A. Caie, Patrick Foley, Antoine Therrien, Juste Haiche, Tranquil Blanchard, Joseph Paulin, John Doran, William Taylor, Herbert Paulin,	412 00	412 00	...	...
160	James Chalmers, Joseph Roy, Gregorio Arseneau, John Brown, Hugh A. Caie, Patrick Foley, Antoine Therrien, Juste Haiche, Tranquil Blanchard, Joseph Paulin, John Doran, William Taylor, Herbert Paulin,	252 00	290 10	\$38 10	...	
161	James Chalmers, Joseph Roy, Gregorio Arseneau, John Brown, Hugh A. Caie, Patrick Foley, Antoine Therrien, Juste Haiche, Tranquil Blanchard, Joseph Paulin, John Doran, William Taylor, Herbert Paulin,	220 00	210 40	...	9 60	Taylor also expends \$20 from 1861. Work not finished.
162	James Chalmers, Joseph Roy, Gregorio Arseneau, John Brown, Hugh A. Caie, Patrick Foley, Antoine Therrien, Juste Haiche, Tranquil Blanchard, Joseph Paulin, John Doran, William Taylor, Herbert Paulin,	80 00	52 20	...	27 80	
163	James Chalmers, Joseph Roy, Gregorio Arseneau, John Brown, Hugh A. Caie, Patrick Foley, Antoine Therrien, Juste Haiche, Tranquil Blanchard, Joseph Paulin, John Doran, William Taylor, Herbert Paulin,	70 00	70 00	...	...
164	James Chalmers, Joseph Roy, Gregorio Arseneau, John Brown, Hugh A. Caie, Patrick Foley, Antoine Therrien, Juste Haiche, Tranquil Blanchard, Joseph Paulin, John Doran, William Taylor, Herbert Paulin,	80 00	80 00	...	...
165	James Chalmers, Joseph Roy, Gregorio Arseneau, John Brown, Hugh A. Caie, Patrick Foley, Antoine Therrien, Juste Haiche, Tranquil Blanchard, Joseph Paulin, John Doran, William Taylor, Herbert Paulin,	72 00	71 56	...	0 44	
166	James Chalmers, Joseph Roy, Gregorio Arseneau, John Brown, Hugh A. Caie, Patrick Foley, Antoine Therrien, Juste Haiche, Tranquil Blanchard, Joseph Paulin, John Doran, William Taylor, Herbert Paulin,	28 00	28 00	...	...
167	James Chalmers, Joseph Roy, Gregorio Arseneau, John Brown, Hugh A. Caie, Patrick Foley, Antoine Therrien, Juste Haiche, Tranquil Blanchard, Joseph Paulin, John Doran, William Taylor, Herbert Paulin,	250 00	250 00	...	...

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

168	James Fraser, Allan Dickie, Alpheus Ward, Robert Rority,	\$660 00	\$660 00	...	...
169	James Fraser, Allan Dickie, Alpheus Ward, Robert Rority,	524 00	524 00	...	...

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads—Continued.

N ^o . of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
170	Denis Fitzgerald, Malcolm Patterson, Niel McLeod, Niel Cook,	\$424 00	\$424 00	...	\$6 00	
171		424 00	418 00	...	\$6 00	
1861.	<i>Grants & Balances prior to '62.</i>					
250	John M'Cormick,	38 48	37 47	...	1 01	
SUNBURY COUNTY.						
172	Charles J. Bailey, William Fowler,	\$300 00	\$265 12	...	\$34 88	An Account, but no Vouchers.
173	John Miles,	200 00	...	...	...
174	James Burye,	228 00	233 20	\$5 20	...	
175	William Sinclair,	112 00	101 58	...	10 42	
176	Daniel Woods,	30 00	30 00	...	...
177	George Grass,	28 00	28 00	...	...
178	Samuel Nevins,	40 00	40 00	...	...
179	W. E. Hoyt,	208 00	218 40	10 40	...	Also expends \$212 of 1861.
180	John H. Dewitt,	72 00	72 30	0 30	...	
181	John C. Sealey,	172 00	172 00	...	...
182	Jeremiah Tracey, Jr.	212 00	212 00	...	...
183	Everitt Boone,	60 00	60 00	...	...
184	Ass. Car.	58 00	58 00	...	...
185	Thomas Smith,	92 00	92 00	...	0 28	
186	Archibald McLean,	84 00	83 72	...	0 81	
187	G. T. Estabrooks,	130 00	129 19	...	...

SAINT JOHN COUNTY.

188	Arthur McLean, William Evans, Francis S. Jones,	\$517 00	\$567 52	\$50 52	\$53 00	No Account from Flewelling.
189	M. P. Balcolm, John Gilbraith, William Flewelling, Philip Mosher,	162 00	109 00	...	1 12	
190	Wm. Evans,	488 50	482 38	...	...	For work performed. Not claimed.
191	Richard Poyer,	32 00	32 00	...	...	For work performed. Do.
192	A. Menzies,	373 75	...	...	...	Do. [Commission charged. Accounted for by Robert Rosseter; no
193	F. S. Jones,	54 00	44 00	...	10 00	
194	John Tinor,	234 11	...	...	...
195	John Gillies,	14 75	...	...	...
196	John Rosseter,	32 89	...	...	...
197		100 00	100 00	...	...

List of Bye Road Commissioners whose Accounts have been filed in this Office since the publication of the Bye Road Report.

No. 37. VICTORIA.
James Pickett.

No. 38-5. CARLETON.
Hillial Kearney.
No. 16. Robert Stephenson.
42. John Keys.

No. 64. KING'S.
Wm. Roach and Wm. Aiten.
No. 66. J. N. Coates and Wm. Fenwick.
74. Wm. Langstroth.
WESTMORLAND.
No. 126. Nathan Lawrence and two others.

*Amounts comprised in the General Bye Road Warrants of 1862, for which
Accounts have not been filed in this Office.*

VICTORIA.					
No. 18.	W. C. Burpe, ...	...	...	...	\$50 00
26.	Paul Marcure,	...	...	...	20 00
31.	Richard Everitt,	...	...	...	20 00
32.	William Everitt,	...	...	...	20 00
33.	Henry Baird,	...	...	...	20 00
36.	Elijah Larlie,	...	...	...	20 00
					\$150 00
CARLETON.					
38-	8. Aaron Perkins,	...	...	...	\$6 20
	10. George West,	...	...	...	40 00
	11. John Tweedy,	...	...	...	40 00
	14. James Kearney,	...	...	...	22 00
	19. George S. Shaw,	...	...	...	31 70
39.	J. Adams,	...	...	...	400 00
40.	Thomas Lindsay,	...	...	...	300 00
41.	Benjamin Burt,	...	...	...	171 95
43.	Amos Gallop,	...	...	...	400 00
					1,411 85
CHARLOTTE.					
87.	Joel Hill, ...	...	...	...	\$100 00
103.	Crozier Stein, ...	...	...	...	20 00
106.	John M'Dowal,	...	...	...	20 00
109.	James Stinson,	...	...	...	169 00
					309 00
ALBERT.					
117.	Solomon Steves,	...	...	...	\$200 00
118.	Jonathan Colpitts,	...	...	...	80 62
119.	John Byers,	...	...	...	100 00
120.	David Bazley,	...	...	...	63 15
121.	Frederick Babcock,	...	...	...	24 00
122.	Josiah Tingley, Jr.	...	...	...	66 00
					533 77
KENT.					
134.	Frederick Richard and two others,	...	...	...	300 00
NORTHUMBERLAND.					
146.	Robert Thompson and two others,	...	...	...	\$140 00
149.	Patrick Shinnoek,	...	...	...	18 70
154.	Alex. M. Muir,	...	...	...	40 00
					198 70
					\$2,903 32

J. R. PARTELOW.

W.

QUEEN'S PRINTER.

Report upon the Accounts of the Queen's Printer, for the Fiscal Year 1862.

No. 1. Account for Governmental Miscellaneous Printing, viz:—

1,500 Copies Laws, Session 1862, including Titles, Index, Covers, &c.	\$517 50
300 " Custom House Returns, folding, covering, &c. ...	151 00
888 " Royal Gazette for Magistrates, Clerks of Peace, Deputy Treasurers, Registrars, &c.	1,332 00
Extra Gazettes, Special Laws, Proclamations, &c.	63 25

\$2,063 75

No. 2. Publications in Royal Gazette,—

Acts of the Legislature,	\$597 00
Provincial Appointments, Proclamations, Government Notices, Orders in Council, &c.	262 50

859 50

No. 3. Legislative Council,—

350 Copies Daily Journals,	\$560 00
300 " Assembly do.	300 00
150 " Revised do.	282 00
150 " Appendix to do.	306 87
100 " Custom House Returns,	48 50
Copies of Speech, Address, Financial Statement, &c.	41 58

1,533 95

No. 4. House of Assembly,—

1,680 Copies Daily Journals,	\$1,680 00
187 " Appendix to do.	632 50
Speeches, Address, Bills, Financial Statement, Bye Road Slips, &c.	166 75

2,479 25

\$6,936 45

Payments.

Per Warrant No. 340 on General Revenues,	\$2,991 58
Do. 48 Casual Revenue,	30 50

3,022 08

Balance due on account of the above,

\$3,914 37

Balance due 31st October 1861,

\$3,863 43

Payments.

Warrant No. 181,	\$2,000 00
Do. 242,	1,843 43
Deductions on Account,	20 00

\$3,863 43

J. R. PARTELOW.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of all Cash Received and Paid by BEVERLEY
ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hand 1st Nov. 1861, in Treasury,	\$17,015 01	
Do. due by Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. London, \$18,519 82		
Less—\$1,200 Stg., Debentures unsold, 5,760 00—	12,759 82	
		\$29,774 83
Ordinary Revenue collected at Saint John—		
Import Duties,	\$358,600 47	
Export do.	31,011 25	
Moiety of nett proceeds of Seizures,	873 23	
Auction Duty,	292 82	
From Rec. General of Casual and Territorial Revenues,	30,838 32	
“ Clerk of the Pleas, Supreme Court,	4,390 00	
“ Sums refunded,	729 95	
“ Silver Coin imported,	50,026 65	
“ Bronze do. do.	9,989 42	
		486,752 11
Received from Deputy Treasurers, viz :—		
C. Botsford, Campbelton,	\$5,514 04	
J. Read, Bathurst,	12,016 17	
D. Stewart, Dalhousie,	6,973 33	
J. G. C. Blackhall, Caraquet,	2,013 94	
P. J. N. Dumaresq, Shippegan,	1,700 95	
Richard Sutton, Newcastle,	21,655 55	
J. T. Williston, Chatham,	28,178 46	
H. Livingston, Richibucto,	12,000 03	
R. Douglas, Buctouche,	1,124 33	
D. Hanington, Shediac,	2,339 68	
Edward Wood, Bay Verte,	98 08	
James Dixon, Sackville,	2,116 27	
Rufus Cole, North Joggins,	61 80	
J. Hickman, Dorchester,	489 87	
James Robertson, Moncton,	1,520 50	
Wm. Wallace, Hillsborough,	2,149 35	
James Brewster, Harvey,	195 79	
T. R. Robertson, Fredericton,	20,147 74	
H. E. Dibblee, Woodstock,	6,180 68	
Francis Tibbits, Andover,	704 87	
Vital Hebert, Edmundston,	212 10	
Michael Curran, Grand Falls,	316 74	
W. M. Maclauchlan, do.	140 00	
D. W. Jack, Saint Andrews,	7,283 72	
A. J. Wetmore, Saint George,	4,039 31	
J. Grimmer, Saint Stephen,	8,666 67	
James E. Dixon, West Isles,	230 16	
		\$148,070 13
Less—Remittances of 1861, per General Balance,	17,332 81	
		130,737 32
Railway Impost—Collected at Saint John,	\$81,083 56	
“ Out Bays,	23,787 75	
Received on Account Railway Earnings 1861 and 1862,	37,773 19—	142,644 50
		\$789,908 76
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	

				<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$789,908 76	
Fredericton Fire Loan—Received Interest on Bonds,	...	...	...		2,007 49	
Railway Construction—						
Debentures sold,	Sterling,	£16,200	0 0			
Net Profits on Sales of do.		829	10 0			
				£17,029 10 0=	\$81,741 60	
Balance of Interest allowed by Baring Brothers & Co.					597 62	
Gain on advance in London to Livingston,	...	...			1 66	
						82,340 88
Bay of Fundy Lights—						
Collected at Saint John,	...	...	...	...	\$10,859 80	
Received from Saint Andrews,	...	...	...	...	298 30	
Saint Stephen,	...	...	...	...	100 89	
Saint George,	...	...	...	...	532 64	
Campo Bello,	...	...	...	...	219 20	
Sackville,	...	...	...	...	36 81	
North Joggins,	...	...	...	...	18 00	
Dorchester,	...	...	...	...	30 15	
Moncton,	...	...	...	...	11 48	
Hillsborough,	...	...	...	...	179 11	
Harvey,	...	...	...	...	43 92	
						12,330 30
Gulf Lights—						
Received from Campbelton,	...	...	...	...	\$71 28	
Bathurst,	...	...	...	...	439 02	
Dalhousie,	...	...	...	...	244 53	
Shippegan,	...	...	...	...	48 64	
Caraquet,	...	...	...	...	89 38	
Newcastle,	...	...	...	...	1,146 70	
Chatham,	...	...	...	...	1,002 30	
Richibucto,	...	...	...	...	592 45	
Buctouche,	...	...	...	...	150 98	
Shediac,	...	...	...	...	462 56	
						4,247 84
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund—						
Collected at Saint John,	...	...	...	...	\$3,364 81	
Received from Campbelton,	...	...	...	...	16 05	
Bathurst,	...	...	...	...	128 55	
Dalhousie,	...	...	...	...	47 63	
Caraquet,	...	...	...	...	16 33	
Shippegan,	...	...	...	...	16 35	
Chatham,	...	...	...	...	14 64	
Richibucto,	...	...	...	...	362 24	
Buctouche,	...	...	...	...	81 74	
Shediac,	...	...	...	...	139 11	
Sackville,	...	...	...	...	3 57	
North Joggins,	...	...	...	...	3 76	
Dorchester,	...	...	...	...	3 75	
Moncton,	...	...	...	...	3 80	
Hillsborough,	...	...	...	...	40 32	
Harvey,	...	...	...	...	8 54	
Saint Andrews,	...	...	...	...	467 20	
Saint Stephen,	...	...	...	...	43 01	
Saint George,	...	...	...	...	25 30	
						4,786 70
				<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$895,621 97	

				<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$895,621 97
Indian Reserve Fund—Received from Commissioners,	...	...	...		438 00
Cape Race Light Impost—					
Collected at Saint John,	...	...	...	\$231 32	
Received from Dalhousie,	...	...	...	3 48	
Bathurst,	...	...	...	11 50	
Caraquet,	...	...	...	0 17	
Shippegan,	...	...	...	1 36	
Newcastle,	...	...	...	27 11	
Chatham,	...	...	...	37 20	
Richibucto,	...	...	...	27 61	
Buctouche,	...	...	...	5 62	
Shediac,	...	...	...	16 48	
Sackville,	...	...	...	0 25	
Dorchester,	...	...	...	0 09	
Campo Bello,	...	...	...	0 70	
Saint Andrews,	...	...	...	2 63	
Saint George,	...	...	...	8 29	
					373 81
Copy Right Duties—Collected at Saint John,	...	...	...		99 25
Sinking Fund for the redemption of Debentures—					
Received from the Receiver General of Casual & Territorial Revenue,					1,728 89
Buoy and Beacon Fund—					
Received from Deputy Treasurer—					
Campbelton,	...	...	...	\$22 34	
Dalhousie,	...	...	...	96 81	
Bathurst,	...	...	...	264 74	
Caraquet,	...	...	...	61 49	
Shippegan,	...	...	...	36 88	
Miramichi,	...	...	...	770 60	
Richibucto,	...	...	...	210 40	
Buctouche,	...	...	...	53 67	
Shediac,	...	...	...	163 26	
Saint Andrews,	...	...	...	75 10	
Saint Stephen,	...	...	...	16 45	
Saint George,	...	...	...	46 60	
					1,818 34
Savings Banks—					
At Saint John,	...	...	...	\$31,973 45	
Restigouche,	...	...	...	3,460 98	
Gloucester,	...	...	...
Newcastle,	...	...	...	1,440 64	
Chatham,	...	...	...	5,580 25	
Kent,	...	...	...	1,561 67	
Shediac,	...	...	...	107 49	
Saint Andrews,	...	...	...	6,107 73	
Fredericton,	...	...	...	160 00	
					53,392 21
Fredericton Fire Loan Bonds—Received,	...	...	...		866 00
New Loan, £28,000 stg. Debentures sold in London,	...	...	...		134,400 00
Amount held for Account Deputy Treasurer,	...	...	...		11,257 44
Gain over 8 per cent. on £900 stg. Exchange,	...	...	...		778 04
Balance due Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. 31st October,	...	...	...		31,601 58
Old Copper Coin redeemed,	...	...	...		2,779 37
					\$1,135,154 90

PAYMENTS.

Ordinary Revenue—							
Warrants of Series prior to 1862,	...	...	...	\$42,134	05
Do. do. of 1862,	...	...	...	\$398,661	15
Less—Unpaid of Civil List Warrants,	29,346	99—369,314	16	
School Warrants,	...	...	...	83,630	75
Interest on Provincial Debt,	...	...	...	45,704	34
Drawbacks,	...	...	...	21,007	74
Copper Coin redeemed,	...	...	...	2,779	37
					<u>564,570</u>	41	
Cost of Silver Decimal Coin imported,	...	...	...	\$47,957	26
Expenses on do.	...	...	...	208	36
					<u>48,165</u>	62	
Cost of Bronze Decimal Coin imported,	...	...	...	\$4,083	82
Expenses on do.	...	...	...	226	36
					<u>4,310</u>	18	
Paid Warrant No. 226 on Surplus Civil List, Lieut. Gov's Contingencies,					800	00	
Railway Impost—Paid Dividends and additional premium,				\$284,110	83		
Drawbacks,	...	...	...	4,703	67
					<u>288,814</u>	50	
Fredericton Fire Loan—							
Paid Interest on Debentures,	2,478	30
Railway Construction—							
Paid Commissioners per Warrants,	...	...	...	\$57,773	19
Postages, Commission, &c. charged by Baring Bros. & Co.	...	...	...	267	00
					<u>58,040</u>	19	
Bay of Fundy Lights—							
Paid Warrant No. 415, (1861)	...	...	...	\$1,200	00
44, (1862)	...	...	...	604	23
61,	...	...	...	1,500	00
66,	...	...	...	400	00
121,	...	...	...	1,277	95
136,	...	...	...	2,100	00
157,	...	...	...	704	22
197,	...	...	...	787	56
288,	...	...	...	3,000	00
381,	...	...	...	3,000	00
					<u>14,573</u>	96	
Gulf Lights—							
Paid Warrant No. 62, for Escuminac & Miscou Lights,				\$729	65		
91, Salary of Keepers do.				900	00		
					<u>1,629</u>	65	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund—							
Paid Warrant No. 30,	...	...	...	\$66	00
31,	...	...	...	65	50
33,	...	...	...	66	00
70,	...	...	...	182	09
108,	...	...	...	260	40
145,	...	...	...	27	23
189,	...	...	...	400	00
212,	...	...	...	166	53
213,	...	...	...	25	24
214,	...	...	...	897	49
215,	...	...	...	33	62
246,	...	...	...	106	00
284,	...	...	...	40	00
Paid Commissioners of Seamen's Hospital, Saint John,				4,800	00—	7,136	10
						<u>\$990,518</u>	91
						<i>Carried forward,</i>	

	<i>Brought forward,</i>						\$990,518 91
Indian Reserve Fund—							
Paid several Warrants,	...	...	...	...	...	...	132 00
Cape Race Light Impost—							
Paid Dep. Assistant Commissary General, E. L. Ward,						\$556 46	
J. R. M'Lean, Shipping Master at Saint John, by							
Order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor,						37 55	594 01
Copy Right Duties—							
Paid to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	...	...	...	...	...	...	94 27
Buoy and Beacon Fund—							
Paid Warrant No. 20, Commissioner, Dalhousie,	...	...	...	...	...	\$58 85	
222, do. Bathurst,	...	...	...	...	...	128 44	
121, do. Caraquet,	...	...	...	...	...	51 91	
158, do. Shippegan,	...	...	...	...	...	77 54	
140 & 217, do. Miramichi,	...	...	...	...	...	1,158 27	
390, do. Buctouche,	...	...	...	...	...	36 00	
3, do. Shediac,	...	...	...	...	...	119 72	
209, do. Saint Andrews,	...	...	...	...	...	158 40	
on Account 276, do. Saint Stephen,	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	
" Warr'ts Nos. 132 & 145, do. Saint George,	...	...	...	...	...	96 92	1,986 05
Savings Banks—							
At Saint John,	...	...	...	...	...	\$13,005 33	
Restigouche,	...	...	...	...	...	2,656 98	
Newcastle,	...	...	...	...	...	4,026 11	
Chatham,	...	...	...	...	...	8,473 25	
Kent,	...	...	...	...	...	1,079 67	
Shediac,	...	...	...	...	...	325 14	
Saint Andrews,	...	...	...	...	...	1,766 95	31,333 43
Fredericton Fire Loan Debentures—							
Paid No. 14, Class A,	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 00
Casual and Territorial Revenue—							
Warrants paid,	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,498 12
Commercial Bank—							
Balance due Treasurer 31st October 1862,	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,075 52
Silver Coin on hand,	...	...	...	...	...	\$14,675 00	
Bronze do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	4,920 00	
Cash in Office,	...	...	...	...	...	814 15	
Silver and Bronze Coin sent to Out Bays,	...	...	...	...	...	10,480 00	30,889 15
Charlotte County Bank Notes on hand,	...	...	...	...	...	\$200 00	
Central Bank Notes on hand,	...	...	...	...	...	2,872 00	3,072 00
Old Copper Coin on hand,	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,561 44
							<u>\$1,135,154 90</u>
							J. R. PARTELOW.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Bathurst, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	\$15,951 00	1 per cent.	\$159 51
Do.	25,251 20	12½ "	3,156 40
Do.	3,735 66	15 "	560 34
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Rum and Alcohol,	131 gallons.	30 cents.	39 30
Do.	1,485 "	35 "	519 75
Brandy,	136 "	80 "	108 80
Gin and Whiskey,	231 "	50 "	115 50
Do.	1,263 "	60 "	757 80
Wine,	153 "	80 "	122 40
Malt Liquors,	1,594 "	10 "	159 40
Cider,	45 "	5 "	2 25
Lemon Syrup,	89 "	20 "	17 80
Ginger do.	2 "	50 "	1 00
Molasses,	14,053 "	2 "	281 06
Tea,	26,737 lbs.	4 "	1,069 48
Sugar, (Brown)	12 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs.	120 "	15 50
Do. do.	36,369 lbs.	1½ "	454 61
Do. (Refined)	280 "	2½ "	7 00
Do. (Crushed)	2,319 "	2 "	46 38
Do. (Candy)	210 "	2 "	4 20
Coffee,	1,172 "	2½ "	29 31
Dried Fruit,	2,590 "	2 "	51 80
Tobacco,	11,641 "	4 "	465 64
Candles; (Common)	7,382 "	2 "	147 64
Soap,	15,690 "	1 "	156 90
Leather,	8,723 "	4 "	349 92
Axes,	120 no.	30 "	36 00
			<u>\$8,835 69</u>
Railway Impost on \$4,546 80 @ 2½ cent.	...	...	\$113 67
Do. \$67,945 00 " 3 "	...	...	2,088 35
			<u><u>\$2,152 02</u></u>
	<i>Exports.</i>		
146 Tons Birch Timber, @ 15 cents,	...	...	\$21 90
3,214,000 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents M.	...	...	642 80
			<u><u>\$664 70</u></u>

Abstract shewing the total amount of School Warrants issued for the year ended 31st October 1861. The Abstract on page 52 being for the first half year. The Warrants for the latter half were not included, because they were dated 3rd November.

COUNTRY.	Parish Schools.	Superior Schools.	Total.
Albert,.....	\$4,718 92	\$145 60	\$4,864 52
Carleton,.....	6,303 60	619 00	6,922 60
Charlotte,.....	8,493 34	280 00	8,773 34
Gloucester,.....	2,770 54	300 00	3,070 54
Kent,.....	3,580 94	206 25	3,787 19
King's,.....	10,052 20	840 34	10,892 54
Northumberland,.....	4,572 08	125 00	4,697 08
Queen's,.....	6,710 89	482 00	7,192 89
Saint John,.....	10,766 66	970 00	11,736 66
Westmorland,.....	8,809 66	150 00	8,959 66
Restigouche,.....	1,181 22	225 00	1,406 22
Sunbury,.....	2,267 33	188 00	2,455 33
York,.....	8,103 25	300 00	8,403 25
Victoria,.....	2,009 35	450 00	2,459 35
	\$80,339 98	\$5,281 19	\$85,621 17

Paid in 1862,	\$44,551 98
Unpaid 31st October 1862,	41,069 19
	<u>\$85,621 17</u>

Statement of the several Sums received for Rents up to the 31st October 1862, on the Brick Houses in Fredericton held by the Crown, and of the several sums paid on each House for Ground Rent, trivial repairs, &c. to the same period, as furnished to the Provincial Treasurer.

Name of original Proprietor.	Sums paid for Ground Rent, &c.	House Rents received by the Board of Works.
W. H. Wetmore,	\$20 97	\$246 75
Thomas M'Sorley,.....	4 20	79 56
Patrick M'Aloon,.....	84 70	294 00
James Martin,.....	14 20	250 30
Martin Bendeler,.....	116 20	18 00
Bernard M'Cafferty,	6 00	8 00
	\$246 27	\$896 61
Remitted to Prov. Treas. 24th Sept. 1862,	\$371 25	
Do. do. 21st October 1862,	279 09	
	650 34	\$896 61

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

Department Public Works, 31st October 1862.

The above mentioned remittances are credited by the Provincial Treasurer at page 97 of this Report.

J. R. PARTELOW.

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THE SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Crown Land Department,

(INCLUDING ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS)

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

For the Year which ended 31st October, 1862.

HON. JOHN McMILLAN,

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

APPENDIX No. II.

LAI D BEFORE the LEGISLATURE by COMMAND of HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.



FREDERICTON, N. B.:

PRINTED BY JOHN GRAHAM, "HEAD QUARTERS" OFFICE.

1863.

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SURVEYOR GENERAL OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*To His Excellency the Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G.,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New
Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

Agreeably to the order in Council of April 1861, I have now the honor of presenting the Annual Report of transactions connected with my Department within the Fiscal year ending on the 31st day of October 1862, including the Returns, which, by the Civil List Act, the Surveyor General is directed to lay before the Legislature in each Session.

In my first Report I introduced a brief synopsis of the several classes of accounts, which constitute the receipts for the Casual Revenue; the Sinking Fund; the Labour Fund; and the Fishery Fund. And having then explained the nature of each class, I deem it unnecessary to repeat that explanation in the present Report. A reference to page 41 of the accounts in this Report will show the total receipts from all sources, within the year.

In order that all the transactions of this Office may be visible in its own Records, I have inserted an account of the several warrants which have issued from the office of the Auditor General, during the past fiscal year, for payment of services, &c., connected with the Crown Land Department. That return appears on page 45 of the accounts.

In my last Report I alluded to the existing state of sales under the Labour Act, and in order to exhibit its practical operation, I have entered in this Report: 1st, a detailed list of those sales, recorded within the past fiscal year; 2nd, a detailed List of Lots for which payment by labour has been fully made, but for which no proofs of residence and cultivation have yet been presented; and 3rd, a detailed List of Lots for which a portion *only* of the labour has been performed or returned.

The first class consists of those for which the first payment by labour had been returned subsequently to the date of my last Report; it comprises 209 names, representing 19,960 acres, and the labour returned for them is \$6817.86.

The second class will show a large number of purchases, which, by the regulations, are liable to be cancelled for non-compliance with the conditions of sale. The List contains 701 names, but the quantity of Land cannot be shown, because many of the Lots are yet unsurveyed.

The third class, consisting of 950 persons, also contains many unsurveyed Lots, and many forfeitable purchases for non-compliance with the regulations.

Referring to these unsurveyed Lots, I would explain that the custom at first was to approve a Labour Petition, if the Land sought, appeared to be vacant, whether surveyed or otherwise; but no grant could be issued, although all other conditions of sale had been performed, until the Land had been regularly surveyed, and a return of the survey filed in this Office.

The danger and inconvenience resulting from this custom (which had not been anticipated) caused it to be abandoned; and during the past four or five years, no Labour Petition has been approved until the Lot has been surveyed and return made.

There have been received in my Office during the year 2,030 applications for Land, viz: 752 for sale by auction, and 1278 under the Labour Act.

It is not possible to state with perfect accuracy, what quantity of Land was required by each class of applicants, because many of the Lots were then, and are still, unsurveyed; and the contents of such Lots, though inserted in the applications, were merely conjectural; but assuming an average of 100 acres for each petition (and many of the auction petitions contained a much larger quantity) the applications would represent an aggregate of two hundred and three thousand acres.

1066 orders of survey have issued within the past year, for 2,138 applicants for Land. Several of these being renewals for the third or fourth time, of former orders; and thirty-six of those that issued after March, 1862, were afterwards renewed by indorsements upon the orders.

The number of approvals, under the Labour Act, that have been published within the past year is 1004, representing 95,955 acres, as follows:—

County of Restigouche,	-	35	Persons.	-	3264	Acres.
" Gloucester,	-	83	"	-	7079	"
" Northumberland,	-	32	"	-	2990	"
" Kent,	-	51	"	-	4848	"
" Westmorland,	-	32	"	-	2836	"
" Albert,	-	53	"	-	5066	"
" Saint John,	-	6	"	-	580	"
" Charlotte,	-	36	"	-	3472	"
" King's,	-	68	"	-	6474	"
" Queen's,	-	62	"	-	6060	"
" Sunbury,	-	83	"	-	8045	"
" York,	-	140	"	-	13417	"
" Carleton,	-	234	"	-	23202	"
" Victoria,	-	89	"	-	8622	"

Of these probably 600 at least, will expire by neglect of the applicants to comply with the regulations for payment and improvement.

409 returns to orders of Survey were received during the year, for 659 persons, and representing 60,196 acres, viz:—

	Returns.	Lots.	1884 Acres.
Retigouche, -	13	23	1884
Gloucester, -	53	106	8459
Northumberland, 50	"	66	5523
Kent, - -	55	73	6700
Westmorland, 38	"	46	3939
Albert, - -	32	57	5868
Charlotte, -	38	63	5954
King's, - -	13	19	2033
Queen's, - -	21	30	2985
Sunbury, - -	25	46	4560
York, - -	38	60	5716
Carleton, - -	23	48	4546
Victoria, - -	10	22	2029

I have transmitted to the Office of the Provincial Secretary, 279 Drafts for Grants during the year. This is below the usual average number, but the additional number of 75, (making in all 354) which had been prepared before the 31st October, were forwarded in November, and will appear in the next Annual Report.

The localities of the 279 Drafts were as follows:—

Restigouche, 19	Gloucester, 29
Northumberland, 12	King's, 30
Kent, 24	Queen's, 20
Westmorland, 23	Sunbury, 13
Albert, 18	York, 31
Saint John, 5	Carleton, 24
Charlotte, 20	Victoria, 11

Six hundred and forty-five Lots of Land were advertised for sale, of which two hundred and seventy nine only were purchased, viz:—

1861	-	November,	-	-	35	offered,	-	-	20	sold.
"	-	December,	-	-	62	"	-	-	24	"
1862	-	January,	-	-	52	"	-	-	24	"
"	-	February,	-	-	39	"	-	-	21	"
"	-	March,	-	-	43	"	-	-	25	"
"	-	April,	-	-	40	"	-	-	19	"
"	-	May,	-	-	35	"	-	-	20	"
"	-	June,	-	-	127	"	-	-	44	"
"	-	July,	-	-	42	"	-	-	14	"
"	-	August,	-	-	54	"	-	-	20	"
"	-	September,	-	-	57	"	-	-	30	"
"	-	October,	-	-	59	"	-	-	18	"

The paucity of sales may be readily explained by the stringent contraction of the money market, and the order for no sale, except for Actual Settlement, pending the Railway question.

Three tracts of Land have been surveyed for Actual Settlement since the date of my last Report, viz:—

In the County of York—	Upon the Nashwaak,	-	7,000	acres.		
"	"	Carleton—	Adjoining to Glassville,	-	9,400	"
"	"	"	Expansion of Johnville,	-	6,500	"

Total, 22,900 acres.

A number of the Lots in each tract has already been located to applicants.

While the Legislature was in Session last year a Return was made to an Address of the House of Assembly, exhibiting in detail the amounts due for instalments by purchasers of Crown Lands. The Return shewed the locality, &c., of each lot, with the name of the purchaser, and amount due. The total number was 2,922, viz :—

Restigouche,	59	Charlotte,	161
Gloucester,	191	King's,	245
Northumberland,	248	Queen's,	367
Kent,	233	Sunbury,	152
Westmorland,	281	York,	231
Albert,	143	Carleton,	150
St. John,	151	Victoria,	310
	1306		1616

During the Recess the Government had the subject under consideration, and by command of Your Excellency I caused Lists to be prepared for the several Local Deputies, containing the names, &c., of the debtors for instalments in their respective districts. These were in triplicate, one for my own Office and two for each Deputy; one of which he retains, and the other being properly filled up, as directed, is returned to this Office.

The form is given on page vii.

A separate notice for each debtor was also transmitted to the Deputy in the following form :—

“CROWN LAND OFFICE, FREDERICTON, ——— 18—.

“SIR,—

“I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to call upon you for payment of the amount due from you to the Crown for land, Lot ———, in ———, the County of ———.

“The amount is \$

“Your early attention is requested.

—————, *Surveyor General.*”

Mr. ———

A Directive Circular was at the same time sent to each Deputy, of which the following is a copy :—

(CIRCULAR.)

“CROWN LAND OFFICE, ——— 1862.

“SIR,—

“Herewith you will receive Lists in Duplicate of persons indebted for Instalments on Crown Lands in your District on the 31st October 1861, with a notice for each of such Debtors.

“The Lists and Notices are sent to the Local Deputies, because they are supposed to be familiar with the several localities, and generally to know the state of each Lot, whether occupied and by whom, whether improved or wilderness, and whether the occupant is or is not able to pay the balance, if peremptorily demanded.

“It is intended that each debtor shall actually receive the Notice addressed to him, and to effect that object Envelopes and Postage Stamps will be transmitted to you for as many as you shall report necessary to be sent by Mail. These Envelopes you will please address in such manner as will be most likely to ensure their arrival at the residence of the debtor.

“The blank columns in the Return are to be filled up agreeably to the object of each, one copy being retained by yourself, and the other transmitted to this Office with such observations as you may deem necessary.

“Please acknowledge the receipt of the Lists and Notices.

“I am, Sir,

“Your obedient servant,

—————
“*Surveyor General.*”

“Local Deputy ———.”

FORM OF LIST SENT TO THE DEPUTIES.

COUNTY OF _____.

Return of Notices for payment of Instalments due on Land.
Delivered or sent to the Debtors by Deputy.

Record.	Name.	Due. \$ cts.	DESCRIPTION.		Notice sent.	How sent or to whom delivered.	Occupied or not Occupied.	By whom Occupied.	Remarks.
			Parish.	Locality.					

It is unnecessary for me to remark that the preparation of these Lists and Notices imposed a very large amount of extra labor on my Department.

I have thought it advisable to make some alterations in the routine of duties connected with the Out-door Branches of my Department, so far as relates to the working of the Labour Act, and the sales of Land by Local Deputies.

To secure the practical operation of the Labour and Commutation Acts, in a reliable manner, I have appended an affidavit to the form of Return required from the Commissioners, stating that the Labour credited had been *actually* performed, and that the rate allowed is the usual (average) rate in the district, for similar work under appropriations by the Legislature. I have also appended an affidavit to the form of Certificate for Residence and Improvement, (which will now be received only from Commissioners), and the Lot must be particularly described, which will prevent the repetition of an error that has occasionally occurred by the similarity of names, or mistakes in the original application.

I have caused the Labour Act Regulations to be strictly enforced in my own Office, and hence a number of approvals have been cancelled, which formerly would have been permitted to remain in force for a longer period.

This has caused some disappointment, and the parties affected have generally complained, either that they were altogether ignorant of the Regulations, or misinformed of the nature of their provisions.

In order to remove this difficulty, I have caused an abstract to be prepared of the chief provisions that regulate the Labour and Commutation Acts; a copy of which will be presented by the Commissioners to each approved applicant under the Labour Act, and to each person who may claim the benefit of the Commutation Act.

For the purpose of securing uniformity of action amongst the Local Deputies in their Land Sales and Returns, and to prevent the improper retention of public moneys, each Local Deputy has now been furnished with a book of printed Blank Receipts, which are numbered, in printed figures, from one to two hundred; also with an equal number in sheets, numbered as in the books.

The Deputies have been instructed to give one of the latter, properly filled up, to each person from whom they shall receive public money connected with my Department, the Duplicate Receipt in the book being filled up in like manner, and retained by the Local Deputy as a check entry. No manuscript receipt for such public money is permitted on any pretence, to be given; and

if a blank (sheet) receipt be defaced and cannot be issued, it is to be returned to this Office, and the corresponding number in the book left blank.

The book is a Public Document, and may, at any time, be inspected by a member of the Government, or by any person appointed for that purpose.

In the returns of Land Sales made by Local Deputies, the number of the receipt given is inserted; and at the end of each fiscal year, a general return (in addition to his monthly returns) of all such public moneys received by him within the preceding year, is required from each Local Deputy.

These precautions will, I trust, prevent any errors by negligence on the part of Local Deputies; and if it shall appear that public moneys have been received without issuing a receipt, or that he has given a manuscript receipt, the offender will subject himself to censure, or perhaps to a severer punishment.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient Servant,

JOHN McMILLAN,

Surveyor General.

Crown Land Office — Appendix II.

RETURN OF TIMBER LICENSES ISSUED OUT OF THE CROWN LAND OFFICE, BETWEEN THE
1st DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1861, AND THE 31st DAY OF OCTOBER, 1862 — BOTH INCLUSIVE.

CLASS 1.

Between 15th November, 1861, and 15th May, 1862.

NO. OF LICENSES.	NAME.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.			
1	Allan, Thomas C.	2	\$4	\$		\$8	
1	Bailey, Gideon D.	3	"	12			
2	do. do.	4	4 55	20	47	32	47
1	Baird, Henry	2	4			8	
1	Barry, Thomas	3½	"	14			
2	do. do.	2	7	14		28	
1	Beardsley, G. H.	6	4			24	
2	Beckwith, John A.	4½	"			18	
1	Belyea, James	2	"			8	
3	Beveridge, Benjamin	8½	"	34			
1	do. do.	3	10 50	31	50		
5	do. do.	3	12	36		101	50
1	Boultenhouse, James	2	4			8	
1	Bossey, William	2	"			8	
1	Boyd, William	2	"			8	
1	Branscombe, Arthur	2	"			8	
1	Briggs, Daniel	2	"			8	
2	Brown, Frederick W.	5	"			20	
1	Burpee, Isaac W.	3	7			21	
3	Caie, William S.	7	4			28	
1	Carlton, Moses	2	"			8	
1	Carman, William H.	2	5			10	
1	Craig, James A.	2	4			8	
1	Currier, Daniel	2	"			8	
1	Darragh, James	2	"			8	
1	Darragh, James S.	2	"			8	
1	Davidson, William	8½	"			34	
1	DeBeck, George	2	"			8	
3	DesBrisay, L. P. W.	7	"			28	
1	Dowdall, Noah	2	"			8	
1	Elliott, Thomas	2	"			8	
1	Farnell, Daniel	2	"			8	
	<i>Forward,</i>						

TIMBER LICENSES. CLASS 1.—CONTINUED.

NO. OF LICENSES.		NAME.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.		AMOUNT.			
	2	<i>Forward,</i>							
3	1	Farris, John	4	\$4		\$16			
		do. do.	5½	9	50	52	25	68	25
3		Ferguson, John (Glo.)	8	4				32	
1		Ferguson, Robert	2	"				8	
1		Fitzgerald, Dennis	2	"				8	
1		Gillmor, Daniel	2½	15				37	50
1		Glazier, John	9	33				297	
1		Grover, James	2	4				8	
3		Harding, Jesse	7	"				28	
1		Harrison, William	2	"				8	
2		Hart, George H.	5	"				20	
1		Hartt, Thomas	2	11				22	
1		Hatheway, George L.	6½	4				26	
1		Henry, John A.	2	"				8	
1		Hoben, George W.	2	"				8	
17		Hutchison, Richard	47	"				188	
1		Inches, Charles	2	"				8	
1		Ivey, George	2	"				8	
1		Johnson, Samuel	2	"				8	
1		Kerr, George	3	"				12	
1		Langley, Jacob	3	"				12	
1		Leckey, Hugh	2	"				8	
1		Leckey, Robert	2	"				8	
1		Leckey, William	2	"				8	
1		Letson, George E.	2	"				8	
1		Lipsett, John	2	12				24	
1		Mitchell, Peter	2	4				8	
1		Morrow, George	2	"				8	
3		Mott, William	8	"				32	
5		Muirhead, William	13	"				52	
2		Munro, David	4½	"				18	
1		Myshrall, Joseph	2	"				8	
1		M'Culloch, James	2	"				8	
1		M'Harg, James	2½	"				10	
1		M'Laggan, Alexander	2	"				8	
1		M'Lean, Duncan	2	"				8	
1		M'Lean, Isaac	3	"				12	
1		M'Lean, John	4	"				16	
	3	M'Lean, William A.	11	"		44			
4	1	do do	2	18		36		80	
	1	M'Pherson, Charles	2	4		8			
2	1	do do	2	12		24		32	
2		Napier, William	6	4				24	
1		Orser, Moses	2	"				8	
1		Pangburn, John	2	"				8	
1		Patterson, James	2	"				8	
		<i>Forward,</i>							

TIMBER LICENSES.—CLASS 2.

Between 1st May and 31st October, 1862—Inclusive.

NO. OF LICENSES.	NAME.	SQUARE	RATE	AMOUNT.	
		MILES.	PER MILE.		
	Alexander, Guy.	2	\$4	\$8	\$
	Atherton, Thomas C.	6	"	24	
	Atkinson, Edwin	4	"	16	
6	Avard, Joseph	2	"	8	56
	Bailey, Abraham	6	"	24	
	Bailey, Gideon D.	37	"	148	
	Bain, Hugh	6½	"	26	
	Baird, Henry	2	"	8	
	Barker, Charles B.	4½	"	18	
	Barry, Thomas.	21	"	84	
	Beveridge, Benjamin	33	"	132	
	Beckwith, John A.	26	"	104	
	Black, William A.	2	"	8	
	Bradbury, Isaac W.	34	"	136	
	Branscombe, Arthur, Jr.	10½	"	42	
	Bridges, Thomas	3	"	12	
	Briggs, Daniel	12½	"	50	
	Brockway, Silas	2	"	8	
	Brown, Frederick W.	2½	"	10	
	Brown, William	2	"	8	
	Buchanan, William	4	"	16	
	Burchill, George	10	"	40	
	Butler, James	2	"	8	
	Butler, Walter S.	2	"	8	
	Buzza, Joseph	4	"	16	
86	Burpee, Isaac C.	12	"	48	954
	Caie, William S.	53	"	212	
	Campbell, Daniel	2	"	8	
	Campbell, Ronald	2	"	8	
	Callion, James	10	"	40	
	Cale, John	2	"	8	
	Coburn, Moses H.	7½	"	30	
	Colter, Michael	2	"	8	
	Connell, George H.	4	"	16	
	Connell, William	2	"	8	
	Conner, James	7½	"	30	
	Conner, Samuel	3	"	12	
	Corbett, Andrew	2	"	8	
	Corbett, James	3	"	12	
	Corey, Jacob	13	"	52	
	Crocker, Robinson	40	"	160	
	Curran, Terence	5½	"	22	
	Currier, Daniel	2	"	8	
61	Christie, I. P.	4	"	16	658
	Darraah, James.	3	"	12	
	Davidson, William	8½	"	34	

Forward,

TIMBER LICENSES. CLASS 2. — CONTINUED.

NO. OF LICENSES.	NAME.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE		AMOUNT.	
			PER MILE.			\$
	<i>Forward,</i>					
	3 Davis, Alfred	6½	\$4		\$26	
	5 Day, Nathan P.	26	"		104	
	1 DeBeck, Enoch	2½	"		10	
	3 DeBeck, George	6	"		24	
	1 Deplissey, Charles E.	4½	"		18	
	1 Deplissey, Linus	2	"		8	
	48 DesBrisay, L. P. W.	153	"		612	
	1 Dickinson, George	3	"		12	
	1 Doherty, William	7½	"		30	
75	9 Dunn, Robert, Jr.	48	"		192	1082
	1 Estabrooks, Elijah	3	"		12	
2	1 Estabrooks, Tierney	2	"		8	20
	8 Farris, John	30½	"		122	
	4 Ferguson, Francis	30	"		120	
	1 Ferguson, James	3	"		12	
	12 Ferguson, John	43½	"		174	
	8 Ferguson, Samuel	30½	"		122	
	1 Folsom, Andrew	2	"		8	
39	5 Fulton, Francis	15½	"		62	620
	4 Gates, Ephraim C.	10	"		40	
	1 Gillman, George	2½	"		10	
	4 Gillmor, Alfred	8	"		32	
	2 Gillmor, Arthur H.	7	"		28	
	20 Gillmor, Daniel	54½	"		218	
	1 Glazier, John	9	"		36	
	1 Gough, Jacob C.	2	"		8	
	1 Gray, Benjamin	2	"		8	
45	1 Gray, John	2	"		8	388
	14 Harding, Jesse	43	"		172	
	6 Harley, John	15½	"		62	
	4 Hart, George H.	11½	"		46	
	1 Hartt, Thomas	2	"		8	
	5 Hatheway, George L.	15½	"		62	
	2 Henry, William	4	"		16	
	6 Hoben, George W.	15½	"		62	
69	31 Hutchison, Richard	100	"		400	828
2	2 Ingraham, Benjamin	4	"		16	
	11 Johnson, Samuel	24½	"		98	
12	1 Jones, Abner	2	"		8	122
	1 Kelly, John	6	"		24	
	2 Kerr, George	5	"		20	
	1 Kilburn, Benjamin	2	"		8	
7	3 Knight, Justice E.	10½	"		42	94
	2 Langen, Samuel	7½	"		30	
	1 Langley, Jacob	3	"		12	
	2 Lawrence, Bela R.	11½	"		46	
	<i>Forward,</i>					

TIMBER LICENSES. CLASS 2. — CONTINUED.

NO. OF LICENSES.		NAME.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.	
		<i>Forward,</i>				\$
	1	Lawson, William	2	\$4	\$8	
	1	Leckey, Hugh	2	"	8	
	1	Letson, Francis J.	3	"	12	
13	4	Letson, George E.	9	"	36	
	1	Loyd, James	6	"	24	176
	1	Maher, Joseph	8	"	32	
	1	Milliken, Dominicus	2	"	8	
	1	Mitchell, James S.	2	"	8	
	6	Mitchell, Peter	19	"	76	
	1	Moffat, George	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	18	
	1	Moffat, Robert	2	"	8	
	1	Morehouse, William H.	2	"	8	
	7	Morrow, George	21	"	84	
	4	Morrow, George D.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	54	
	1	Muir, Alexr. M.	2	"	8	
	33	Muirhead, William	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	406	
	13	Munro, David	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	174	
86	16	Murray, Thomas	57	"	228	1112
	3	M'Adam, John	6	"	24	
	1	M'Bean, John	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	34	
	2	M'Donald, Kenneth	6	"	24	
	1	M'Kay, William	2	"	8	
	30	M'Laggan, Alexander	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	398	
	1	M'Lean, Allan	4	"	16	
	2	M'Lean, Archibald	8	"	32	
	4	M'Lean, Archibald G.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	34	
	1	M'Lean, Enoch	2	"	8	
	1	M'Lean, John	5	"	20	
	11	M'Lean, William A.	40	"	160	
	4	M'Millan, Miles	14	"	56	
70	9	M'Pherson, Charles	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	130	944
1	1	Noble, Adam	2	"	8	8
	1	O'Brien, John E.	4	"	16	
	1	O'Brien, William E.	3	"	12	
	3	O'Leary, Keady	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	30	
6	1	Orchard, Robert	2	"	8	66
	1	Pangburn, John	2	"	8	
	2	Parker, George I.	5	"	20	
	3	Perley, Charles	6	"	24	
	3	Perley, William E.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	54	
	1	Perley, William H.	2	"	8	
	1	Perry, James	2	"	8	
	4	Polly, Robert	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	46	
	5	Prescott, Gideon	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	46	
22	1	Price, Walter R.	2	"	8	222
1	1	Quinn, James	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	10	
		<i>Forward,</i>				

TIMBER LICENSES. CLASS 2. — CONTINUED.

NO. OF LICENSES.		NAME.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.	
						\$
		<i>Forward,</i>				
	2	Randall, Samuel	12	\$4	\$48	
	11	Reynolds, Wm. K.	48	"	192	
	6	Ritchie, David	18	"	72	
	1	Robinson, William B.	3	"	12	
24	2	Robson, John P.	10	"	40	
	2	Rourke, William H.	4	"	16	390
	3	Savage, Ezekiel	11	"	44	
	1	Scovil, Richard C.	8	"	32	
	14	Scovil, William H.	72	"	288	
	1	Scott, Thomas W.	2	"	8	
	1	Sheriff, John	2	"	8	
	1	Smith, David	2	"	8	
	2	Smith, George	5	"	20	
	3	Smith, Harrison T.	14	"	56	
	1	Smith, William F.	2	"	8	
	6	Smith, William S.	14	"	56	
	2	Snell, William	5	"	20	
	1	Sowerby, John	6	"	24	
	6	Sowerby, William	16	"	64	
	2	Steves, Albert	5	"	20	
46	1	Stephenson, Robert	4½	"	18	
	1	Sutherland, Adam	2	"	8	682
	1	Taylor, Nathan S.	2	"	8	
	1	Temple, Thomas	3½	"	14	
	1	Thane, Robert	2	"	8	
	1	Thomas, Joshua	7	"	28	
	1	Thomson, Robert	5	"	20	
	2	Tibbits, James	9½	"	38	
	1	Todd, Freeman H.	2	"	8	
	1	Tracey, George	2	"	8	
	3	Tracey, Jeremiah Jr.	12½	"	50	
13	1	Tracey, Joseph	7	"	28	210
1	1	Underhill, Thomas W.	3	"	12	12
	1	Vassour, Hilaire	2	"	8	
2	1	Verner, Thomas E.	2½	"	10	18
	8	Walker, Edward	31	"	124	
	7	Wark, David	32	"	128	
	1	Weston, Samuel	2	"	8	
	1	Whalen, Patrick	2	"	8	
	3	Whittaker, Joseph	8	"	32	
	3	Woods, Francis	15	"	60	
	1	Woods, William	2	"	8	
25	1	Wortman, Isaac	2	"	8	376
	5	Yeamans, Richard	23½	"	94	
6	1	Young, George	2	"	8	102
1		Baird, Francis	2½	12	30	
		<i>Forward,</i>				

TIMBER LICENSES. CLASS 2. — CONTINUED.

NO. OF LICENSES.		NAME.	SQUARE	RATE		AMOUNT.		
			MILES.	PER MILE.				\$
1		<i>Forward,</i> Bradbury, Isaac W.	2	\$8	15	\$16	30	
1		Bridges, Thomas	2	10		20		
1		Collins, John	3	4	10	12	30	
1		Curran, Terence	2	13		26		
1		Davis, Alfred	2	7	05	14	10	
	1	DesBrisay, L. P. W.	4½	4	10	18	45	
	1	do do	10	8		80		
	2	do do	8	9		72		
	1	do do	5½	10		55		
	2	do do	7½	12		90		
	1	do do	7½	13		97	50	
	1	do do	2	15		30		
	2	do do	5	16		80		
	1	do do	4	20		80		
13	1	do do	6	30	50	183		
1		Dowling, Thomas	2	9	25	18	50	
2		Fairley, James	4	5		20		
1		Farris, John	4	15		60		
1		Fraser, John J.	3	8		24		
1		Hart, George H.	2	10	60	21	20	
1		Hatheway, George L.	2	22		44		
1		Johnson, Samuel	2	4	50	9		
1		Kelly, Rebecca	7	11	60	81	20	
1		Kennedy, Jonathan	3	9	50	28	50	
1		M'Laughlin, Herbert	2	5		10		
1		M'Lean, Allan	2½	18	25	45	62	
1		Munro, David	2	5	30	10	60	
1		Polley, James	2	13		26		
1		Price, George W.	2	8	50	17		
1		Wark, David	7½	5		37	50	
	1	Caie, William S.	3	5		15		
	1	do do	6	9	50	57		
	1	do do	5½	10	50	57	75	
	2	do do	8	12	50	100		
6	1	do do	4½	15	50	69	75	1657 27
764		Totals,	2432½					10797 27

Casual Revenue,
Sinking Fund,

\$10537 27

260

\$10797 27

ABSTRACT OF CLASS 2.

NO. OF LICENSES.		SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.		AMOUNT.	
723	At the upset price,	2285	\$4		\$	\$9140
	Advance on the upset price,	7½	4	10	30	75
	do	2	4	50		9
	do	16½	5		82	50
	do	2	5	30		10 60
	do	2	7	05		14 10
	do	13	8		104	
	do	2	8	15		16 30
	do	2	8	50		17
	do	8	9		72	
	do	2	9	25		18 50
	do	9	9	50		85 50
	do	7½	10		75	
	do	5½	10	50		57 75
	do	2	10	60		21 20
	do	7	11	60		81 20
	do	10	12		120	
	do	8	12	50	100	
	do	11½	13		149	50
	do	6	15		90	
	do	4½	15	50		69 75
	do	5	16		80	
	do	2½	18	25		45 62
	do	4	20		80	
	do	2	22		44	
41	do	6	30	50	183	
	Totals,	147½				1657 27
764		2432½				\$10797 27

Average rate per mile, \$4.43 and a fraction.

CLASS 3. TIMBER LICENSES.

Deposits paid in October; for Sale in November, 1862.

NO.	NAME	SQUARE	RATE		AMOUNT.
		MILES.	PER MILE.		
194	Ritchie, David	2	\$4		\$8
200	Vassour, Hilaire	2	"		8
215	Ferris, John	2½	"		10
216	do do	2½	"		10
217	Hutchison, Richard	2	"		8
218	do do	6½	"		26
219	Morrison, Alexander	2½	"		10
220	Bubar, John	3	"		12
221	Beveridge, Benjamin	2	"		8
223	Walker, Edward	2	"		8
224	Perley, William E.	2	"		8
225	Larlee, Elijah	2	"		8
226	DeBeck, George	2	"		8
227	M'Birney, John	2	"		8
228	Hart, George H.	2	"		8
229	Grantham, Isaac	2	"		8
230	Letson, Francis J.	2	"		8
231	Smith, George	3	"		12
232	Bell, James	2	"		8
233	M'Lean, William A.	3	"		12
234	do do	3	"		12
235	Munro, David	6	"		24
236	DesBrisay, L. P. W.	2	"		8
237	do do	2½	"		10
238	do do	2	"		8
239	Dewar, Peter	4	"		16
Total,		68½	\$4		\$274
Casual Revenue,		66½	"		266
Sinking Fund,		2	"		8

RETURN OF RECEIPTS BETWEEN 1st NOVEMBER, 1861, AND 31st OCTOBER, 1862, FOR FINES OR TONNAGE ON LUMBER, &c., CUT WITHOUT LICENSE ON CROWN LANDS.

DATE.	FROM WHOM.	NATURE OF RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	
December,	Ellsworth, George	Tamarack on Lot claimed by Arch.	\$12	
February,	O'Connor & Gitchell,	Carpenter,	9	
April,	Kelly, John	Lumber on the 'Peed' Lot, Carleton,	33	75
June,	Currier, Alexr.	Pine and Spruce Logs, Sunbury,	2	25
"	Roi & Doucett,	Cordwood, do	28	12
		Lumber in Gloucester,		
Total,			\$85	12

ABSTRACT AND RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS FOR TIMBER AND LUMBER, BETWEEN 1st NOVEMBER, 1861, AND 31st OCTOBER, 1862 — BOTH INCLUSIVE.

NATURE OF RECEIPT.	PAGE	AMOUNT.	
Mileage, &c., on Timber Berths, between 1st November 1861, and 1st May 1862,		\$1879	82
Mileage, &c., on application, refunded to F. M. Todd,		10	1889 82
Mileage, &c., on Berths between 1st May and 31st October 1862,		10537	27
Deposits on application for Berths to be sold in November 1861,		266	10803 27
Fines, &c., on Lumber, &c., cut without license,			85 12
Total for the Casual Revenue,			12778 21
Mileage, &c., on Berths between 1st May and 31st October 1862,		260	
Deposit on application for Berth to be sold in November 1862,		8	
Total for Sinking Fund,			268
Total for Timber and Lumber,			\$13046 21

COUNTY OF CARLETON. — JAMES R. HARTLEY, (Woodstock) Local Deputy.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Rate Per Acre.	Price per Lot.	Proportion paid at the time of Sale.	Discount for payment down.	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid to Deputy Receiver Genl.
16209	Wheeler, George W.	Simonds,	54	\$0	\$32.40	Whole, less discount.	\$6.48	\$25.92	
16283	Colter, James	Northampton,	26	"	15.60	do	3	12.48	
16325	Knowles, Rev. Chas.	Brighton,	500	"	300	do	60	240	
16349	Wheeler, George W.	Simonds,	54	"	32.40	do	6	25.92	
16385	Hayden, James	Brighton,	50	"	30.50	do	6	24.40	
16386	do	do	100	"	61	do	12	48.80	
16104	Ross, William	Simonds,	100	"	60	First Instalment,		15	
16156	Henderson, Robt. F.	Brighton,	100	"	60	do		15	
16157	McLaughlin, William	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16158	McCann, James	Simonds,	50	"	30	do		7.50	
16159	Gee, Cornelius	Wicklow,	10	"	6	do		1.50	
16160	Tedlie, William	Brighton,	100	"	60	do		15	
16167	Giberson, David M.	Kent,	100	"	60	do		15	
16227	McCready, Jacob	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16284	Gage, Henry	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16350	Connolly, Benjm. D.	Brighton,	100	"	60	do		15	
16384	Crosby, Horace H.	Peel,	100	"	60	do		15	
16387	Crosby, Moses	Kent,	100	"	60	do		15	
16388	Phillips, James A.	do	100	91	91	do		22.75	
16389	Giberson, Murphy	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16390	Hemphill, Oliver R.	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16391	Hemphill, George	do	100	"	69	do		15	
16392	Hemphill, Joseph	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16393	Crawford, Joseph	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16394	Crawford, Charles Jr.	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16395	Crawford, David	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16396	Crawford, James	do	100	"	60	do		15	

16397 Crawford, Charles Jr. Kent,
 16398 Hemphill, Robert B. do

100	"	60	First Instalment,	15
100	"	60	do	15
		1327		
			Error in Deputy Hartley's Return, July . . .	709.27
				1
			Commission to Local Deputy 5 per cent. . . .	708.27
29.44		\$1798.90		35.45
				672.82

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE. — JOHN A. McCALLUM (St. George), and PATRICK CURRAN (St. Stephens), Local Deputies.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Rate Per Acre.	Price per Lot.	Proportion paid at the time of Sale.	Discount for payment down.	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid to Deputy Receiver Genl.
16113	Thomson, Robert	St. George,	50	\$0	\$30	Whole, less discount.	\$6	\$24	
16129	Campbell, Allan	Pennfield,	100	"	65	do	13	52	
16131	Miller, William	St. David,	8	"	4.80	do	0.96	3.84	
16163	McDermott, Alexn.	Pennfield,	300	"	180	do	36	144	
16164	McDermott, Bernard	do	200	"	120	do	24	96	
16165	McDermott, Daniel	do	200	"	120	do	24	96	
16166	McDermott, William	do	200	"	120	do	24	96	
16199	Clarke, James	St. David,	8	"	4.80	do	0.96	3.84	
16243	Evans, James	St. James,	100	"	60	do	12	48	
16267	Bingham, George	Pennfield,	100	"	60	do	12	48	
16268	Bingham, James	do	200	"	120	do	24	96	
16271	McDermott, Alex. Sr.	do	200	"	120	do	24	96	
16272	do	do	100	"	60	do	12	48	
16273	do	do	200	"	120	do	24	96	
16323	Murray, Robert	St. David,	8	"	4.80	do	0.96	3.84	
16114	Gilmour, Adoniram	Dumbarton,	56	"	33.60	First Instalment,		8.40	
16130	Quigg, Owen	Lepreau,	100	"	60	do		15	
16131	Miller, Wm.	St. David,	100	"	60	do		15	
16198	Clark, James	do	100	"	60	do		15	

Forward,

SALES OF CROWN LANDS. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER. — CONTINUED.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acre.	Ratio Per Acre	Price Per Lot.	Proportion paid at the time of Sale	Discount for payment down	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid Deputy Receiver. Genl.
	<i>Forward,</i>								
16340	Therriau, Hubert	New Bandon,	50	\$0 60	\$30	First Instalment,		\$750	\$
16341	Landry, Dossitio	do	50	" "	30	do		750	
16342	Hillock, William	Bathurst,	100	" "	60	do		15	13 05
16407	Arsinau, Gilbert	Inkorman,	87	" "	52 20	do		13 05	13 05
16408	Robichaux, Odilon	do	87	" "	52 20	do		15	14 70
16410	Ache, Octave	do	100	" "	60	do		15	
16411	Ache, Theophilus	do	98	" "	58 80	do		14 70	
16412	Landry, Charles	do	100	" "	60	do		15	
	Totals,		3677		\$3067 30	Commission to Local De-		1623 01	
						puties, 5 per cent. . .	\$.311 29	81 10	\$1541 91

COUNTY OF KENT. — ROBERT DOUGLASS (Buctouche), and JOHN LITTLE (Richibucto), Local Deputies.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acre.	Ratio Per Acre	Price Per Lot.	Proportion paid at the time of Sale	Discount for payment down	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid Deputy Receiver. Genl.
16109	Jerway, Alexey	Dundas,	46	\$0 60	\$27 60	Whole, less discount.	\$552	\$22 08	
16170	Richard, Luke	Palmerston,	48	" "	28 80	do	5 76	23 04	
16210	Caie, Wm. S.	Carleton,	100	" 66	66	do	13 20	52 80	
16249	Irving, Herbert	Weldford,	50	" 30	30	do	6	24	
16275	Myres, Oliver	Wellington,	35	" 21	21	do	4 20	16 80	
16289	Scovil, Richard C.	Dundas,	92	" "	55 20	do	11 04	44 16	
16290	do	do	92	" "	55 20	do	11 04	44 16	
16292	Pettingall, Thomas	Wellington,	100	" 60	60	do	12	48	
16294	VanBuskirk, Jacob	Dundas,	100	" 60	60	do	12	48	
16331	Brait, Wm. J.	Richibucto,	133	" "	79 80	do	15 06	63 84	
16346	VanBuskirk, Jacob	Wellington,	100	" "	60	do	12	48	
16353	Scovil, Richard C.	Dundas,	100	" "	60	do	12	48	
16360	McLean, Charles	Carleton,	30	" "	18	do	3 60	14 40	
16373	VanBuskirk, Jacob	Dundas,	100	" "	60	do	12	48	

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acre.	Ratio Per Acre	Price Per Lot.	Proportion paid at the time of Sale	Discount for payment down	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid Deputy Receiver. Genl.
16110	White, Samuel	Wellington,	92	" "	55 20	First Instalment,		13 80	
16111	Savoy, Ami	do	100	" "	60	do		15	
16117	Carmichael, John	Carleton,	50	" 30	30	do		7 50	
16137	Coates, Henry	Wellington,	97	" 58 20	58 20	do		14 55	
16138	McPhelim, Edward J.	Dundas,	57	" 34 20	34 20	do		8 55	
16139	White, Jock	Wellington,	100	" 60	60	do		15	
16140	Douglas, Robert	Dundas,	100	" 60	60	do		15	
16187	Basterashe, Peter	do	100	" 60	60	do		15	
16211	Warman, Chas. P.	Weldford,	100	" 60	60	do		15	
16225	McDonald, James	Carleton,	50	" 30	30	do		7 50	
16226	Fountain, Fidelle	do	60	" 36	36	do		9	5 25
16247	McDonald, James	Palmerston,	35	" 21	21	do		14 10	
16248	Gallant, Gilbert	Wellington,	94	" 56 40	56 40	do		15	
16291	Carpenter, James	do	100	" 60	60	do		15	
16293	Savoy, Lovong	do	100	" 60	60	do		15	
16295	Bellivo, Peter	do	90	" 54	54	do		13 50	
16296	Bellivo, Frank	do	90	" 54	54	do		13 50	
16332	Babain, Luke	Palmerston,	100	" 60	60	do		15	
16333	Daigle, Peter Jr.	do	87	" 52 20	52 20	do		13 05	
16334	Kingston, John	Carleton,	52	" 31 20	31 20	do		7 80	
16335	LeBlanc, Michelle	do	51	" 30 60	30 60	do		7 65	
16354	Robichaux, Alex. Sr.	Dundas,	96	" 57 60	57 60	do		14 40	
16374	McEwen, George	Wellington,	100	" 60	60	do		15	
16416	Bleakney, Charles L.	do	80	" 48	48	do		12	
	Totals,		3107		\$1870 20	Commission to Local De-		842 43	\$800 32
						puty, 5 per cent. . .	\$.136 32	42 11	

SALES OF CROWN LANDS. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. — WILLIAM PARKER (Derby), and JOHN G. G. LAYTON (Chatham), Local Deputies.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Rate Per Acre.	Price per Lot.	Proportion paid at the time of Sale	Discount for payment down	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid to Deputy Receiver Genl.
16112	Willard, Oliver,	Glencelg, Derby,	100	\$0	\$60	Whole, less discount.	\$12	\$48	\$
16212	Jardine, Robert	Blissfield,	100	"	60	do	12	48	
16242	Freeze, Hiram	Glencelg,	10	"	6	do	1 20	4 80	
16254	Walsh, Philip	Nelson,	5	"	3	do	0 60	2 40	
16355	Hurley, Daniel	Alnwick,	100	"	60	do	12	48	
16358	Morrison, John	Hardwick,	134	"	80 40	do	16 08	64 32	
16186	Green, James	Glencelg,	50	"	30	First Instalment,		7 50	
16236	Horan, John	Hardwick,	100	"	60	do		15	
16237	Jenkins, Robert	Blissfield,	50	"	30	do		7 50	
16238	Wasson, Robinson	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16239	Wasson, Miles McM.	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16240	Moran, James	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16241	Freeze, Hiram	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16253	Walsh, Philip	Glencelg,	100	"	60	do		15	
16255	Fitzpatrick, Patrick.	Hardwick,	50	"	30	do		7 50	
16280	Williston, Luther	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16281	Phelan, Thomas	Glencelg,	50	"	30	do		7 50	
16344	Dignam, John	do	50	"	30	do		7 50	
16345	Condon, Patrick	do	50	"	30	do		7 50	
16359	Taubrid, Richard	Alnwick,	50	"	30	do		7 50	
16376	McNamee, James	Ludlow,	100	"	60	do		15	
16405	Dunnnett, David	Northesk,	100	"	60	do		15	
16406	Russell, James	do	93	"	55 80	do		13 95	
						Commission to Local Deputy, 5 per cent.		416 97	
			1792		\$1075 20.			21 02	\$395 95

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

ROBERT SNELL (Grand Lake), SAMUEL M. STARKEY (Johnston), and JAMES KERR (Gagetown Road), Local Deputies.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Rate Per Acre.	Price per Lot.	Proportion paid at the time of Sale	Discount for payment down	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid to Deputy Receiver Genl.
16101	Cullion, John	Chipman,	50	\$0	\$30	Whole, less discount.	\$6	\$24	\$
16103	Baird, Francis	do	100	"	60	do	12	48	
16125	Cutler, James E.	Brunswick,	50	"	30	do	6	24	
16126	do	do	50	"	30	do	6	24	
16144	do	do	200	"	120	do	24	96	
16145	Babbington, James	do	50	"	30	do	6	24	
16146	do	do	50	"	30	do	6	24	
16194	Cullion, John	Chipman,	50	"	30	do	6	24	
16288	Cutler, James E.	Brunswick,	100	"	60	do	12	48	
16099	Hopkins, Mary	Chipman,	59	"	35 40	First Instalment,		8 85	
16100	Fowler, Henry Jr.	do	50	"	30	do		7 50	
16102	Owens, Mary	do	50	"	30	do		7 50	
16123	Kiestead, Leonard	Brunswick,	50	"	30	do		7 50	
16124	Helms, John B.	do	50	"	30	do		7 50	
16141	Brown, William	Waterboro',	100	"	60	do		15	
16142	White, Thomas	Chipman,	100	"	60	do		15	
16188	Smyth, John	Waterboro',	100	"	60	do		15	
16189	Burpee, Isaac C.	Chipman,	35	"	21	do		5 25	
16196	Taylor, Nathan S.	Brunswick,	100	"	60	do		15	
16208	Babbitt, Robert T.	Gagetown,	100	"	60	do		15	
16231	Spears, John	Chipman,	100	"	60	do		15	
16232	Porter, William	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16233	Reed, John	Waterboro',	100	"	60	do		15	
16287	McGree, William	Chipman,	50	"	30	do		7 50	
16324	Johnston, David	Johnston,	100	"	60	do		15	
16343	Fowler, John	Chipman,	50	"	30	do		7 50	
16371	Olliver, James	Canning,	38	"	22 80	do		5 70	
16372	Porter, Henry	Chipman,	78	"	46 80	do		11 70	
						Commission to Local Deputy, 5 per cent.		21 02	\$395 95

Forward.

SALES OF CROWN LANDS. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S. — CONTINUED.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Rate Per Acre.	Price per Lot.	Proportion paid at the time of Sale.	Discount for payment down.	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid to Deputy Receiver genl.
16377	<i>Forward,</i> Cochran, Alexander	Petersville,	100	\$0	\$60	First Instalment,	\$	\$15	\$
16378	Cochran, Isaac	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16415	Romph, Charles	Johnston,	100	"	1026	do		15	
			2410		\$1446	Commission to Local De- puties, 5 per cent. (in- cluding 75 cents can- celled sale to James Darrah)	\$84	592 50	
								30 39	\$562 11

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE. — DAVID SADLER (Dalhousie), Local Deputy.

16297	Harquoil, John	Dalhousie,	100	\$0	\$60	First Instalment,	\$	\$15	\$
16379	Philips, William	do (2 Pasture Lots)		"	50	do		12 50	
			100		\$110	Commission to Local De- puty, 5 per cent.		27 50	
								1 37	\$26 13

COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

	Northfield,	100	\$0	60	\$60	\$60	\$60	Whole, less discount.	\$12	\$48	\$
16193	McCarty, Dennis	100	"	60				First Instalment,			13 05
16098	Cawfield, James	87	"	"	52 20			do			15
16120	Bunker, George	100	"	"	60			do			15
16121	Hoben, Reuben	100	"	"	60			do			7 50
16122	Nason, Melvin	50	"	"	30			do			15
16190	Morgan, Patrick	100	"	"	60			do	11 70		
16195	Fowler, Henry M.	78	"	"	46 80			do			13 50
16197	Rosborough, Robert	90	"	"	54			do			7 50
16356	Wright, Thomas	50	"	"	30			do			15
16375	Morrow, George	100	"	"	60	453		do			
								Commission to Local De-		59 70	
								puty, 5 per cent. . .		2 98	56 72
		855				\$513			\$12	2 98	\$158 27

SALES OF CROWN LANDS. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF YORK.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Rate Per Acre.	Price Per Lot.	Proportion paid at time of Sale.	Discount for payment down.	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid Deputy Receiver Genl.
16224	Hunter, William	M. Sutton,	50	\$0	\$30	Whole, less discount.	\$6	\$24	\$
16274	Speedy, Thomas	do	50	"	30	do	6	24	
16336	Temple, Thomas	Dumfries,	145	"	87	do	17 40	69 60	
16274	Todd, Freeman H.	Canterbury,	214	"	128 40	do	25 68	102 72	
16366	M'Adam, Andrew	do	100	"	60	do	12	48	
16367	M'Adam, Hugh	do	200	"	120	do	24	96	
16368	M'Adam, John Jr.	do	300	"	180	do	36	144	
16191	Courseur, John Jr.	Prince Wm.	102	"	61 20	First Instalment,		15 30	
16192	Merithew, Wm.	Southampton,	100	"	62	do		15 50	
16279	Hawkins, James	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16348	Thomas Joshua	N. Maryland,	65	"	39	do		9 75	
16365	Stack, John	M. Sutton,	100	"	60	do		15	
16404	Cockburn, Thomas	N. Maryland,	100	"	60	do		15	
	Totals,		1676		\$1007 60		\$133 08		\$617 87

SALES OF CROWN LANDS. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF KING'S. — GEORGE W. M'CREADY (Sussex Vale), Local Deputy.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Rate Per Acre.	Price Per Lot.	Proportion paid at time of Sale.	Discount for payment down.	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid Deputy Receiver Genl.
16214	Gray, Robert	Sussex,	30	\$0	\$18	Whole, less discount.	\$3 60	\$14 40	\$
16215	Nicholson, Stephen	do	100	"	60	do	12	48	
16217	Huggard, Richard	Havelock,	58	"	34 80	do	6 96	27 84	
16218	Cutler, James E.	Studholm,	100	"	60	do	12	48	
16221	Mahor, Joseph	Havelock,	278	"	166 80	do	33 36	133 44	
16259	Knight, Justice E.	Westfield,	100	"	60	do	12	48	
16260	do	do	100	"	60	do	12	48	
16262	Long Bedford,	Studholm,	100	"	60	do	12	48	
16361	Macky, James	Sussex,	95	"	57	do	11 40	45 60	
16362	Cutler, James E.	Studholm,	109	"	65 40	do	13 08	52 32	
16363	do	do	100	"	60	do	12	48	
16421	Cronin, Julia	do	28	"	16 80	do	3 36	13 44	
16173	Whalen, Daniel	Sussex,	100	"	60	First Instalment,		15	
16174	Whalen, John	do	100	"	60	do		15	
16213	Gallagher, Patrick	do	60	"	36	do		9	
16216	Huggard, Richard	Havelock,	100	"	60	do		15	
16219	Parlee, Saml. E.	Studholm,	100	"	60	do		15	
16220	Mahor, Joseph	Sussex,	84	"	50 40	do		12 60	
16222	Coyle, Edmond	Havelock,	100	"	60	do		15	
16261	Knight, Justice E.	Westfield,	100	"	60	do		15	
16330	Stevenson, Andrew	Sussex,	30	"	18	do		4 50	
Totals,						\$1183 20	143 76	691 14	\$656 60
						Commission to Local Deputy, 5 per cent. . .			

COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN. — JOSEPH B. WHIPPLE (Carleton), Local Deputy.

16119	Prescott & Smith,	199	\$0	60	\$119 40	\$	Whole, less discount.	\$23 88	\$95 52
16410	Hansons & Wright,	144	"	"	86 40		do	17 28	69 12
									164 64
		343				\$205 80	Commission to Local Deputy, 5 per cent.	41 16	8 22
									\$156 42

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

PHILIP PALMER (Sackville), SAML. S. WILMOT (Salisbury), and JONAS CUTLER (Moncton), Local Deputies.

16136	Townsend, James	7	\$0	60	\$4 20	\$	Whole, less discount.	\$0 84	\$3 36
16176	Conner, Thomas	129	"	"	77 40		do	15 48	61 92
16178	Lockhart, Timothy	20	"	"	12		do	2 40	9 60
16180	Devere, Richard	100	"	61 "	61 67		do	12 33	49 34
16181	Duff, Donald	101	"	60	60 60		do	12 12	48 48
16183	Scovil, W. H. & R. C.	100	"	"	60		do	12	48
16185	Jones, Abner	75	"	"	45		do	9	36
16186	Dickie, John	100	"	"	60		do	12	48
16328	Chandler, E. B., Jr.	76	"	"	45 60		do	9 12	36 48
16364	Bellevou, Francis	98	"	"	58 80		do	11 76	47 04
16381	Hagarty, John	66	"	"	39 60		do	7 92	31 68
16382	Nicholson, John A.	57	"	"	34 20		do	6 84	27 36
16383	McDougald, Alex.	88	"	"	52 80	611 87	do	10 56	42 24
16118	White, John	97	"	"	58 20		First Instalment,		14 55
16143	Wortman, Geo. D.	40	"	"	24		do		6
16175	Kenan, John	50	"	"	30		do		7 50
16177	Lockhart, Timothy	100	"	"	60		do		15
16179	Nicholson, John	100	"	"	60		do		15
16182	Edington, George	14	2	84	39 76		do		9 94
16184	Alward, Isaac	100	0	60	60		do		15

Forward,

SALES OF CROWN LANDS. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND. — CONTINUED.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Rate Per Acre.	Price per Lot.	Proportion paid at the time of Sale	Discount for payment down	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid to Deputy Receiver Genl.
16263	<i>Forward,</i> Read, John	Botsford,	95	\$0 60	\$57	First Instalment,	\$	\$14 25	
16264	Arseneau, Teddy	Shediac,	100	" "	60	do		15	
16285	Allward, Aaron	Salisbury,	100	" "	60	do		15	
16329	Rogers, David	Moncton,	50	" 80	40	do		10	
16420	Renshaw, L'Amable	do	41	" 60	24 60	do		6 15	
			190 1/2			Commission to Local Deputy, 5 per cent. . .	\$122 37	632 89	\$601 29
					\$1185 43			31 60	

ABSTRACT OF SALES OF CROWN LAND.

From 1st November 1861, to 31st October 1862.—Both inclusive.

		<i>County of Albert.</i>					
3191	1037		For payment down,	\$0 60	\$	\$622 20	\$
	2154		" instalments,	" 60		1292 40	1914 60
		<i>County of Carleton.</i>					
		634	For payment down,	" 60	380 40		
	784	150	" do	" 61	91 50	471 90	
		2060	" instalments,	" 60	1236		
2944	2160	100	" do	" 91	91	1327	1798 90
		<i>County of Charlotte.</i>					
		1874	For payment down,	" 60	1124 40		
	1974	100	" do	" 65	65	1189 40	
2960	986		" instalments,	" 60		591 60	1781
		<i>County of Gloucester.</i>					
		1050	For payment down,	" 60	630		
	1159	109	" do	8 50	926 50	1556 50	
3677	2518		" instalments,	0 60		1510 80	3067 30
		<i>County of Kent.</i>					
		1026	For payment down,	" 60	615 60		
	1126	100	" do	" 66	66	681 60	
3107	1981		" instalments,	" 60		1188 60	1870 20
		<i>County of Northumberland.</i>					
	449		For payment down,	" 60		269 40	
1792	1343		" instalments,	" 60		805 80	1075 20
		<i>County of Queen's.</i>					
	700		For payment down,	" 60		420	
2410	1710		" instalments,	" 60		1026	1446
		<i>County of Restigouche.</i>					
	none		For payment down,	"			
100			" instalments,	" 60		60	
	2p.l.		" do	"		50	110
		<i>County of Sunbury.</i>					
	100		For payment down,	" 60		60	
855	755		" instalments,	" 60		453	513
		<i>County of Victoria.</i>					
	139		For payment down,	" 60	83 40		
	2 t.l.		" do	"	80	163 40	
1229	1090		" instalments,	" 60		654	817 40
		<i>Forward,</i>					

ABSTRACT OF SALES OF CROWN LAND. — CONTIN. 2D.

			<i>Forward,</i>						
			<i>County of York.</i>						
	1109		For payment down,	\$0 60	\$		\$665 40	\$	
		467	" instalments,	" 60	280 20				
1676	567	100	" do	" 62	62		342 20		1007 60
<u>23941</u>			Total for Casual Revenue,						<u>\$15401 20</u>
			<i>County of King's.</i>						
	1198		For payment down,	" 60			718 80		
1972	774		" instalments,	" 60			464 40		1183 20
			<i>County of Saint John.</i>						
	343		For payment down,	" 60					205 80
			<i>County of Westmorland.</i>						
		917	For payment down,	" 60	550 20				
	1017	100	" do	" 61	61 67		611 87		
		823	" instalments,	" 60	493 80				
		50	" do	" 80	40				
1904	887	14	" do	2 84	39 76		573 56		1185 43
<u>4219</u>			Total for Sinking Fund,						<u>2574 43</u>
<u>23941</u>			For Casual Revenue,						<u>15401 20</u>
<u>28160</u>			Total,						<u>\$17975 63</u>

GENERAL ABSTRACT AND SUMMARY OF LAND SALES, BETWEEN THE 1st NOVEMBER 1861, AND THE 31st OCTOBER 1862. — Both Inclusive.

ACRES AND RATES.		AMOUNT.		DISTRIBUTION OF AMOUNTS PAID AND DUE.		AMOUNT.	
For payment down, 10576 acres, at \$0.60		\$6345.60	\$	Amount paid to the Receiver General,		\$ 398 74	\$8299.48
" " 150 " " 0.61		91 50		Commission to Local Deputies,		1527 24	
" " 100 " " 0.61	67-100	61 67		Discount for payment down,			
" " 100 " " 0.65		65		Error in Deputy Hartley's return of Land Sales (to be corrected next year.)		1	1927 73
" " 100 " " 0.66		66		Commission to D ^y Snell on cancelled sale to J. Darrah		0 75	
" " 109 " " 8.50		926 50	7556 27	Instalments payable in future years—			
For instalments, 16761 " " 0.60		10056 60		Albert,		969 30	
" " 100 " " 0.62		62		Carlton,		995 25	
" " 50 " " 0.40		40		Charlotte,		443 70	
" " 100 " " 0.91		91		Gloucester,		1133	
" " 14 " " 2.84		39 76	10289 36	Kent,		891 45	
Total,		\$28160		Northumberland		604 35	
For payment down, 2 Town Lots,		50	17845 63	Queen's,		769 50	
" " 2 Pasture Lots,		80	130	Restigouche,		82 50	
				Sunbury,		339 75	
				Victoria,		490 50	
				York (Casual Revenue),		256 65	6975 95
				King's,		348 30	
				St. John,			
				Westmorland (S. Fund)		430 17	778 47
			\$17975 63				\$17975 63

Average rate per Acre, 63 cents 37 mills.

RETURN No. 1.

OF SUMS PAID THE RECEIVER GENERAL BETWEEN 1ST NOVEMBER 1861, AND 31ST OCTOBER 1862, ON ACCOUNT OF INSTALMENTS ON LAND SOLD AT FORMER PERIODS.

Record.	Name.	County.	Instalments Paid	Paid to Local Dp'ties.		Paid to Receiver General.	
37	Alcorn, Hugh	Albert,	Balance,			\$35	60
387	Haughley, Arthur	Carleton,	On account,			20	
1440	Miller, Ira	do	Balance,			60	
1965	Creighton, Brice	King's,	do	180			
2261	Thompson, Andrew	Charlotte,	do			0	75
3008	Estey, Stephen	York,	do			45	
4015	Jones, Danl. Jr.	King's,	On account,	20			
4351	Scovil, Nelson	York,	Balance,			41	
4489	Holyoke, Joseph S.	Carleton,	do			30	
4589	M'Neal, John	St. John,	2nd,	45			
4640	Young, Daniel	Kent,	Balance,			11	25
4851	Caldwell, James	Carleton,	do			45	
5614	Gove, Charles M.	St. John,	do			15	
5793	Sargent, Thomas	Northumb'land,	2nd,	7	50		
5855	Deightman, George	Sunbury,	2nd,			15	
6112	M'Millan, James	King's,	2nd & 3rd,	30			
6196	Dewitt, David S.	Sunbury,	Balance,			45	
6545	Power, Robert	Victoria,	do			45	
6575	Clifford William	do	do			105	
6576	do do	do	do			45	
6583	Kirlin, Michael	do	do			30	
7765	Hanson, Oscar	St. John,	Balance,	19	50		
8555	Hughes, William	Queen's,	2nd,			15	
8599	Hovey, Jacob J.	Carleton,	Balance,	26	10		
8637	Phillips, Robert Sr.	Queen's,	2nd,	15			
9710	Costello, John	Victoria,	do			24	50
9711	do do	do	do			12	
9713	Stirling, John	do	do			45	
9854	Costello, John	do	do			45	
9855	Costello, Patrick	do	Balance,			45	
9860	Hafey, Stephen	do	do			15	
9958	Costello, John	do	do			25	
9959	Costello, Patrick	do	do			20	
9960	Costello, Michl.	do	do			25	
10515	Vernon, James	St. John,	do			45	
10574	Northrup, Benjn.	King's,	do	45			
10678	Cassidy, William	St. John,	2nd & 3rd,			23	10
11128	Kirkpatrick, Wm.	Charlotte,	Balance,			22	50
11129	Kirkpatrick, Walt. Jr.	do	do			27	
11277	M'Donald, John	Kent,	do	30			
11341	Costello, John	Victoria,	do			40	
11717	Phillips, Andrew Sr.	Queen's,	2nd,	13	95		
11778	Benson, Danl. B.	King's,	Balance,	45			
11898	Clarke, Joseph	Queen's,	do	13	65		
11899	Glenn, John	do	do			56	25
	<i>Forward,</i>						

RETURN OF SUMS PAID ON INSTALMENTS.—CONTINUED.

Record.	Name.	County.	Instalments Paid	Paid to		Paid to	
				Local Dp'ties.		Receiver General.	
	<i>Forward,</i>						
12275	Clark, Charles E.	Queen's,	2nd,	\$15		\$	
12284	Costello, Maria	Victoria,	Balance,			90	
12751	Claney, James	King's,	do	7	35		
12791	Leslie, John	Victoria,	do			12	65
12862	Jackson, Alonzo	Carleton,	2nd,	15			
13127	Cabot, John Geo.	Gloucester,	Balance,	15			
13128	Henessy, David	do	2nd,	9			
13129	Scott, James	do	2nd,	15			
13259	Hicks, Thomas	Albert,	Balance,			45	
13294	Messer, Walter	York,	do			22	50
13337	Freeze, John	King's,	do	42	75		
13602	Nutter, Wm.	Sunbury,	do			45	
13603	Nutter, Wm. Jr.	do	do			45	
13632	Moffat, Robert	Westmorland,	2nd,	15			
13634	Moffat, Nancy	do	2nd,	15			
13660	Potts, Joseph	King's,	Balance,			8	
13715	Fox, Mark F.	York,	do			15	
13728	Knollin, James	King's,	do	45			
13731	Cormie, Joseph Jr.	Kent,	do	15			
14036	Caverhill, Wm. Jr.	York,	2nd,			15	
14207	Dumas, Gustavus	Gloucester,	Balance,	8			
14262	Ingraham, Benjn.	York,	do			56	25
14265	Turtlott, Elisha	do	do			53	75
14270	Ingraham, George	do	do			30	84
14294	Ache, Joseph	Gloucester,	2nd,	7	50		
14947	Votore, Joseph	Westmorland,	Balance,			45	
15045	Donovan, Dennis	Northumb'land,	2nd,	15			
15052	Hay, Jane P.	Carleton,	2nd,	15			
15053	Hay, Foster B.	do	2nd,	15			
15054	Hay, Robert A.	do	2nd,	15			
15055	Hay, Alex. S.	do	2nd,	15			
15056	Hay, Hester E.	do	2nd,	15			
15057	Upham, Robert	do	2nd,	15			
15075	Arnold, T. Edwin	King's,	2nd,	15			
15086	Joy, Robert	Charlotte,	2nd,	6	30		
15386	Robichaux, Octave	Gloucester,	2nd,	15			
15390	Blackhall, James G. C.	do	2nd,	15			
15459	Dunlop, James Sr.	Queen's,	2nd,	15			
15461	Dunlop, James Jr.	do	2nd,	15			
15462	Dunlop, William	do	2nd,	15			
15483	Plummer, C. S.	Carleton,	Balance,			54	45
15484	Plummer, M. E.	do	do			45	
15535	Thomas, Alfred	York,	2nd,			15	
15550	Good, Robert	Gloucester,	2nd,	15			
15603	Sinclair, Alex.	York,	2nd,			15	
15606	Boultenhouse, Jas. B.	Gloucester,	2nd,	15			
	<i>Forward,</i>						

RETURN OF SUMS PAID ON INSTALMENTS. — CONTINUED.

Record.	Name.	County.	Instalments Paid	Paid to Local Dp'ties.		Paid to Receiver General.	
<i>Forward,</i>							
15731	Quinton, John	Charlotte,	2nd,	\$15		\$	
15732	Quinton, James	do	2nd,	15			
15756	Gordon, Neil	Northumb'land,	2nd,	15			
15806	Porrior, Felix	Gloucester,	Balance,	15			
15808	Hickson, Wm. P.	do	2nd,	9	45		
15869	Curran, Edward	Charlotte,	2nd,	15			
15872	Lousier, Octave	Gloucester,	2nd,	11	25		
15873	Basque, Dozie	do	2nd,	7	80		
16158	M'Cann, James	Carleton,	Balance,			22	50
16250	Wilmot, John	Albert,	2nd,	15			
16258	Mahood, George A.	Queen's	2nd,	10	50		
16310	Chaisson, Peter	Gloucester,	2nd,	7	50		
16411	Ache, Theophilus	do	2nd,	14	70		
11235	Power, Robert	St. John,	Balance,	27			
				1124	80		
	Commission to Local Deputies,			55	46	1069	34
	Total for Cas. Revenue					\$2779	23

RETURN No. 2.

OF INSTALMENTS RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF LAND SOLD IN FORMER YEARS.

14316	Keith, Robert	King's	Balance,	\$18	45	\$	
16213	Gullagher, Patrick,	do	2nd,	9			
14187	Govan, Thadius	Westmorland,	Balance,	30			
12951	Jones, Abraham	do	do				45
				57	45		
	Commission to Local Deputies, 5 per cent.			2	87	54	58
	Total Instalments for Sinking Fund, . .					\$99	58

ABSTRACT AND RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND, BETWEEN 1st NOVEMBER 1861, AND 31st OCTOBER 1862 — BOTH INCLUSIVE. ELEVEN COUNTIES ON ACCOUNT OF THE CASUAL REVENUE; AND KING'S COUNTY, ST. JOHN COUNTY AND WESTMORLAND COUNTY ON ACCOUNT OF THE SINKING FUND.

NATURE OF RECEIPT.	PAGE	AMOUNT.	
For the Casual Revenue —			
Land Sales between 1st November 1861, and 31st October 1862,		\$6879 17	
Instalments on former sales,		2779 23	
Total for the Casual Revenue,			\$9658 40
For the Sinking Fund —			
Land Sales between 1st November 1861, and 31st October 1862,		1414 31	
Instalments on former sales, after the completion of the Railroad in the Counties through which it passes,		99 58	
Total for Sinking Fund,			1513 89
Total on account of Land,			\$11172 29

DATE.	FROM WHOM.	NATURE OF RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.
February,	Starkey, Deputy	Wild grass in Queen's, 1861,	\$21
August,	Maloney, Patrick	do on Lyon Stream, York,	86
"	Tracey, Joseph	do on Yoho do	1
"	Deplissey, Charles	do on N. W. Oromocto, York,	1
"	McLaggan, Alex.	do on Cain's River, do	1
"	Parker, Deputy	do in Northumberland, 1862,	12
"	McMillan, Miles	do on Burnt Land Brook, York,	1
"	Davidson, Deputy Jas.	do in Northumberland, 1862,	1
September,	Little, Deputy	do in Kent, do	2
"	McCallum, Deputy	do in Charlotte, do	7
"	Curran, Deputy	do in do do	16
October,	McManus, Deputy	do in Gloucester, do	3
"	Starkey, Deputy	do in Queen's, do	2
		Total for Wild Meadows or wild grass,	5
February,	Hartley, Deputy	Surveys of 2 lots, Carleton,	net,
August,	Cummings, Aristus	do 1 lot, do	80
"	Foster, Saml.	do 1 lot, do	2
October,	Hartley, Deputy	do 9 lots, do	2
April,	Collicutt, Peter	do 1 lot, Albert,	42
May,	Kerr, Deputy	do 10 lots, Charlotte,	5
March,	Little, Deputy,	do 1 lot, Kent,	47
February,	Kerr, Deputy	do 9 lots, Charlotte,	4
March,	Snell, Deputy	do 1 lot, Queen's,	75
October,	Starkey, Deputy	do 1 lot, do	1
April,	Beckwith, Deputy,	do 1 lot, Victoria,	1
October,	Beckwith, Deputy	do lots in Victoria,	4
April,	Sewell, Wm. H.	do 1 lot in Carleton,	5
"	Hartley, Deputy	do 1 lot do	2
			1
			90
			75
			57

September,	Stack, John	do 1 lot in York,	3	35
"	Cockburn, Thomas	do 1 lot do	2	\$
October,	Hartley, Deputy	do 1 lot in Carleton,	5	61
		Total for Surveys made by Government, and now charged to purchasers of lots,	20	179
January,	Hennebry, John	Mining License on Crown Land in Sunbury,	180	200
September,	Maynard, John	On account of duties on Coals, collected by him, Total for mines and minerals,		
November,	Perley, Charles	Plan of Timber Berths, &c.,	1	50
"	Hutchinson, Robert	Copies of Documents,	1	
August,	Hartin, Rev. Mr.	Sketch of Lots in Howard Settlement,	1	
"	Murray, Thomas	do of Timber Grounds, Nackawicac,	3	
"	Tracey, Jeremiah Jr.	do do do Oromocto,	2	50
"	Dowling, Thomas	do do do Muniac,	0	60
"	Hoben Geo. W.	do do do Salmon River,	2	
"	McKay, William	do do do Dungarvon,	1	
"	Gray, John	do do do Gagetown Road,	1	
"	Bailey, Benj. S.	do do do Oromocto Lake,	1	
"	Dowling, Thomas	do do do Tobique,	1	
"	Beckwith, John A.	do do do Coal Branch, &c.,	1	
"	do do	do do do St. Nicholas,	1	
"	Bedell, W. J.	do do do Tabucintac, &c.,	1	50
"	Hart, Geo. H.	do do do Grand River,	1	
"	Hanson, A. M.	do do do Maguadavic Lake,	1	50
"	Gray, Wm. H.	do do do Prince William,	0	10
"	McPherson, Charles	do do do Monquart, &c.,	2	50
"	Myshral, Joseph	do do do Scoodic River,	0	
"	Bailey, Gideon D.	do do do Salmon River,	1	
"	Farnhill, Daniel	do do do Salmon Brook,	4	
"	Inches, Andrew	do do do Below Tobique,	1	
		Forward,	4	

CONTINGENT RECEIPTS. — CONTINUED.

DATE.	FROM WHOM.	NATURE OF RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.
August,	Jack, Edward	<i>Forward,</i> Sketch of Timber Grounds, Clarence Hill,	\$1
"	Bedell, Wm. J.	do do do M'Kendrick's Brook,	1
"	Currier, David	do do do At Greenfield,	1
"	Ross, D.	do do do Buctouche,	50
"	Hoben, Geo. W.	do Land adjoining Greenfield,	50
"	Winslow, Francis	Plan of Grants on Cocagne,	0
"	Ferguson, John	Sketch of Timber Grounds, Gloucester,	0
October,	Williston, Edward	Plan of Lots, Cain's River,	6
"	Perley, Charles	Plan of Lands, Monquart,	1
"	Little, John	Plan of T. Curran's Berths,	1
"	Noble, Robert	Plan of Timber Ground, Cork Settlement,	50
"	Perley, Charles	Plan of Campbell Settlement,	1
"	Beveridge, Benjamin	Copy of Garden's Survey, Serpentine,	1
"	Boyd, James	2 Plans of Lands in Charlotte,	3
"	Beckwith, J. A.	Plan of Timber Grounds, Piskehegan,	2
"	Ketchum, George F.	do do do Tobique,	3
"	Wortman, Isaac	do do do Tobique,	4
"	Hopking, William	Sketch of Lots on Eel River,	0
"	Dowling, Thomas	Plans of Lands near River St. Francis,	4
"	Merethew, J.	Writing Land Petition on Tobique,	0
"	M'Callum, J. A.	Sketch of Land near St. Andrew's Road,	1
"	Branscombe, Arthur	Sketch of Timber Ground, Coal Creek,	1
"	Morrow, Geo. D.	Sketch of Lands at Oromocto Lake,	1
"	Freeman, Samuel	Plan of his Grant and Copy of Description,	0
"	Perley, Charles	Plan of Lands, Richmond,	2
"	Powell, Robert	Sketch of Timber Grounds, Kouchibouguac,	0
"	Myshrall, Joseph	Sketch,	50
"	Fraser, John	2 Sketches, River St. John and Restook,	0

"	Bridges, Thomas Jr.	Sketch of Timber Grounds, Little River,	50
"	DesBrisay, L. P. W.	do do do North of Richibucto,	1
"	Scovil, Richard C.	do do do Cocagne, &c.,	5
"	Myshrall, Joseph	do (2) do do Kedron and Piskehagan,	3
"	Inman, Richard	Copy of part of M'Donald's Plan of Survey, River St. John,	1
"	Wilson, John	Sketch of Lake Stream and Branches,	1
"	Fulton, Francis	Sketch of Timber Ground, Lake Stream,	0
"	Parker, William	Plan of Lots on S. W. Miramichi,	1
"	Loyd, James	Sketch of Bigforks and M'Leod's Brook,	1
"	Higgins, William	do Timber Grounds, Three Brooks,	1
"	Morrow, Geo. D.	do do do S. Branch Oromocto,	1
"	Hunter, William	do do do Cork Settlement,	0
"	Smith, David	do do do M'Dougal Lake,	50
"	DeBeck, George	do do do Odell River,	1
"	do do	Copy of Grant Plan, Henderson and Blair,	0
"	Morrow, Geo. D.	2 Sketches of Timber Ground, Grand River,	1
"	Hart, Geo. H.	Sketch of do do New Canaan,	1
"	Fulton, Robert	do do do Clarence Hill,	50
"	M'Lean, Osborne	do do do Salmon River,	50
"	Rainsford, John	do do do E. of Grand Falls,	1
"	Brookfield, John	Plan of Nixon's Grant, &c. &c.,	1
"	Hart, Geo. H.	Plan of Bubar Settlement,	2
"	M'Lean, Duncan	Sketch of Timber Lands, Coal Creek,	1
"	Hibbard, Francis	Plan of Lands near Lake George,	1
"	Wetmore, T. R.	Sketch of Lots near J. Knox's Grant,	0
"	Collins, John	Sketch of Timber Grounds near Magundy Lake,	0
"	M'Dougald, John	do do do Salmon River,	1
"	Myshrall, Joseph	do W. Doherty's License, Cocagne,	1
		Deduct amount paid to A. H. Gillmor, Esq., (for Mr. Rodgers)	112
		Total Contingencies,	25
			90
			87
			\$542
			52

ABSTRACT AND RECAPITULATION.

Wild Meadows,	\$75	57	\$	
Survey of Lots sold during the year,	179	05		
Mines and Minerals,	200			
Maps, Plans and Sketches, (net)	87	90	542	52

GENERAL SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS THROUGH THE CROWN LAND OFFICE, BETWEEN 1st NOVEMBER 1861, AND 31st OCTOBER 1862 — BOTH INCLUSIVE.

NATURE OF RECEIPT.	PAGE	CASUAL REVENUE.		SINKING FUND.		TOTAL.
		\$		\$		
Timber and Lumber—						
Mileage on Berths, between 1st Nov. 1861, and 1st May 1862,	3	\$1879	82	\$		\$
“ on Petition refunded to F. M. Todd,	44	10				
“ on Berths between 1st May and 31st October 1862,	11	10537	27	260		
Deposits on Petitions for sale in November, 1862,	11	266		8		
Fines, &c., on Lumber, &c., cut without License,	10	85	12			
Total for Timber and Lumber,			12778	21	268	13046
Land—						
Lots sold between 1st November 1861, and 31st October 1862	35	6879	17	1414	31	
Instalments on Land sold in former years,	35	2779	23	99	58	
Total for Land,			9658	40	1513	89
Contingencies—						
Wild Meadows,		75	57			
Survey of Lots (originally paid by Government),		179	05			
Mines and Minerals,		200				
Maps, Plans, Sketches, &c., (net)		87	90			
Total for Contingencies,	40		542	52		542
Total Receipts, exclusive of the Labour Fund,			\$22979	13	\$1781	89
Received for the Labour Fund,						28
						47

PURCHASERS OF CROWN LANDS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE CROWN, FOR INSTALMENTS DUE TO 31st OCTOBER 1862.

NATURE OF DEBIT OR CREDIT.		CASUAL REVENUE.	SINKING FUND.	TOTAL.
Dr.				
Balance due on 31st October 1861, as per last year's Return,		\$116804	\$3397 61	\$
Amounts falling due in future years, on Sales within the past fiscal year,		6976 95	778 47	4176 18
Cr.				
Amounts received between 1st November 1861, and 31st October 1862,		2779 23	99 58	
Paid in Labour do do		32 83		
Paid in 1853, and credited to Revenue, but omitted to be deducted from balances—No. 9428,		36 50		
Simon Richard, Kent,				
Sales Cancelled,—Record 480 — Mary Fullerton, Carleton,				\$54 00
" " 811 — William Martin, do				52 50
" " 4787 — Dennis Doran, do				40 95
" " 5360 — Bartley Reilly, do				22 50
" " 2250 — Joseph Pratt, Charlotte,				273 75
" " 922 — John Dougherty, King's,				76 50
" " 633 — Thomas Kingston, Northumberland,				60 00
" " 1815 — Dennis Hurley, do				60 00
" " 4267 — Garrett Moore, Sunbury,				30 00
Total due for instalments to 31st October 1862,		670 20	99 58	99 58
Due,				4076 60
		120261 32		\$124337 92

RETURN OF WARRANTS ISSUED ON CASUAL REVENUE BETWEEN 1st NOVEMBER 1861, AND 31st OCTOBER 1862 — BOTH INCLUSIVE — FOR EXPENDITURE CONNECTED WITH THE CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	NATURE OF PAYMENT.	AMOUNT.
Surveyor General,	Clerks on Establishment,	\$4687 66
John C. Jouett,	Clerkship and extra services,	115 36
John W. M. Ruel,	Extra Clerkship,	37 50
Timothy O'Connor,	Extra services,	100
	Total for Clerks, &c.,	4940 52
A. S. Phair,	Postages,	151 04
S. R. Miller,	Stationary,	147 07
do	do	8 15
H. F. Vavasour,	do	6
do	do	6 45
F. Beverly,	do	318 71
John Neill,	Total for Stationary,	22 55
M. Lemont,	Sundry articles,	2 95
Z. R. Everitt,	do	1 85
S. A. Akerley,	do	1 75
Thomas Stewart,	do	0 67
Daniel Elliott,	do	6 42
Mary Ann Swade,	Work (tinsmith's, &c.),	8
Richard Dunn,	Work (washing towels),	4 90
James White,	do (carpenters),	2 50
Mary Ann Swade,	do repairing Clock and cleaning do.,	12
W. B. Phair,	do services in Office,	10
Board of Works,	Candles,	55 68
	Wood,	
James Halo,	Total Contingent expenses,	129 27
	Instalments on the "Estey" Lot refunded,	45
	Forward,	

RETURN OF SALES UNDER THE LABOUR ACT, FOR WHICH THE FIRST PAYMENT HAS BEEN RETURNED SUBSEQUENTLY TO 1st NOVEMBER 1861
AND NOT RECORDED PRIOR TO THE DATE OF LAST YEAR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

RECORD	COUNTY.	NAME.	ACRES.	PRICE.	PAYD.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
16554	Restigouche,	Arsenean, Alexander	100	\$60	\$15	Dalhousie,	Lot 173.
16555	do	Barry, Patrick M.	100	60	15	do	" 13, Block 50.
16556	do	Hamilton, James Jr.,	100	60	15	Colborne,	" " 1.
16557	do	Henderson, Archibald	100	60	12	do	" " 1.
16558	do	Innes, Alexander	100	62	15	Dalhousie,	" " 52, Balmoral.
16559	do	Craigie, William	60	36	12	Addington,	Rear of B. Christopher's Brook.
16560	do	Lang, Robert	100	62	15	Dalhousie,	Lot 65, Block 52, Balmoral.
16561	do	Lapoint, Joseph T.	102	61	20	do	W. of J. " 49, Ecl River.
16562	do	Love, Alexander	100	62	15	do	Lot 41, " 51, Balmoral.
16563	do	Love, John	100	62	15	do	" 42, " 51,
16564	do	McKinnon, William	100	62	15	do	" 39, " 51,
16565	do	Noble, James	100	60	15	Addington,	" 25, Glenbirt.
16566	do	O'Leary, Daniel	100	60	57	do	On 19, in front of Glenlivet.
16567	do	Porrio, Joseph	100	60	14	Colborne,	Lot U, Block 1, S. of Charlo.
16568	Gloucester,	Ache, Ami	60	36	15	New Bandon,	" 55, Black Rock.
16569	do	Jones, William	48	28	8	do	" 52, "
16570	do	Landry, Felix	92	55	20	do	" 60, Tr. 3, Black Rock.
16571	do	Coughlan, Timothy	100	60	30	do	" 60, Pokshaw.
16572	do	Goodin, William	106	63	60	do	" Q & R, Mizonctte.
16573	do	Fournier, Marcel	100	60	60	Beresford,	" 14, Dumfries.
16574	do	Doucett, Luke	105	65	15	do	S. halves 2 & 15, Trs. 1 & 2 S. Louisa
16575	do	Commeau, Hubert	100	60	31	do	Lot 19, Dumfries.
16576	do	McCurdy, James	50	30	30	do	On 31, Green Point.
16577	do	Berlin, Xavier	100	65	14	do	Lot 5, Tr. 1 S. Louisa.
16578	do	McCurdy, Thomas	50	30	14	do	On 32, Green Point.
16579	do	Black, Hugh	100	60	60	Bathurst,	Tr. 1, Nipisiquit River.
16638	do	Landry, Dossitte	100	60	60	Saumarez,	Lot 144, Block 20.
16427	Northumberland	Holmes, Warren	86	51	24	Ludlow,	
16428	do	Morrisey, John	94	56	57	Nelson,	Lot 64, Block 80.

16429	do	O'Donnell, Patrick Jr.,	98	58	12	Ludlow,	" 65, Block 38.
16430	do.	Parker, Thomas	100	60	24	do	" 38.
16431	do	Shanahan, Philip	100	60	15	Glenelg,	" 110, E. of Post Road.
16432	do	Sutherland, John T.	50	30	31	Blissfold,	" 19, Otter Brook.
16639	do	Breau, Israel	70	42	42	Alnwick,	" 61, Block 9.
16640	do	Breau, Urban	95	57	57	do	" 62, " 9.
16641	do	McGraw, Farquhar	95	57	60	do	" 63, " 9.
16433	Westmorland,	Cornea, Abraham	83	49	52	Shediac,	" 108, Seadonk River.
16434	do	Cornea, Beloni	83	49	52	do	" "
16435	do	Foster, David	83	49	52	do	" 107, "
16581	do	Killam, Henry B.	83	49	80	Salisbury,	" "
16582	do	O'Neill, James	100	60	31	do	Lot 23, West, Block 18, N. Range
16583	do	Hanley, Patrick	100	60	57	do	" 14, S. Range, Albert.
16584	do	Quailey, James	100	60	57	do	" 17, " "
16585	do	Chapman, James	100	60	15	Moncton,	" 15, " "
16436	Albert,	Armstrong, Daniel B.	100	60	60	Alma,	" 32, Block 4.
16437	do	Armstrong, Francis	100	60	60	do	Shepody Road.
16438	do	Armstrong, James	100	60	60	do	" "
16439	do	Armstrong, James Jr.,	100	60	60	do	" "
16440	do	Armstrong, Wm. F.	100	60	60	do	" "
16441	do	Hayward, Aaron	100	60	60	Elgin,	Lot 7, West, Tr. 4.
16442	do	Hayward, Mary O.	100	60	60	do	" 8, " "
16443	do	Mitton, Bamford	100	60	75	do	" 10, " "
16444	do	Prosser, Solomon	100	60	60	do	" 20, East, " Berry Road.
16445	do	Richardson, Robert	100	60	60	Harvey,	" P, Blackwood.
16446	do	Richardson, William	100	60	60	do	" O, "
16447	do	Ross, Francis	100	60	60	do	" X, "
16448	do	Ross, James	100	60	20	do	" " "
16449	do	Ross, John	100	60	20	do	" 10, " "
16450	do	Ross, Timothy	100	60	20	do	" 11, " "
16451	do	Stoeves, Wm. H.	100	60	20	do	" 9, " "
16452	do	Stuart, John W.	100	60	31	Hillsborough,	W. of Turtle Creek.
		<i>Forward,</i>			60	Elgin,	Lot 8, Turtle Creek.

SALES UNDER THE LABOUR ACT, AFTER 1st NOVEMBER 1861. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	COUNTY.	NAME.	ACRES.	PRICE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
16453	Albert,	<i>Forward,</i> Tingley, David Jr.,	100	\$60	\$60		Near Crooked Creek.
16454	do	Tingley, Isaac	100	60	60		"
16455	do	Tingley, Joseph A.	100	60	60		"
16456	do	Richardson, John	100	60	60	Lancaster,	Y, Blackwood.
16457	Saint John,	Thompson, Edward	96	57	30	Lepreux,	Hanson's Brook.
16458	Charlotte,	Graham, Robert	100	60	60	Saint Patrick,	Lot 2, Block 6, Clarendon.
16459	do	Stevenson, John W.	100	60	60	Saint David,	" 1, Tr. 3, Clarence Hill.
16460	do	Wilson, Robert	100	60	60	Lepreux,	" 5, G. Wentworth's.
16586	do	Peel, Humphrey	100	60	30	do	" B, Creevy,
16587	do	Henderson, Thomas	100	60	15	do	" 4, East, Block 6, Clarendon.
16588	do	Reynolds, Samuel	94	56	40	do	" 10 " 5,
16589	do	Brown, Edward	100	60	16	do	" 4, East, " 5,
16590	do	Coles, John Sr.,	99	59	40	do	" 6, " 7,
16591	do	Knowles, Thomas	100	60	60	do	" 4, West, " 7,
16592	do	Knowles, Thomas Jr.,	100	60	61	do	" 5, " 7,
16593	do	Brown, Thomas	100	60	21	do	" 11, " 5,
16594	do	Brown, James	100	60	21	do	" 10, " 5,
16595	do	Brown, John	100	60	21	do	" 9, " 5,
16596	do	Brown, Alexander	100	60	21	do	" 12, " 5,
16597	do	Reid, Peter	100	60	30	Pennfield,	" 8, West, " 5,
16598	do	Roberts, Henry W.	95	57	15	do	" 7, " 5,
16461	King's,	Beesley, Joseph	100	60	44	do	" 67, Springhill.
16462	do	Grear, James	100	60	60	Havelock,	" 17, Block 9.
16463	do	Keith, George H.	95	57	60	Hammond,	" 68, " 18.
16464	do	M'Shane, Daniel	100	60	60	Havelock,	" R, Porcupine.
16465	do	Richardson, Edward	65	39	12	Sussex,	" 16, Block 9.
16466	do	Richardson, Robert Jr.,	95	57	60	Hammond,	" 12, " 9.
16467	Queen's,	Barton, Joseph E.	100	60	60	do	Block E.
16468	do	Brown, Mary A.	100	60	15	Waterboro',	Lot 48, Block 75.
					15	Chipman,	

16469	do	Campbell, William	100	60	30	do	S. E. side Salmon River.
16470	do	Darragh, James Jr.,	56	33	16	do	Block 39.
16471	do	Elder, Thomas	100	60	60	do	Red Bank.
16472	do	Fulton, George	100	62	15	do	Lot 56, S. of Salmon River.
16474	do	Fulton, Robert M.	100	62	15	do	" 57, "
16476	do	Hunt, Elijah	75	45	60	do	" 38.
16477	do	McCallum, William	100	60	15	do	" 172, Block I.
16478	do	McCallum, John	100	60	15	do	" 173, " I.
16479	do	Parkhill, John	100	60	15	do	" 129, " I.
16480	do	Reynolds, James	100	60	15	Waterboro',	" C. (N. of 18).
16481	do	Reynolds, William	100	60	15	do	" 17, " C.
16482	do	Smyth, James	100	65	15	do	" 8, " D.
16484	do	Spears, James	100	60	25	Chipman,	Near 52, " I.
16485	do	Stephenson, Edward	100	60	57	do	Near Red Bank.
16486	do	Sullivan, Patrick	100	60	15	do	Lot 49, Block 75.
16487	do	Sutherland, Angus	100	60	15	do	N. side Harley Road, Red Bank.
16488	Sunbury,	Arters, John H.	100	60	15	do	Lot V, Block 44.
16489	do	Delong, Thomas	100	60	50	Blissville,	" 61, Little River.
16490	do	Hughes, Hugh	100	60	43	Sheffield,	" 21, Victoria.
16491	do	Linton, Stephen	100	60	10	Northfield,	" 6, W. side, Block 50.
16492	do	Mitchell, Patrick	100	60	57	Blissville,	Block 41.
16493	do	Morrow, William	100	60	60	Burton,	" 40.
16494	do	Tuchburn, William	100	60	57	do	" 42.
16495	York,	Ballentine, William	100	60	20	Kingsclear,	
16496	do	Carmichael, Robert	33	19	80	Ma're-Sutton,	On 19, R. 1, S. E. Harvey.
16497	do	Carr, Daniel	100	60	16	Southampton,	10, R. 2, Block 4.
16498	do	Carr, James	100	60	16	do	9, do do
16499	do	Cassiday, Thomas	100	60	60	Prince Wm.,	10, Block 35.
16500	do	Cassiday, Thomas Jr.,	100	60	60	do	On 12, Block 35.
16501	do	Coulthard, John	100	60	16	Cantorbury,	6, South.
16502	do	Coulthard, William	100	60	16	do	5, South.
16503	do	Embleton, Geo. Jr.,	100	62	16	Kingsclear,	27, East.

Forward,

SALES UNDER THE LABOUR ACT, AFTER 1st NOVEMBER 1861. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	COUNTY.	NAME.	ACRES.	PRICE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
16504	York,	<i>Forward,</i> Esence, Charles	100	\$60	\$60	Mn'rs-Sutton,	33.
16505	do	Esence, David	100	60	8	do	32.
16506	do	Good, Benjamin	100	60	15	Southampton,	Lot 2, Range 2, Block 4.
16507	do	Good, Randolph	100	60	13	do	Lot 5, " 2, " 4.
16508	do	Good, William	100	60	15	do	" 4, " 2, " 4.
16509	do	Gorman, James	50	30	28	Mn'rs-Sutton,	Rear half 31.
16511	do	Harris, Michael S.	100	60	15	Southampton,	Lot 7, Range 2, Block 4.
16512	do	Henry, William	100	60	60	Prince Win.	Lot 10, West.
16513	do	Hosford, George	100	60	29	Kingscliar,	" G, Block 15.
16514	do	Hall, Thomas	100	60	31	Canterbury,	" 22.
16515	do	Irvin, Charles	80	48	52	do	" 8, Range 2, Block 4.
16516	do	Kilburn, John	100	60	15	Southampton,	" 56, Block 15.
16517	do	Lees, John	100	60	60	Canterbury,	" 14, Range 2, Block 4.
16518	do	Love, Geo. A.	100	60	15	Southampton,	" 1, " 2, " 4.
16519	do	Mazeral, David	70	42	30	do	" 11, " 2, " 4.
16520	do	Morgan, Richard	100	65	17	do	" 3, " 2, " 4.
16521	do	M'Keen, George	100	60	12	do	" 12, " 2, " 4.
16522	do	Newall, William	100	65	15	do	" 12, " 2, " 4.
16523	do	O'Brien, John	50	30	18	Mn'rs-Sutton,	Half of 26, Block 36.
16524	do	Palmer, David G.	100	65	20	Southampton,	Lot 7, Range 5, Block 3.
16525	do	Palmer, Norval D. Jr.,	100	65	17	do	" 6, " 5, " 3.
16526	do	Prosser, Samuel	100	65	20	do	" 4 and 5, Block 3.
16427	do	Sheppard, John	100	65	15	do	" 13, Range 2, Block 4.
16528	do	Smith, Alexander	100	60	20	Mn'rs-Sutton,	Block 31.
16529	do	Smith, Jos. A. M.	100	60	51	Canterbury,	Lot K, Allandale.
16530	do	Speedy, William	100	60	60	Mn'rs-Sutton,	" 66, Little Settlement.
16531	do	Thibedeau, Gerard	100	65	20	Southampton,	" 3, Range 5, Block 3.
16599	do	M'Gibney, James	100	60	34	Prince Wm.,	" 15, Magundy.
16600	do	Wilson, William	100	60	15	do	" 3, Block C, Caledonia.

16601	do	M'Cornick, Charles	42	25	20	do	Lot M, Block 33, Magundy.
16602	do	Levitt, Zachary	96	57	60	" 63, " 1.	" 4, Range 3, Block 1.
16603	do	Morehouse, Henry	100	65	15	Dumfries,	" 6, " 3, " 1.
16604	do	Manuel, Asa T.	100	65	50	Southampton,	" 7, " 3, " 1.
16605	do	Manuel, Simon	100	65	50	do	Coldstream.
16532	Carleton,	Brannen, James	100	60	90	Brighton,	Newbury.
16533	do	Bridges, Robert T.	50	30	39	Simonds,	12 East, Block 4.
16534	do	Cummings, Arist. H.	100	62	60	Northampton,	Tr. 6.
16535	do	Curran, James	50	30	10	Simonds,	" 5.
16536	do	Davis, Hugh	100	60	60	Richmond,	Lot 76, Blk. 4.
16537	do	Jones, Beckwith	92	58	15	do	" 82, " 4.
16538	do	Jones, David	98	62	07	do	" 71, " 4.
16539	do	Jones, Frederick	100	63	35	do	" 80, " 4.
16540	do	Jones, James	94	59	53	do	" 70, " 4.
16541	do	Jones, James A.	92	58	27	do	" 78, " 4.
16542	do	Jones, Joseph	93	58	90	do	W. half 6, Range 4, Newbury.
16543	do	Langan, Robert	100	60	21	do	Tr. 7.
16544	do	Potter, Benson	100	60	60	Richmond,	" 6.
16546	do	Potter, Benson	100	60	60	do	Lot 23, Glassville.
16547	do	Sharp, Adam B.	100	65	60	do	" 24, do
16548	do	Simpson, James	100	65	60	Kent,	" O.
16549	do	White, Isaac	100	60	60	Woodstock,	" 48, West.
16606	do	Dickenson, Reuben	100	60	15	do	Front of 48.
16607	do	Dickenson, Charles	100	60	30	do	Lot 14, Range 4, Knowlesville.
16608	do	Whitehouse, James H.	100	65	34	Brighton,	" 19, " 4.
16609	do	Whitehouse, Joseph	100	65	45	do	" 24, " 6.
16610	do	Nicholson, James E.	100	65	15	do	" 61, " 2, Windsor.
16611	do	M'Leod, Aaron	100	62	15	do	" 64, " 2, do
16612	do	Lewis, Elisha	100	62	15	do	" 2, " 4, Knowlesville.
16613	do	Gayton, Thomas	100	65	15	do	" 12, " 2, do
16614	do	Gayton, John	100	65	15	do	" 58, " 2, Windsor.
16615	do	Eastabrooks, Alban W.	100	62	60	do	

Forward,

SALES UNDER THE LABOUR ACT. AFTER 1ST NOVEMBER 1861. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	COUNTY.	NAME.	ACRES.	PRICE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>					
16616	Carleton,	Dousatt, Henry N.	100	\$65	\$15	Brighton,	Lot 23, Range 5, Knowlesville.
16617	do	Crandlemire, Samuel	100	60	60	do	" 8, East, Range 1.
16618	do	Carr, William	100	65	60	Kent,	" 70, Glassville.
16619	do	Smith, Richard F.	100	65	60	do	do
16620	do	McCready, Alfred	100	62	16 50	do	" 66, R. 2, Block 26.
16621	do	McCready, John C.	100	62	16 50	do	" 67, " " "
16622	do	Barker, Stephen	100	60	28 50	do	1, South, Block 20.
16623	do	Barker, Ziba	100	60	28 50	do	On Lot 1, " "
16624	do	Cox, Duncan, W.	100	60	41 50	do	Lot 171, Block 17.
16625	do	Elliott, James	100	65	19	do	" 66, Glassville.
16626	do	Hurley, John	100	65	32	do	" 6, Range 1, Glassville.
16627	do	Hurley, Richard	100	65	31	do	" 5, " " do
16628	do	Martin, Edward	100	65	16	do	" 67, Glassville.
16629	do	Miller, Alexander	100	65	14 50	do	" 27, do
16630	do	Miller, David	100	65	14	do	" 29, do
16631	do	Miller, John	100	65	16	do	" 82, do
16632	do	McCready, Caleb	100	62	15	do	" 94, " 1, Block 25.
16633	do	Allan, Robert	100	65	19	do	" 63, Glassville.
16634	do	Allan, Thomas	100	65	19	do	do
16635	do	Riley, Bartholomew	100	65	29	do	" 5, Range 2, Johnville.
16636	do	Alison, Archibald	100	65	5	do	" 9, " 2, do
16637	do	Alison, James Jr.	100	65	5	do	" 8, " 2, do
16550	Victoria,	Burebe, Joseph	100	62	15 75	75 St. Leonard,	" 179.
16551	do	Busebe, Andrew	100	62	15 75	do	" 195.
16552	do	Duboy, Ebar	100	62	15 75	do	" 163.
16553	do	Pelotte, Joseph	100	60	12 75	do	" 39.

RETURN OF LOTS PURCHASED UNDER THE LABOUR ACT, AND PAID FOR IN FULL, BUT FOR WHICH NO CERTIFICATES HAVE YET BEEN PRESENTED TO SHOW RESIDENCE AND CULTIVATION — AGREEABLY TO THE GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

RECORD	LABOUR COMPLETED.	NAME.	COUNTY.	FARISH AND LOCALITY.
8872	1859	Davis, Matthew	Restigouche,	Dalhousie, Lot 83, Block 50.
8873	do	Davis, Thomas	do	do " 82, " 50.
11485	1857	Firiot, Maxim	do	Durham, " 105, " 9.
7478	1858	M'Intyre, William	do	Colborne, " 40, " 1.
7487	1857	Perrott, Nathaniel	do	Dalhousie, " 8, " 49.
12714	do	Albert, Hilarie	Gloucester,	New Bandon, Lot 3, Black Rock.
15150	1862	M'Kernin, Maria	do	Bathurst, " E, Kinsale.
15915	do	Payne, Saml.	do	do " 85, Upper Rosehill.
10297	1859	Pendergast, Peter	do	do Lots 67 and 68 South, Rosehill.
13941	1858	Pinnett, Maturin	do	New Bandon, Lot 59, Black Rock.
9290	1852	Somerville, Robert	do	Saumarez, Lot 13, Block 46.
12681	1856	Betts, Azor	Northumberland,	Blissfield, Davis' Landing Brook.
15151	1860	Cain, Anthony	do	Northesk, Lot 41, Chaplin's Island Road.
15155	do	Dunphey, Thomas Jr.	do	Blissfield, Lot 6, front Lots, N. of S. W.
14744	1858	O'Brien, Cornelius	do	Northesk, Lot C, Lower Williamstown.
12682	1860	Robinson, Robert D.	do	Blissfield, Davis' Landing Brook.
15152	do	Stephens, Isaac	do	Blackville, Lot 13, Block 68.
9304	1855	Barrio, Bartholomew	Kent,	Carleton, Little Black River.
9305	do	Barrio, Louis	do	do do
12380	do	Bell, John	do	do M'Innis' Brook.
14746	1860	Black, James	do	Weldford, Block M.
9306	1855	Bordage, Gilbert	do	Carleton, Lot 108, Little Black River.
12693	1860	Bouche, Antoino	do	Weldford, " 94, Louisburg.
12694	do	Bouche, Francis	do	do " 93, do
10956	1856	Brown, Isaac	do	Harcourt, Big Forks.
8151	1854	Gouguen, Damian	do	Dundas, Lot 61, St. Anthony.
		<i>Forward,</i>		

LABOUR ACT PURCHASES — UNGRANTED. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	LABOUR COMPLETED.	NAME.	COUNTY.	PARISH AND LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>		
12698	1857	Hebert, Dossity	Kent	Dundas, Lot 79, St. Anthony, (Division Y).
12697	do	Hebert, Frank	do	do " 79, do (" X).
1515*	1860	Hebert, Peter	do	do " 94, do
8150	1854	Keenan, Peter	do	do " 67, Block D.
15683	1861	Matthews, Aulay Jr.	do	Wellington, Lot N, Block O.
11596	1857	Myre, Calais	do	do " 119, " O.
15165	1860	Myres, Maximan	do	Richibucto, " 77, " Z.
10083	1856	McDevit, Thomas	do	Harcourt, " 27, " 80.
15175	1860	Ponting, James	do	Wellington, Chokpish.
13917	do	Robisheav, Alexander Jr.	do	Dundas, St. Anthony.
11595	1855	Sherwood, David	do	do East part Lot 71, Middle Township.
8950	do	Thibido, Ami	do	do " 26, do
8949	do	Thibido, Oliver	do	do " 26, do
15182	1862	Crosthwaite, John	Westmorland,	Salisbury, W. end Lot 17, S. Block 18.
10070	1858	Hicks, Amos Jr.	do	do Lot 33, Block 27.
15185	1860	Keith, George	do	do " 47, " 15.
15181	do	Kay, James	do	do " 28, " 15.
15189	do	Killam, John	do	do Cornhill.
12655	1858	Lowry, William	do	Moncton, Lot 40 East, South Township.
15187	1860	Melone, James	do	Salisbury, North of Albert Road.
15926	1861	McWade, James	do	Moncton, Lot 22, Township 2.
10082	1856	Ogilvie, William	do	Salisbury, " 28, Cornhill.
15180	1860	Sutherland, Kenneth	do	Moncton, " 26, Block 4.
15766	1861	Thibido, Charles	do	Dorchester, Lot 4, Tr. 5, Desbarres Tract.
13405	1857	Ayles, Moses	Albert,	Coverdale,
11964	1855	Beck, John W.	do	Elgin, between Coverdale and Pollett River.
10090	1859	Beeman, David H.	do	do Prosser Brook.

11965	1859	Beeman, George N.	do	Elgin, Prosser Brook.
13401	1857	Berryman, Anthony	do	Harvey, Lot 98, Block 14.
12461	do	Bleakney, Stuart W.	do	Coverdale, E. of River.
12462	do	Boyd, John	do	do
13951	1858	Budd, Richard	do	Elgin, Lot 21, Range A, Mechanics.
10149	1855	Campbell, John	do	do " 29, " 2.
10148	do	Cane, Alex. W.	do	do " 18, " 2, Mechanics.
10170	do	Cannan, Patrick	do	do " 28, Block 20.
14953	1858	Colpitts, Harris	do	Alma, Range 5, Mechanics.
10102	1855	Colpitts, Thomas	do	Elgin, Pollett River.
12466	1856	Colpitt, Titus	do	do Block 19.
10101	1853	Colpitt, William A.	do	do E. of Pollett River.
10100	1853	Crossman, James	do	do W. of Pollett River.
10125	do	Douthrite, Bamford J.	do	Hillsboro', Lot 15, Tier 10.
12472	1857	Douthrite, James Jr.	do	Elgin, " 34, Block 20.
12473	do	Douthrite, Robert	do	do S. of John Douthrite.
16367	1860	Duffey, Patrick	do	do On Lots 8 and 9, Tr. 5.
16767	1861	Edgett, William	do	Alma, on Lots 44 and 45, Block 18.
12478	1857	Frazier, William	do	Harvey, Lot 4, Tr. 11.
13952	1858	Galihar, Dennis	do	Elgin, Lots 27 and 28, South Range 2, Mechanics.
10194	1856	Goff, Charles	do	Harvey, Lot 56, Block 14.
12490	do	Goggin, Samuel	do	do near Bennett's Lake.
10143	do	Graves, Charles	do	Elgin, Lot 26, Tr. 3.
13954	1858	Hayward, William	do	do Lot 39, Salmon River.
9006	1855	Hutchison, Robert	do	do near Goshen.
13056	1858	Jonah, John	do	do Lot 22, Range 2, Mechanics.
12500	1857	Kelley, Thomas	do	do East of Coverdale River.
15939	1861	Kinne, Thomas	do	Alma, Lot 134, Wolf Lake.
12502	1857	Kyle, Charles	do	do Lot 10, Block 11.
12504	do	Laverty, William	do	do Between Salmon and Point Wolf Rivers.
15930	1861	Laman, Alex. W.	do	do do do
14507	1856	Leviston, Andrew	do	Coverdale, East of Road, Coverdale to Turtle Creek.
10189	1853	<i>Forward,</i>	do	Harvey, Lot I, Tr. 13.

LABOUR ACT PURCHASES — UNGRANTED. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	LABOUR COMPLETED.	NAME.	COUNTY.	PARISH AND LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>		
10190	1853	Livingston, Armour	Albert,	Harvey, Lot II, Tr. 13.
12509	1856	Maguire, James	do	do " 3, " 11.
12511	1859	Maticks, Abraham	do	do " K, " 11.
10126	1855	Melton, Clark	do	Hillsboro', Lot 8, West, Tr. 11.
10115	1853	Milton, David	do	do Turtle Creek.
10106	1855	Milton, Isaac	do	do Lot 12, West, Tr. 10.
10105	do	Milton, Mariner	do	do " 11, West, " 10.
12513	1856	Mitchell, George	do	Harvey, Lot 25, Tr. 11.
12516	1857	Mitton, John 3rd	do	Hillsboro', on Turtle Creek.
12518	1856	Mullins, John Jr.	do	Coverdale, Lot 134.
12519	do	Murray, Charles Jr.	do	Alma, Tr. 11.
12523	do	M'Fadin, Mannes	do	Harvey, Lot 10, Block 18.
13408	1859	M'Gee, George Jr.	do	Elgin, Mechanics.
8976	1856	M'Gee, John	do	do Lot 40, Range 1.
9001	1855	O'Regan, Luke	do	do South ends of 11 and 12, Range B.
12531	1857	Paris, Edward	do	Alma, Lot 7, Tr. 11.
10195	1853	Pearson, Allin	do	Harvey, Lot 96, Tr. 14.
10104	do	Perkins, John 3rd	do	Elgin, Part of 28 East, Prosser Brook.
12535	1856	Ricker, William	do	Hillsboro', South Branch Turtle Creek.
8997	1855	Rogers, James Jr.	do	do Lot 24, Stoney Creek.
8964	1853	Shearmon, Calop	do	Elgin, East of Mechanics.
12538	1857	Smith, Robert	do	do Block 19.
12539	do	Smith, Solomon	do	do " 20.
10118	1855	Steeves, Enshley	do	Hillsboro', Turtle Creek.
10119	do	Steeves, Hazen	do	do do
10999	1853	Steeves, Jacob C.	do	do Lot 15, Tr. O.
8966	1855	Steeves, Jacob C.	do	do (15 Tr. 9) Turtle Creek.

10120	1855	Steeves, Mariner	do	Hillsboro', Lot 93, Turtle Creek.
12542	1857	Steeves, Moses	do	Elgin, next Wm. Steves.
10121	1855	Steeves, Miles	do	Hillsboro', Lot 94, Turtle Creek Road.
10163	1857	Stuart, Alexander	do	Elgin, Lot 27, Range A.
10135	1855	Wilson, Munro	do	Coverdale, Lot 160, Coverdale River.
12765	1857	Donnelly, John	St. John,	Lancaster, S. of St. Andrew's Road, W. of Musquash.
15193	1860	Foster, Joseph	do	Saint Martin, Lot 24, Block 7.
14518	1861	Howe, William	do	Lancaster, near 17, Block 28.
14034	1858	Hursey, David	do	do Lot B, Little Loproc.
13914	1859	Kerr, John	do	do " 42, Block 21.
12246	1856	Mehan, James	do	do " 16, " 20.
10341	1853	M'Shaffrey, Edward	do	Saint Martin, Lot 94, Mount Theobald.
15194	1860	Seely, George	do	do West of Cradle Brook.
15192	do	Souley, Linus	do	do do Mosher's Brook.
13558	1857	Ash, Charles	do	Saint George, Lots 14 and 15, Clarence Hill.
15227	1860	Boin, Walter	do	Pennfield, East of Lepreaux.
14764	do	Carr, Charles J.	do	Lepreaux, Lot 73, Rock Lako.
14765	do	Carr, George	do	do " 74, do
14772	do	Carr, Wm. H.	do	do " 76, do
14766	do	Carr, Robert	do	do " 75, do
14749	1859	Coulter, James	do	Saint David, Lot 4, Letter Y, Wentworth's.
14519	1861	Eagles, George	do	Saint James, " 24, Woodstock Road.
15195	1860	Finnigan, John	do	do Road from Canoose to Basswood.
15226	1857	Flinn, Daniel	do	Lepreaux, Lot 1, Range 9.
15204	1861	Floyd, Wm. R.	do	Saint James, Lot 3, Block F.
12689	1856	Galbreath, John	do	do " 3, " I.
15941	1861	Gardiner, Robert	do	do N. E. half Lot 2, Baillic.
15943	do	Gilmore, Samuel	do	Lepreaux, Lot 2, Range 7.
15205	do	Hamilton, Edward	do	do " 2, " 9.
15206	do	Howard, Alex. G.	do	do " 6, " 8.
15945	do	Johnston, Thomas	do	St. James, " 23, Block F.
15947	do	Kirkpatrick, Moore	do	do " 25, Range 9.
14786	1860	Hopps, Eli	do	
		<i>Forward,</i>		

LABOUR ACT PURCHASES — UNGRANTED. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	LABOUR COMPLETED.	NAME.	COUNTY.	PARISH AND LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>		
13147	1857	Leeman, Abel	Charlotte,	Saint James, South of Canoose River.
15196	1861	Molton, Thomas	do	do Lot 23, Woodstock Road.
15198	1860	Milligan, Alex.	do	do " P, Bailie Settlement.
14724	1859	Murphy, Robert,	do	Lepreaux, " 31, Creevy.
14725	do	Murphy, William	do	do " 29, do
15211	1860	M'Cutchion, James	do	do Sand Brook.
15214	do	M'Cutchion, William	do	do do
15954	1861	M'Laughlin, Samuel	do	Saint James, Lot 24, Block I.
15229	1860	M'Pherson, Michael	do	Lepreaux, Little Lepreaux.
13596	1857	Nichols, Robert	do	Saint George, Lot 16, Range 14, Clarence Hill.
15199	1860	Nixon, Mary	do	Saint James, " O.
10915	do	Ogden, Samuel	do	Pennfield, " 101, Creevy.
10909	do	Ogden, Stephen S.	do	do " 110, do
8893	do	Ogden, W. H.	do	do " 107, Moose Lake.
15217	1860	Pike, William	do	Lepreaux, Creevy.
12690	1856	Pinkerton, Hugh	do	Saint James, Block F.
12691	do	Pinkerton, Robert	do	do South of Canoose.
13416	1857	Peel, Matthew	do	do on Canoose.
13414	do	Peel, Thomas	do	do Lynnfield.
14715	1859	Rideout, James	do	do Lot 61, Haycock's Rips.
15224	1860	Shea, Martin	do	Pennfield, South of Saint Andrew's Road.
14524	1859	Smith, William	do	Saint James, North side Cranberry Lake.
15219	1860	Stanton, Alfred	do	Lepreaux, Lot 5, Range 8.
15220	do	Stanton, Amisa	do	do " 4, " 8.
14771	do	Stephenson, Charles W.	do	do " 7, " 5.
13600	1857	Sutherland, Arthur	do	Saint George, Lot 15, Block 22.
14716	1861	Thornton, James	do	Saint James, " 63, " I.

15946	1861	Towns, Robert	do	Saint James, near the " Walton " Grant.
15223	do	Wilson, Alexander	do	Lepreaux, Lot 3, Range 6.
13575	1857	Arnold, Patrick Jr.,	do	Havelock, " 9, South, Block B.
15577	1860	Baskin, Robert	King's,	Sussex, " 6, Range B.
13578	1857	Broaders, William	do	Upham, Londonderry, Block 2.
11621	1859	Brown, John	do	Havelock, Cornhill.
9094	1855	Cairnes, John	do	Sussex, Lot 9, Block F.
12047	1861	Bohanan, William	do	do " H, " O.
11625	1855	Campbell, John	do	Studholm, Lot N, Block R.
15371	1860	Chittick, James	do	do " 75, " 2.
12617	1859	Cain, James	do	Sussex, " O, Porcupine.
12303	1856	Connor, Patrick	do	do " 29, Block F.
11629	1854	Cook, Christopher	do	do " 15, Goshen.
13579	1857	Doherty, Robert W.	do	Studholm, " 33, Block 9.
10427	1859	Currié, Alexander	do	do " 59, Anagane.
9090	1853	Hart, Patrick	do	Havelock, " 10, Block S.
15961	1861	Hayes, Charles	do	do " 7, South, Block 17.
10353	1860	Higgins, Patrick	do	Sussex, North Side Goshen Road.
12621	1856	Gallery, Jeremiah	do	Upham, Lot 64, Mount Theobald.
9121	1857	Kennedy, John	do	do " 73, Block F.
15962	1851	Kyle, John	do	Sussex, " 53, West, Block D.
11636	1855	Little, John	do	Studholm, Block 9.
9105	1860	Lockhart, James	do	Sussex, Lot 6, Range A.
14542	1859	Lyons, Charlotte	do	do " 27, " A.
12622	1857	Miles, Thomas	do	do " 88, Block O.
9149	1855	Murphy, William	do	Studholm, Lot 14, Block 9.
12052	do	Murphy, William	do	do " 9.
14537	1861	M'Chue, Colin	do	do Lot 64, " 9.
13584	1857	M'Farlane, John Jr.,	do	Sussex, West of 60, " D.
12059	1855	M'Givery, Peter Jr.	do	Upham, North of Hammond River.
12055	do	M'Gloan, Andrew Jr.	do	Sussex, Lot 37, Block F.
12056	do	M'Gloan, Patrick	do	do " 39, " F.
15374	1860	M'Hugh, George	do	Upham, " 7, Londonderry.

LABOUR ACT PURCHASES — UNGRANTED. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	LABOUR COMPLETED.	NAME.	COUNTY.	PARISH AND LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>		
15375	1860	M'Engh, Patrick	King's,	Upham, Lot 9, Londonderry.
11647	1857	M'Intire, John	do	do " 37, Mount Theobald.
13572	do	M'Mackin, Daniel	do	do North of Hammond River.
9054	1859	Patterson, Solomon	do	Sussex, Lot 17, Porcupine.
10408	1857	M'Leod, Hector	do	do " 26, Block 1.
11649	1859	M'Nair, John	do	do " 4, Range 5.
15378	1861	M'Night Charles	do	do " 5, do A.
9111	1855	Nicholson, David	do	do " P, West, Range B.
13574	1859	O'Connell, Patrick	do	Studholm, Lot 17, Block 1.
9118	1853	Ryan, James	do	do " L, do 9.
9119	do	O'Brian, John	do	do " do 9.
10416	1860	O'Sullivan, Patrick	do	do " 52, do 9.
10430	do	Parlee, Edward	do	do " 1, do O.
13585	1857	Perry, Benjamin	do	Sussex, Rear half of 8, Block 26.
9072	do	Perry, Joseph C.	do	Havelock, Lot 46, Block 26.
13577	do	Pollock, John	do	Sussex, " 15, East, Block D.
11655	1855	Price, James W.	do	Havelock, " 24, " 17.
10361	1856	Price, Marshall	do	do " 33, " 18.
9133	1852	Price, Mordecai S.	do	do " 66, North, Cornhill.
10360	1856	Price, Oswald N.	do	do " 34, Block 18.
11656	1854	Price, John C.	do	do " 17, Springhill.
10403	1860	Purtal, Timothy	do	do " F, Block B.
11658	1854	Regan, Cornelius	do	Sussex, North of 5, Range A.
12626	1856	Stephens, Robert	do	Havelock, Lot 38, Block 17.
10342	1853	Sullivan, Richard	do	do Lot 38, Block 17.
10399	1855	Thompson, Samuel	do	Upham, " 5 North.
10349	1853	Walker, James	do	Sussex, " 51 East, Block D.
			do	do " 23 North, Tier 4.

15370	1860	Wallace, Michael	do	Upham, Block O.
9124	1854	Tunney, Francis	do	do " Lot A, Range 2.
9057	1855	Watson, William	do	Sussex, " 14, Porcupine.
10392	1850	M'Millan, James	do	Havelock, Lot 4, Block 17.
11667	do	Yeamans, Joseph Jr.,	do	Sussex, " 1, Lake Block.
13426	1851	Allan, William	Queen's,	Gagetown, Otnabog.
8195	do	Allward, David	do	Brunswick, Lot 62, Block 19.
7631	1853	Barton, John	do	Petersville, Clones.
8219	1851	Leckey, Hugh Jr.,	do	Waterboro', Lot 2, Block A.
7617	1852	Blakeley, Andrew	do	Petersville, " 26, Enniskillen North.
	do	Blakeney, Thomas	do	" " 33, do
10926	1853	Blakeley, John	do	" " 32, Tier 2, Enniskillen.
8192	1856	Boyd, John	do	Johnston, East Waterloo.
10223	1853	Boyd, Major	do	Gagetown, Lot 25, Block P.
7619	1850	Bradley, Alexander	do	Petersville, Block H.
8025	1859	Bradley, John	do	do
8341	1851	Branscombe, Arthur R.	do	Chipman, Lot 10, Block E.
8342	do	Burgess, Robert	do	Hampstead, Lot 50, Block R.
14723	1859	Burgess, William	do	" " 51, " R.
8901	1857	Butler, Richard	do	Petersville, " 17, North Enniskillen.
8339	1852	Fowler, John	do	" " 17, do do
8165	1851	Cahalan, Patrick	do	" " 16, South Enniskillen.
8234	1856	Callahan, Michael	do	" " 22 South, North Enniskillen.
11586	1854	Cahalane, Michael	do	" " 66, Enniskillen South.
8355	1853	Slocum, Charles E.	do	Johnston, " 25, Block B.
8880	1854	Connors, James	do	Chipman, " 9, " 59, Salmon Creek.
8879	do	Corbett, Andrew	do	Gagetown.
10209	1853	Corbett, Samuel	do	do " 11, Tier 5.
7593	do	Coyle, William	do	Petersville, " 16, Enniskillen South.
14565	1860	Crawford, Alathan	do	do Douglas Valley.
14555	1861	Crawford, Wm. A.	do	Johnston, Lot 57, Block 3.
8885	1851	Curren, James	do	Waterboro', Lot 59, Block D.
		Dealey, John	do	Petersville, " 34, Clones.
		<i>Forward,</i>		

LABOUR ACT PURCHASES — UNGRANTED. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	LABOUR COMPLETED.	NAME.	COUNTY.	PARISH AND LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>		
9170	1852	Derrick, Daniel	Queen's,	Petersville, Lot 36, Enniskillen South.
7563	1851	Derrick, Michael	do	do Enniskillen South.
7562	1853	Jones, William	do	do Lot 35, Enniskillen South.
11515	1856	Dunleavy, John	do	Gagetown, near Victoria.
11520	1857	Plummer, Amos	do	do Lot 47, Block P.
12637	1856	Emery, Edward	do	Petersville, Lot 64, Clones.
13428	1859	Foster, George	do	Johnston, " I, Block C.
10040	1852	Fulton, John	do	Chipman, " 59, " 75.
8226	1853	Jones, George H.	do	Petersville, " 47, Enniskillen South.
12011	1855	Gallagher, Patrick	do	do " 34, do
14560	1859	Gamblin, James R.	do	Brunswick, " 31, Block 3.
14571	1860	Gamblin, Wm. Jr.	do	Johnston, on " 28, " 3.
7585	1852	Godfrey, Thomas	do	Petersville, " 32, " G.
9167	do	Graham, James	do	do " C, New Jerusalem.
9162	1852	M'Allister, Charles	do	Gagetown, S. W. half 7, Block L, Gagetown Road.
7597	1851	Harris, George A.	do	Petersville, Boyne Settlement.
15967	1861	Harkin, Hugh	do	Gagetown, S. W. part 37, Block R.
15241	1860	Kelly, David	do	Johnston, Lot X, Block D.
7612	1852	Kerr, John	do	Gagetown.
15237	1861	Kerr, Joseph	do	Gagetown, Clones.
7548	1855	Kerr, Thomas	do	Petersville, do
14561	1860	Keys, Archibald	do	Johnston, Goshen.
11678	1854	Kierstead, Abraham G.	do	Brunswick, Lot 50, North Forks Canaan.
15969	1861	Kierstead, Edward W.	do	do " 49, do
15250	do	Kierstead, James A.	do	do " 48, do
15251	do	Kierstead, Leonard	do	do " 47, do
11681	1854	Kierstead, Wm. F.	do	do " 51, do

8229	1851	Kirkpatrick, William	do	Petersville, Lot 74, Block 55.
8175	do	Kirkpatrick, William	do	do " 88, Enniskillen North.
8069	1853	Lecky, James	do	Chipman, " 27, Block H.
8073	do	Lecky, Moses	do	do " 28, " H.
8907	do	Mahoney, Dennis	do	Gagetown, " 30, " P.
8298	1851	Malone, Cornelius	do	Petersville, " 58, Enniskillen South.
7695	1850	M'Mahon, Dennis	do	do Road from Nerepis to South Branch.
8193	1852	Morrissee, Thomas	do	do Lot 65, West, South Enniskillen.
8292	1853	Muldoon, Andrew	do	do Lot 47, Block K, Nerepis Road.
8271	do	Muldoon, Barnard,	do	do " 46, " K, do
8287	do	Muldoon, John	do	do Rear half 41, Block K.
8293	do	Muldoon, Miles	do	do Lot 48, Block K.
8276	1854	M'Aloon, Barney	do	do " 19, South Enniskillen.
8228	1851	M'Cann, John	do	do " 29, North do
8227	do	M'Cann, Patrick Jr.	do	do " 28, do
9175	1852	M'Crackin, James	do	Gagetown, " 21, Block R.
8170	1855	M'Crackin, Samuel	do	Petersville, " 85, " 44.
15970	1861	M'Farlin, James	do	Johnston, " 50, " X.
10198	1853	Armstrong, John	do	Lot 49, South Enniskillen.
8024	do	M'Intyre, Joseph	do	Chipman, Lot 15, Block F.
8877	1851	M'Mulkin, Charles	do	Part of 13, Gagetown Road.
8878	do	M'Mulkin, Edward	do	do do
12045	1855	Ogden, William	do	Hampstead, Lot 43, Block R.
13423	1857	O'Leary, Lawrence	do	Petersville, South Enniskillen.
8173	1851	Patterson, Walter Sr.	do	do Lot 3, North, Block 55.
8042	do	Phillips, Robert	do	Brunswick, " 28, Block 4.
14558	1860	Pike, Daniel	do	do " 61, " 19.
8071	1851	Reynolds, Michael	do	Waterboro', " D, " B.
7568	do	Shannon, Hugh Jr.	do	Petersville.
8269	do	Shannon, James Jr.	do	do Lot 75, South Enniskillen.
7557	1853	Smith, George	do	do Clones.
7569	1851	Smith, James Sr.	do	do
10911	1853	Smith, Peleg	do	Hampstead, Lot 45, Block R.
		<i>Forward,</i>		

LABOUR ACT PURCHASES — UNCRANTED. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	LABOUR COMPLETED.	NAME.	COUNTY.	PARISH AND LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>		
7635	1851	Smith, Thomas	do	Chipman, Lot 7, East, Block E.
8881	1854	Corbett, Andrew	do	Road Gaggetown Road, to Geary.
14548	1859	Woods, Francis	do	Petersville, Lot 124, South Enniskillen.
7582	1857	Tulley, James	do	do Douglas Valley.
7579	do	Tulley, Patrick	do	do do
9177	1855	Vance, Charles	do	Chipman, Lot 27, South, Block O.
12924	1859	Watt, John B.	do	Canning, Lot 8, Newcastle.
8348	1851	Webb, Ebenezer	do	Hampstead, Lot 49, Block R.
8059	1860	Wilson, Christopher	do	Chipman, East of 54, Salmon River.
10918	1856	Wylie, Robert	do	Johnston, Lot 16, Block 3.
7576	1851	Youngclause, James	do	Petersville, South Enniskillen.
12015	1855	Youngclause, Thomas	do	do Lot 102.
10908	do	Anderson, John Jr.	do	do do
14591	1859	Banks, Timothy	Sunbury,	Blissville, " 81, Block 44.
8243	1855	Bell, Arthur	do	Burton, " 153, Greenfield.
11501	1854	Brannen, Peter	do	Blissville, " 4, South Branch Oromocto.
10020	do	Canney, James	do	Maugerville, " 12, tier 3, Carlow.
10021	do	Canney, William	do	do " 11, " 2, do
13435	1861	Collins, Daniel	do	do " 12, " 2, do
15233	1860	Fiddler, Wm.	do	do " 110, Farnham.
8203	1851	Gardner, James	do	Sheffield, " 19, Block 39.
8239	1856	Perley, W. E. (from S. Gardner)	do	Lot 31, Block 57, Boyne.
14593	1859	Gordon, Jacob	do	Blissville, Lot 21, Block 55.
14595	1861	Gorrell, Joseph Jr.	do	Burton, Greenfield.
8279	1851	Graham, Thomas G.	do	Burton, Lot 37, Victoria.
8355	1862	Grant, John	do	Blissville, Lot 1, North of M'Queen.
14586	1859	Haney, William	do	Northfield, " 11, Block 58.
			do	Burton, Lots 58 & 59, Farnham.

8156	1857	Harper, Thomas Jr.	do	Burton, Lot 101, Farnham.
11500	1854	Higgins, Thomas	do	Maugerville, Lot 9 North, tier 2 Carlow.
8281	1851	Hogan, Charles	do	Lot 62, North Enniskillen.
8235	do	Hogan, Peter	do	" 45, do
8238	do	Hogan, William	do	Blissville, Lot 64, North Enniskillen.
8245	do	Graham, Arthur	do	do South Branch Oromocto.
10028	1856	Kady, James	do	Sheffield, part of 3, South-East of Hardwood Ridge.
8209	1851	Messerear, Gain T.	do	Blissville, Lot 94, Block 44.
9202	1856	Langin, Samuel	do	Sheffield, " 9, " 57.
15764	1859	Nason, Israel	do	Blissville, " 78, " 40.
14728	1860	Nutter, James	do	do West of M'Queen.
14729	do	Nutter, John	do	do do
8223	1851	Patterson, Walter	do	do Lot 39 East, Block 57.
14578	1859	Phillips, Moses	do	do Block 40.
10037	1852	Scott, William	do	Sheffield, Hardwood Ridge Road.
9197	1852	Wishart, James	do	do Lot 10, Block 57.
10337	1856	Grimmer, John F.	do	Dumfries, " 46, " 8.
14616	1859	Aymar, John	do	do " 122, M'Adam Brook.
14649	do	Brown, George W.	do	Southampton, Lot 24, Tier 4, Campbell.
14659	do	Brown, Isaac N.	do	do " 23, " 4, do
14660	do	Brown, James A.	do	do " 25, " 4, do
14637	do	Brown, John	do	Dumfries, " 115, Block I.
15296	1860	Brown, William	do	do " 112, " I.
14617	1859	Buchannan, James Sr.	do	do " 117, M'Adam Brook.
8092	1851	Burrell, Isaac	do	" 50, Block 31, Harvey.
15282	1860	Call, Frank	do	Dumfries, " 27, " I.
15283	do	Call, James	do	do " 28, " I.
14624	1859	Cassady, Michael	do	do " 31, " 10.
15275	1860	Cavender, William	do	Canterbury, (?) Lot 21, Lake of the Woods.
14625	1859	Chambers, John	do	Dumfries, " 43, Block 10.
14626	do	Chambers, Joseph	do	do " 44, " 10.
8078	1853	Chassee, Ephraim	do	Kingsclear, " 17, Springfield.
8076	1851	Chassee, Firman	do	do " 18, do
		<i>Forward,</i>		

LABOUR ACT PURCHASES — UNGRANTED. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	LABOUR COMPLETED.	NAME.	COUNTY.	PARISH AND LOCALITY.
8077	1851	<i>Forward,</i>	York,	Kingsclear, Lot 20, Springfield.
8079	1853	Chasse, Firman Jr.	do	do " 16, do
14003	1859	Chasse, Samuel	do	St. Mary's, Durham.
14087	do	Clynic, Frederick	do	Dumfries, Lot 29, Block 19.
8101	1851	Coughran, Harris F.	do	Kingsclear, Lot 44, " 36.
15270	1860	Hood, Alexander	do	Canterbury, Block B.
14643	1859	Cropley, George	do	Kingsclear, Lot 16, Block 37.
7644	1853	Crowley, Cornelius Jr.	do	do " 14, " 37.
15995	1861	O'Brien, Michael	do	Canterbury, Lot 21, Range 2, Block 7.
14627	1859	Cunningham, Thomas 3rd	do	Dumfries, " 62, Block 10.
14638	do	Curran, Edward	do	do " 114, " I.
14628	do	Curran, John Sr.	do	do " 60, " 10.
13825	1858	Curran, John Jr.	do	Kingsclear, East half 23, Cork Settlement.
8119	1851	Donovan, Daniel	do	do Lot 1, Block 29.
15271	1860	Dowling, Daniel	do	do " 5, " 27.
14639	1859	Downs, Daniel	do	Dumfries, " 109, " I.
14629	do	Dugan, Edmund	do	do " 25, " I.
14758	do	Dugan, Michael	do	Canterbury, " 119, " Z.
16000	1861	Flewelling, John	do	Dumfries, " 40, " 10.
14630	1859	Foley, Michael	do	do " 41, " 10.
14618	do	Gardiner, Calvin	do	do " 121, M'Adam Brook.
14605	do	Gillis, Michael	do	do " 55, Block 10.
8102	1851	Grant, Enoch	do	do " 40, " 30.
8103	do	Grieve, William	do	do " 41, " 30.
13446	1857	Grieve William Jr.	do	Dumfries, " 14, " 4.
14661	1859	Wright, Samuel F.	do	Canterbury, Shugomoc River.
14662	do	Hartley, Benjn. F.	do	do do
		Hartley, Guilford G.	do	do do

14663	1859	Hartley, W. Wellington	do	Canterbury, Charley Lake.
14640	do	Hastey, Warren	do	Dumfries, Lot 108, Block O.
16009	1861	Henry, James 3rd	do	Prince William, Lot 3, Duck Brook.
16010	do	Henry, James 4th	do	do " 4, do
16011	do	Henry, John	do	do " 2, do
10873	1858	Hood, John	do	do " 52, Block 36.
14631	1859	Howe, Benjamin	do	Dumfries, " 42, " 10.
15297	1860	Howland, James	do	do " 113, " I.
8086	do	Hunter, William	do	Kingsclear, Smithfield.
8097	1857	Hunter, William	do	do Lot 50, Block 36.
8093	do	Hunter, William	do	do Smithfield.
11575	1853	Hunter, William	do	Dumfries, Block 8.
13441	1857	Jamieson, Hugh	do	do Lot J, Block 12, Howard.
15287	1860	Kennedy, Robert	do	do " 35, " 10.
15288	do	Kennedy, John	do	do " 36, " 10.
15289	do	Kennedy, Thomas	do	do " 37, " 10.
15267	do	Kennedy, William	do	Canterbury, Grand Scoodic Lake.
15770	do	Veysey, H. H.	do	do Lot B, Block 15.
12150	1856	Lees, James	do	Kingsclear, Block 31.
14607	1859	Leister, Nicholas	do	Dumfries, Lot 56, Block 10.
14608	do	Levi, John	do	do " 57, " 10.
15290	1860	Levi, Patrick	do	do " 64, " I.
15291	do	Levitt, Leander	do	do " 26, " I.
8105	do	Levitt, William	do	Kingsclear, Lot 29, Block 26.
14655	1859	Piercy, Robert	do	Canterbury, " 74, " Z.
9216	1852	Lockwood, Nathan	do	Kingsclear, South-East Hanwell.
8124	1851	Lucy, Daniel	do	do 17 North, do
7643	1853	Lucy, Patrick	do	do South-West half 18, Hanwell.
14632	1859	Lucy, Thomas	do	Dumfries, Lot 61, Block 10.
14654	do	Lynch, Bartholomew	do	Canterbury, Lot 73, Block Z.
14619	do	Murray, Richard	do	Dumfries, " 123, M'Adam Brook.
14609	do	Mahar Thomas	do	do " 50, Block 10.
14610	do	Maxwell, Colin	do	do " 51, " 10.
		Maxwell, James	do	
		<i>Forward,</i>		

RECORD	LABOUR COMPLETED.	NAME.	COUNTY.	PARISH AND LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>		
14611	1859	Maxwell, Robert	York,	Dumfries, Lot 53, Block 10.
14612	do	Maxwell, S. A.	do	do " 52, " 10.
14613	do	Maxwell, Skiffington C.	do	do " 48, " 10.
14620	do	Maxwell, Stephen	do	do " 116, M'Adam Brook.
14633	do	Mitchell, Michael	do	do " 30, Block 19.
14634	do	Moore, James	do	do " 46, " 10.
15326	1860	M'Can, Bernard	do	Manners-Sutton, West of Gass Settlement.
14614	1859	M'Cann, Stephen	do	Dumfries, Lot 58, Block 10.
14615	do	M'Cann, William	do	do " 59, " 10.
15292	1860	M'Donald, James	do	do " 39, " 10.
15293	do	M'Donald, Michael	do	do " 38, " 10.
12662	1856	M'Farland, Calvin	do	Southampton, Nackaviac.
15298	1860	M'George, Peter	do	Dumfries, Lot 125, Block 10.
15310	do	M'Intyre, Samuel	do	Canterbury, Lot 24, " Y.
8088	do	Nesbit, James	do	Manners-Sutton, Lots X and 103, Frog Lake.
8111	1851	Nesbit, Robert	do	do South-East Harvey.
15299	1860	Nisbit, John	do	Dumfries, Lot 1, Block 1.
8122	1859	Pass, William Jr.	do	Kingsclear, Lot 50, Acton.
8113	1851	Piercy, George	do	do Block 27.
9215	1852	Piercy, Thomas Sr.	do	Manners-Sutton, Block 31, Harvey.
8052	1861	Pollock, John Jr.	do	Kingsclear, Lots 36 and 37, Acton.
15272	1860	Reardon, Alexander	do	Canterbury, Lot 6, Range 4, Skiff Lake.
15263	do	Reardon, Bartholomew	do	do " 7, " 4, do
15311	do	Reardon, Jeremiah	do	do " 9, " 4, do
15312	do	Reardon, John	do	do " 8, " 4, do
9226	1852	Ross, Andrew	do	Kingsclear, " 30, Mill Road.
7647	1851	Ross, Jane	do	do " 7 South, Smithfield.

7645	1851	Ross, Malcolm	do	Kingsclear, Lots 11, 12, 13, Mill Road.
7646	do	Ross, William	do	do " 7 North, Smithfield.
15302	1860	Seward, Samuel	do	St. Mary, " 22, Block 5, Durham.
8365	1855	Adams, Robert	do	Dumfries, " 10, Allandale East.
14641	1860	Smith, Owen	do	Kingsclear, Block 36.
15303	do	Stocker, Matthew	do	St. Mary, " 5, Durham.
14635	1859	Taylor, Benjamin	do	Dumfries, Lot 63, Block 10.
15266	1860	Thompson, William	do	Kingsclear, South-East of Harvey.
14621	1859	Westcott, Robert W.	do	Dumfries, Lot 118, M'Adam Brook.
14622	do	Westcott, William	do	do do
14623	do	Westcott, Wm. P.	do	do " 119, do
15280	1861	Wilkin, Herbert	do	Manners-Sutton, South of Thomas Gass.
8099	1854	Wilson, Robert Jr.	do	Kingsclear, Lot 37, Block 37.
13973	1856	Bell, James	do	South Richmond, Tier 6.
12583	do	Bell, William	do	do Lot 21, Tier 6.
13958	1858	Bell, Wm. Jr.	do	do " 26 East, Tier 5.
9235	1856	Fraser, John	do	Northampton, Newburg.
11550	1854	Brown, James P.	do	Simonds, 7th Tier, Williamston.
13698	1858	Broad, Wm. L.	do	Kent, Holmes' Settlement.
13530	1857	Cheney, Danl. E.	do	Simonds, Lot 22, Tier 8, Williamston.
13548	do	Giberson, James Jr.	do	Kent, Monquart.
15330	1860	Colter, Richard	do	Northampton, Lot 8 South, Tier 3, North Newburg.
15333	do	Colwell, John Jr.	do	Brighton, Lot B, Block 4.
14734	1859	Coombes, Lewis	do	Northampton, Lot 9, Range 2, South Newburg.
13969	do	Cox, Martin H.	do	Kent, Monquart.
11554	1854	Cunningham, John	do	Simonds, West half of Lot 6, Tier 8, Williamston.
13556	1857	Delong, Moses	do	do Lot 21, Tier 2, do
12563	1856	Laden, Francis	do	do " 6, do
13531	1857	Duffield, William	do	do " 6, do
15353	1860	Farley, Enoch	do	Peel, " 3, Glassville.
15354	do	Farley, James	do	do " 2, do
16040	1861	Foster, Samuel	do	Brighton, Windsor.
11587	1854	Gallagher, Francis	do	Northampton, Lot 199, Range 2, South Newburg.
		<i>Forward,</i>		

LABOUR ACT PURCHASES — UNGRANTED. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	LABOUR COMPLETED.	NAME.	COUNTY.	PARISH AND LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>		
14674	1859	Gallagher, Francis	Carleton,	Brighton, Lot 50, Block 12.
14675	do	Gallagher, John	do	do " 54, " 12.
14676	do	Gallagher, Lawrence	do	do " 52, " 12.
14678	do	Gallagher, Patrick	do	do " 56, " 12.
9247	1852	Gallagher, Peter	do	Northampton, Tier 4, Newburg.
15341	1860	Gillen, Daniel	do	Brighton, South of Becaguimec.
14667	1859	Gillen, James	do	do do
14673	do	Gillen, Patrick	do	do do
13864	1858	Good, George	do	Wakefield, East of 29, Tier 6.
16041	1860	Graham, James	do	Richmond, Lot 13, Eel River, Bull's Creek.
10951	1853	Gitchell, Lewis	do	Wakefield, " 41, Tier 2, Jacksontown.
14686	1859	Hale, William	do	Northampton, North Newburg.
14688	do	Hilman, George	do	Richmond, North.
14687	do	Hilmon, Edmon T.	do	do do
13491	1857	Hart, Lewis	do	Brighton.
10936	1853	Hamilton, Thomas	do	Kent, Block 24.
13537	1857	Hartt, Aaron Jr.	do	Simonds, Lot 29, Tier 8.
14685	1859	Hale, George	do	Northampton, North Newburg.
16046	1861	Irvine, Edward	do	Brighton, Lot 51, Windsor.
14693	1859	Ivy, George Sr.	do	Richmond, Lot 11, Tier 6.
13463	1857	Ivey, George	do	South Richmond, " 8.
9245	1852	Ivory, John	do	Northampton, Newburg.
13967	1858	Joy, William	do	South Richmond, Lot 16, Tier 7.
13464	1857	Johnston, James	do	do " 8, " 7.
13561	do	Johnston, Thomas	do	Simonds, Lot 5, Range 2.
13465	do	Johnston, William	do	South Richmond, Tier 8.
10230	1853	Kelly, John	do	Northampton, Lot 11, Tier 1, South Newburg.

10238	1853	Kelly, Michl. Jr.	do	Northampton, Lot 10, Tier 1, South Newburg.
11993	1855	Kennedy, Michael	do	Simonds, Tier 4, Williamston.
13539	1860	Kerr, Phillip	do	Kent, Lot 6, Block 16.
13457	1857	Kirkpatrick, Thomas	do	Richmond, Lot 20, Maxwell.
15331	1861	Laverty, John	do	South Richmond, Tier 4.
13459	1857	Ledurney, Silas	do	do Lot 18, Tier 7.
11588	1854	Luan, James	do	Northampton, " 200, South Newburg.
13540	1857	Lucy, Timothy	do	Simonds, Lot 12 East, Tier 4, Williamston.
10254	1853	Marsden, Isaac	do	Wakefield, Lot 31, Tier 7.
10266	do	Miller, Andrew Jr.	do	Kent, Block 24, Muinec R.
15338	1860	Mulhern, James	do	Simonds, half of Lot 9, Tier 3, Williamston.
15339	do	Mulhern, Matthew	do	do " 10, " 3, do
10229	1853	M'Donald, Ronald	do	Northampton, " 8, Range 2, South Newburg.
12033	1855	M'Guire, Thomas	do	do " 13, Tier 2, North Newburg.
13466	1857	M'Shafery, James	do	do South Newburg.
12572	1856	Nickerson, Ira	do	Simonds, Lot 29, Tier 2, Williamston.
15344	1860	Orser, Isaiah	do	Brighton, " 49, " 3, Windsor.
15327	do	Orser, Joseph	do	do " 44, Windsor, Range 3.
12574	1856	Page, Andrew	do	Simonds, Tier 6, Presquile.
12575	do	Page, John	do	do " 6, do
13543	1857	Palmer, Bradford	do	do Lot P, Tier 3, Williamston.
13544	do	Palmer, Mark	do	do Tier 3, do
10933	1860	Pierce, Robert Jr.	do	Kent, Moose Mountain.
13545	1857	Prior, Joseph	do	Simonds, Lot 10, Tier 5, Presquile.
10947	1853	Prosser, Benjamin	do	Brighton, " 48, Range 2, Windsor.
9240	1852	Ring, David	do	Northampton, Newburg.
9246	do	Ring, John	do	do do
14761	do	Ring, Michael	do	do Lot 18, Range 2, North Newburg.
14677	1859	Rugan, James	do	Brighton, " 55, Block 12.
14681	do	Rugan, John	do	do " 53, " 12.
15342	1860	Rugan, John	do	do Adjoining Timothy Ryan.
14679	1859	Rugan, Patrick	do	do Lot 51, Block 12.
14680	do	<i>Forward,</i>	do	do " 57, " 12.

LABOUR ACT PURCHASES — UNGRANTED. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	LABOUR COMPLETED.	NAME.	COUNTY.	PARISH AND LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>		
14684	1859	Ryan, James Jr.	Carleton,	Woodstock, Lot 17, South, Tier 3.
14742	1861	Secord, Henry	do	Kent, " 53, Block 18.
13863	1858	Shirkey, Charles	do	Wakefield, Tier 6.
13562	1857	Shirkey, Nicholas	do	do " 6.
12579	1856	Smith, Robert Jr.	do	Simonds, Lot 10, Tier 7, Presquile.
14669	1859	Stephenson, Andrew C.	do	Brighton, " 54, Block 4.
16771	1857	Stephenson, Charles	do	do " 103, " B.
14670	1859	Stephenson, James E.	do	do " 56, " 4.
13534	1857	Sterratt, Robert E.	do	Simonds, Lots 10 and 11 East, Tier 4, Williamston.
14691	1859	Steward, John	do	North Richmond, Lot 14, Tier 6.
13912	1858	Stockford, Charles	do	Brighton, Windsor.
10941	1861	Stockford, Jonathan	do	do Lot M, Windsor.
14696	do	Taylor, Alben	do	" " 50, Block 18.
11571	do	Tracey, Frederick	do	Simonds, Lots 15 and 16 West, Tier 6, Presquile.
11569	do	Tracey, Isaac	do	do parts of 12, 13, and 14, Tier 7, do
16061	do	Turner, William B.	do	Brighton, Lots 44 and 45 East, Windsor.
13553	1857	Walsh, John	do	Simonds, Lot 27, Tier 7, Williamston.
12582	1856	Williams, Isaac P.	do	do " 7, Presquile.
14692	1859	Wilson, Thomas	do	North Richmond, Lot 13, Tier 6.
12646	1857	Beckwith Charles E.	do	Grand Falls, " 90, Block 52.
10317	1855	Bloomfield, Joseph	Victoria,	Andover, " 52 East, Block 11.
10822	1853	Bradley, John	do	Perth, " A.
16063	1861	Brayall, Robert	do	Grand Falls, " B.
16064	do	Brayall, Wm. Jr.	do	" " 50.
13881	1860	Cire, Joseph Jr.	do	" " A.
16067	1861	Curless, Oliver	do	" " 70, Colebrooke East.
13886	do	Curless, Oliver Jr.	do	" " 29, Ennishone.
				do " 30, do

13888	1861	Curless, Wm. A.	do	Lot 32, Ennishone.
9261	1859	DeRosier, Alexander	do	St. Leonard, parts of 31 and 32, Colebrooke.
14697	do	Dubey, John	do	do Lot 4, Block 3.
10318	do	Gagnon, Michael	do	do parts of 31 and 32, do
12000	1857	Lynch, John	do	Grand Falls, Lot 86, Block 52.
10311	1859	Goudreau, Francis	do	do " K.
13474	1861	Hamilton, George A.	do	do " 106, Block 52.
13475	do	Hamilton, Gustavus H.	do	do " 107, " 52.
13872	1858	Hart, N. B.	do	do " 80, Colebrooke East.
13873	do	Hart, Theodoro F.	do	do " 78, do
13481	1857	Holt, William	do	do " 96, Block 52.
16072	1861	Holt, Bartholomew	do	do " 24, " 52.
16073	do	Holt, James	do	do " 23, " 52.
13889	1858	Kidney, David	do	do " 28, Ennishone.
13480	do	Kidney, Patrick	do	do " 75, Colebrooke East.
16074	1861	Kirin, John	do	St. Leonard, " 48, Ennishone.
16075	do	Kirin, Michael	do	do " 49, do
16076	do	Kirin, William	do	do " 50, do
13890	1859	Lynch, James	do	do " 3, do
10324	1861	Lynch, Terrance	do	Grand Falls, " 11, Colebrooke East.
13891	1859	Lynch, Thomas	do	St. Leonard, " 4, Ennishone.
13892	do	Lynch, William	do	do " 5, do
13893	1860	Martin, Francis	do	Grand Falls, " 68, Colebrooke East.
12648	1856	Martin, Registe	do	do " 91, Block 52.
10320	do	Michaud, Cyrille	do	St. Leonard, " 150 East.
9260	do	Michaud, John	do	do " 6, Colebrooke.
16078	1861	Montgomery, Edward	do	Grand Falls, " 39, Block 10.
14698	1860	Morin, Isaac	do	St. Leonard, " 3, " 3.
16082	1861	M'Callum, William	do	Grand Falls, " 43, " 11.
13899	do	Nicholson, Charles	do	St. Leonard, " 35, Ennishone.
13901	do	Soreway, Alfred	do	do " 22, do
13904	do	O'Neill, James	do	Grand Falls, " 23, do
9253	1856	Patrick, George	do	do " 8, Block 3.
		<i>Forward,</i>		

LABOUR ACT PURCHASES — UNGRANTED. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	LABOUR COMPLETED.	NAME.	COUNTY.	PARISH AND LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>		
9255	1856	Pantra, Peter	do	Grand Falls, Lot 7, Block 3.
10319	1854	Peters, James	do	Andover, " 64, " 11.
10315	do	Picket, David W.	do	" " 63, " 11.
16090	1861	Price, Nathaniel L.	do	Grand Falls, " 32, " 52.
9259	1854	Quin, Patrick	do	Andover, part of 29, Colebrooke.
10316	1860	Rideout, Ezekiel	do	" Lot 53, Block 11.
13905	do	Sirois, John 2nd	do	Grand Falls, Lot 81, Colebrooke East.
13910	1858	Teriot, Oliver	do	St. Basil, " 24, Rockway.
13909	do	Teriot, Joseph	do	do " 23, Range 2.
12649	1857	Wilton, Thomas	do	Grand Falls, " 87, Block 52.
11954	1862	Hynes, Dennis	Restigouche,	Dalhousie, Lot 26, Block 50.
16428	1861	Morrisey, John	Northumberland,	Nelson, Lot 64, Block 80.
16432	do	Sutherland, John T.	do	Blissfield, Lot 19, Otter Brook.
16433	do	Cornea, Abraham	Westmorland,	Shediac, 108, L.
16434	do	Cornea Belona	do	Shediac, 107.
15183	1862	Faucett, Rufus	do	Salisbury, Block 17.
16435	1861	Foster, David	do	Shediac.
16436	1860	Armstrong, Daniel B.	Albert,	Alma, N, Blackwood.
16437	do	Armstrong, Francis	do	do do
16438	do	Armstrong James	do	do do
16439	do	Armstrong James Jr.	do	do do
16440	do	Armstrong, William F.	do	do do
16441	1861	Hayward, Aaron	do	M, Blackwood.
16442	do	Hayward, Mary O.	do	Elgin, Lot 7 West, Tier 4.
16444	do	Prosser, Solomon	do	do 8 West, Tier 4, Prosser Brook.
16456	1860	Richardson, John	do	do 20 East, Tier 4.
				Y, Blackwood.

16445	1860	Richardson, Robert	do	Harvey, P, Blackwood.
16446	do	Richardson, William	do	O, do
16447	do	Ross, Francis	do	X, do
16448	do	Ross, James	do	do do
16449	do	Ross, John	do	10, Blackwood.
16450	do	Ross, Timothy	do	11, do
16452	1861	Stuart, John W.	do	9, do
16453	1860	Tingley, David Jr.	do	do do
16454	do	Tingley, Isaac	do	Elgin, Lot 8, Turtle Creek.
16455	do	Tingley, Jos. Allan	do	Near Crooked Creek.
15935	1862	Coles, John E.	do	do do
15944	do	Hill William Jr.	do	Hillsboro', Head of Crooked Creek.
15208	do	Howard, Stephen	do	Lepreau, Lot 8, Range 7.
15950	do	Millican, William	do	Pennfield, Lot 6, Range 6.
15958	do	Northrup, John A.	do	Lepreau, " 2, " 5.
15215	do	Oldrieve, Charles	do	do 3, " 4.
16459	1859	Stevenson, John W.	do	do 2, " 6.
16460	1857	Wilson, Robert	do	St. Patrick, 1, tier 3, Clarence Hill.
16462	1861	Grear, James	do	St. David, Lot 5: G.
16463	1862	Keith, Geo. H.	do	Hammond, " 17: 9.
16465	1861	Richardson, Edward	do	Havelock, " 68: 18.
16466	do	Richardson, Robert Jr.	do	Hammond, " 16: 9.
16471	do	Elder, Thomas	do	do " 12: 9.
16034	do	Fulton, Robert	Queen's,	Chipman, " 100, Red Bank. South of 77.
13430	do	Smyth, William	do	do " 13: 80, Salmon River.
16493	do	Morrow, William	do	Waterboro', 9, E.
16496	do	Carmichael, Robert	Sunbury,	Burton, Lot 40, Victoria.
16499	do	Cassiday, Thomas	York,	Manners-Sutton, on 19, Range 1, S. E. Harvey.
16500	do	Cassiday, Thomas Jr.	do	Prince William, 10: 35.
15996	1862	Donnelly, John	do	do 12: 35.
16504	1861	Esense, Charles J	do	do Lake George Settlement.
16460	1859	Grant, William	do	Manners-Sutton, 33, Mill Site Road.
16512	do	Henry, William	do	Dumfries, 47: 10.
		<i>Forward,</i>		Prince William, 1: 20.

LABOUR ACT PURCHASES — UNGRANTED. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	LABOUR COMPLETED.	NAME.	COUNTY.	PARISH AND LOCALITY.
16515	1862	<i>Forward,</i> Irvin, Charles	do	Canterbury, 22, Block 4, Martin Settlement.
16517	do	Lees, John	do	" 56, " 15.
16530	1861	Speedy, William	do	Manners-Sutton, 66, Little Settlement.
16532	1858	Brannan, James	do	Brighton, Range 1, Windsor.
16035	1861	Burt, Samuel	Carleton,	Simonds, 18, Tier 3.
16117	1862	Crandlemire, Samuel	do	Brighton, 8 East, East of Coldstream.
16534	1862	Cummings, Aristus H.	do	Northampton, 12 East, Tier 4, Newburg.
16535	1858	Curran, James	do	Simonds, Tier 6, Williamston.
16039	1861	Fields, Caroline	do	do V, Tier 3.
16050	do	McCallerty, Thos. E.	do	do 27 and 28 East, Tier 6.
16544	do	Potter, Benson	do	Richmond, Tier 7, South Richmond.
16546	do	Potter, Benson	do	do 8, Tier 6, do
16066	1862	Craven, John	Victoria,	Grand Falls, 21 : 52.
13471	do	Stafford, Martin	do	do Lot 85.
15910	1861	Hornibrook, Thomas	Gloucester,	New Bandon, Lot 14, Innishannon South.
13974	do	Kent, James	do	Bathurst, halves of 98 and 99, Upper Rose Hill.

RETURN OF LAND SOLD UNDER THE LABOUR ACT, UPON WHICH PART PAYMENT IS YET DUE, SHEWING THE YEAR IN WHICH THE PETITION WAS APPROVED, THE PRICE PER LOT, THE AMOUNT OF LABOUR RETURNED FOR EACH APPROVAL, AND LOCALITY OF EACH LOT.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHIE.

RECORD	APPROVED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
10071	1853	Archibald, John	100	\$60	\$15	Durham,	Lot J.
10058	1852	Arsinau, Fabia	100	60	30	Dalhousie,	" 158, 50.
7468	1850	Arsineau, Narcisso	99	59	40	do	" 17: 49.
15119	1859	Berrigan, Michael	93	55	80	Durham,	" 65 West.
15884	1860	Berrigan, Michl. Jr.	100	60	12	do	" 178, Block 9.
15885	1861	Berrymont, Anthony	106	65	60	do	" 149: 9.
15120	1860	Berrymont, Edward	106	65	60	do	" 148: 9.
12449	1854	Black, James	100	60	30	do	" 131: J, Louison.
8313	1851	Black, William	84	50	40	do	" 2 East, I
15121	1860	Blair, James	67	40	20	do	" 17: 9.
14429	1859	Bliss, Rufus F.	100	62	15	do	" 155: 9.
15118	do	Boudreaut, Chas.	50	30	23	Addington,	N. Range 1.
15886	1861	Browster, Chas.	100	62	16	Durham,	Lot 157: 9.
7909	1850	Callaghan, John	99	59	40	Dalhousie,	" 2, Colebrooke.
7913	do	Carroll, John	100	60	37	do	Block 50.
8869	1852	Casey, Felix	100	60	38	do	" 50.
7937	1850	Cheser, Henry	100	60	14	Addington,	44, Glenlivet.
15123	1859	Colpitts, John W.	100	60	12	Durham,	Lot 109: 9.
7915	1850	Conacher, Peter	100	60	31	Dalhousie,	" 56, Colebrooke.
11489	1851	Connacher, Peter	100	60	15	Durham,	" 72, Block I.
11953	1852	Cook, Alex.	100	60	57	do	" 56, " I.
15887	1853	Cook, James	100	62	32	do	" 111, " L.
10068	1860	Cook, James	100	60	13	Dalhousie,	N: Range 1.
7954	1850	Cook, John Jr.	100	60	47	Durham,	63, I.
7955	do	Cook, William	100	60	58	Dalhousie,	64, I.
8020	1851	Corria, Joseph Sr. <i>Forward,</i>	100	60	42	do	J, 49.

RETURN OF LAND SALES UNDER THE LABOUR ACT. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	APPROVED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>					
7897	1850	Crowley, Dennis	100	\$60	\$15	Dalhousie,	108, Colebrooke.
15124	1860	Culligan, Daniel	100	60	15	Durham,	171: 9.
15125	do	Culligan, Dennis	100	60	30	do	173: 9.
15126	do	Culligan, John Jr.	100	60	15	do	172: 9.
8867	1852	Davis, Charles	100	60	15	Dalhousie,	P: 49.
7999	1851	Davis, James	100	60	57	do	Lot 54: 50.
8000	do	Davis, Thomas	100	60	57	do	55: 50.
7946	1850	Devereaux, Marks	100	60	17	Durham,	J: J.
10073	1853	Doucett, Lazor	100	60	37	do	Block 9.
11481	do	Doyle, John	100	60	30	do	75 East, 9.
10072	do	Doyle, William	100	60	30	do	75 West, 9.
12446	do	Doyle, William	100	60	30	do	102: 9.
12445	1852	Duncan, John Jr.	100	60	15	Addington,	Colebrooke.
10043	do	Eisliger, Andrew	100	60	45	Durham,	94: 9.
8864	do	Eisliger, John	100	60	57	do	93: 9.
11488	1851	Fall, Thomas Jr.	100	60	30	do	71: 1.
8860	do	Farrell, Patrick	100	60	15	Addington,	19 West, 1.
15127	1859	Felix, Thomas	100	60	45	do	Range 1.
8316	1851	Ferguson, James	100	60	46	Colburne,	32, 1.
8310	do	Firlot, Francis	100	60	20	Durham,	T: J.
15128	1860	Fitzpatrick, James	100	60	15	do	154: 50.
10055	1852	Fourgis, Thomas	100	60	15	Dalhousie,	Lot F, Block 2.
7938	1850	Gerrard, Ebenezer	100	60	15	Addington,	" U: J.
7994	1851	Gray, Alexander	100	60	50	Durham,	" 23: 9.
15888	1860	Gray, James	100	60	15	do	" 2: A, Upsalquitch.
8862	1851	Grover, Freeman	100	60	15	Eldon,	" 25, 9.
15889	1860	Guitar, Michael	89	53	12	Durham,	

7899	1850	Gulet, Lewis	100	60	45	Dalhousie,	N: 49.
10065	1853	Hamilton, James	100	60	57	do	Lot 58: 50.
15129	1855	Hamilton, Robert	62	37	20	Colburne,	" C: 2.
7956	1850	Hays, Catherine	100	60	15	Durham,	" 29, 1.
15890	1859	Henderson, Thomas	100	60	15	Dalhousie,	" 161: 50.
10057	1852	Houston, William	100	60	36	do	South of 99: 50.
10056	do	Houston, Thomas	100	60	14	do	Lot 23: 49.
7981	1851	Hynes, William	77	46	20	do	" 25: 50.
14430	1859	Jamieson, Marvin	100	62	15	Durham,	" 110: 9.
8865	1852	Keddlie, Robert	100	60	15	Eldon,	" 40: A.
7489	1850	King, Francis	82	49	20	Dalhousie,	" 23: 50.
10050	1852	King, Hugh	100	60	42	Durham,	: J.
10049	do	King, James	84	50	39	do	: J.
11482	1852	King, James Jr.	100	60	27	do	Lot 130: 1.
10069	do	Lapoint, Joseph	96	57	43	do	" 84, 1.
11483	do	Levillett, Alex.	100	60	30	do	" Q: J.
10048	do	Levellett, John	100	60	45	do	" O: J.
10047	do	Levellett, Joseph	100	60	27	do	" P: J.
7503	1850	Lindsey, James	99	59	40	Dalhousie,	" 104: Colebrooke.
7486	do	Looby, William	100	60	42	do	" 65: 50.
8021	1851	Malcolm, William	99	59	40	do	" 101, Colebrooke.
7965	1850	Mathewson, Hugh	100	60	15	do	" 125, do
15891	do	Mawhiney, William	100	60	39	do	" 97: 50.
13366	1855	Meagher, Patrick	100	60	30	do	
14431	1859	Millar, Jackson	100	60	30	do	
10066	1853	Millar, John	100	60	15	Colborne,	Lot 56: 2.
15892	1860	Millar, Joseph	106	63	29	Dalhousie,	" 74: 50.
14432	1859	Millar, Robert	100	60	30	Addington,	" K: 1.
15130	do	Millar, Robert Jr.	100	60	27	Colborne,	" 55: 2.
10067	1853	Millar, Thomas Jr.	100	60	26	do	" 54: 2.
7936	1850	Mitchell, Stephen	100	60	18	Dalhousie,	" 75: 50.
7488	do	Mooney, James	100	60	28	Addington,	" 59: 1.
11960	1855	Morrison, John	100	54	28	Dalhousie,	" 24: 50.
		<i>Forward,</i>					

RETURN OF LAND SALES UNDER THE LABOUR ACT. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	APPROVED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.		PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
7962	1850	<i>Forward,</i>						
7929	do	Murchie, Archibald	100	\$60	40	\$14	35 Colborne,	Lot 36: I.
7958	do	Murphy, George	99	59	22	22	67 Dalhousie,	" 102, Colebrooke.
7957	do	Murphy, Jeremiah	100	60	15	15	75 Durham,	" 47: I.
13805	1852	Murphy, Paul	79	47	40	30	75	" 87: I.
14483	1859	Murphy, William	100	60	15	15		F: 50.
12448	1853	M'Alister, Archibald	90	54	45	45	Dalhousie,	Lot 66: I.
12452	1856	M'Alister, Daniel	97	58	20	30	40 Colborne,	
15893	1860	M'Alister, John	100	60	60	52	40 Durham,	Lot 117: 9.
14428	1855	M'Avoy, Michl.	95	57	15	15	Durham,	: J.
14427	do	M'Bride, Donald	100	60	32	32	do	: J.
15894	1860	M'Bride, Thomas	100	60	32	32	do	
10064	1853	M'Connell, David	100	60	15	15	do	Lot 112: L.
15895	1860	M'Connell, David	100	60	29	29	40 Dalhousie,	" 12: 49.
15896	do	M'Curdy, John	85	51	27	27	15 Colborne,	" 103: I.
7916	1850	M'Donald, Dennis	100	60	20	14	40 Durham,	" 99: 9.
8853	do	M'Ewin James	87	52	15	15	75 Dalhousie,	" T, Colebrooke.
15132	1860	M'Govan, Patrick	70	42	30	30	do	" 20, Block 50.
7939	1850	M'Govan, Thomas	100	60	14	14	40 Durham,	Lot 42, Glenlivet.
7940	do	M'Govan, Jeremiah	100	60	15	15	75 Addington,	" 41, do
7985	1851	M'Guire, Michl.	100	60	15	15	75 Dalhousie,	" 26, Colebrooke.
8859	do	M'Guire, George Jr.	80	48	27	27	75 Dalhousie,	" 27, do
8858	do	M'Guire, James	80	48	12	12	do	" 25, do
15131	1855	M'Intosh, Robert	80	48	12	12	do	" 132: J, do
11486	1853	M'Intyre, Andrew	100	60	30	30	Durham,	" R, Colebrooke.
8852	1850	M'Kinnon, John	100	60	20	20	Dalhousie,	" 62, do
8851	do	M'Kinnon, Chas.	100	60	15	15	75 do	" 111, do

10062	1853	M'Millan, John	100	60	30	30	Colborne,	Lot 31: 2.
14743	1856	M'Nair, David	100	60	30	30	Durham,	: J.
11962	1855	M'Nair, Nathl. Jr.	100	60	30	30	do	: I.
7966	1850	O'Keefe, Arthur	100	60	21	15	Dalhousie,	Lot 120, Colebrooke.
8325	1851	O'Keefe, Danl. Jr.	100	60	20	15	do	" 121, do
8324	do	O'Keefe, Hugh	100	60	20	15	do	" 119, do
8323	do	O'Keefe, John	100	60	20	15	do	" 122, do
15133	1855	O'Neil, John	98	58	80	15	Durham,	" 65 East: 9.
7969	1850	Parle, Richard	100	60	40	83	do	" 62: 9.
15134	1858	Parrant, Joseph Jr.	105	63	17	60	do	" 147: 9.
15897	1860	Pelletier, Alex.	100	60	30	30	do	" 28: 9.
14435	1859	Pipes, James	100	60	29	55	do	" 108: 9.
15135	do	Pipes, William	100	60	13	60	do	" 151: 9.
15898	1860	Pittre, Antoine	100	60	7	7	do	" 24: 9.
15117	1852	Power, Martin	40	24	15	15	Dalhousie,	" L: 50.
8331	1851	Pratt, George	90	54	45	45	Addington,	Rafting Ground.
7989	do	Pratt, Geo. S.	100	60	15	75	do	Lot N: 2.
15136	1859	Pride, John H.	100	60	15	18	Durham,	" 104: 9.
12453	1856	Pride, Oliver	82	49	20	46	do	" 103: 9.
15137	1860	Pride, William	100	60	25	30	do	" 145: 9.
11957	1854	Roberts, Francis	97	58	20	25	Dalhousie,	" 151: 49.
11958	do	Roberts, Richard	100	60	45	45	do	" 157: 50.
15899	1859	Roberts, Robert	100	60	30	30	do	" 46, Block 49.
8857	1851	Robertson, John	72	43	20	35	Durham,	" 28 West, I.
7914	1850	Robison, William	88	52	80	13	Dalhousie,	" 107, Colebrooke.
8006	1851	Rogerson, William	99	59	40	30	do	" 23, do
15138	1860	Rority, William	85	51	27	75	do	" 16, Block 9.
11478	1854	Ross, Donald	100	60	15	15	Durham,	" 156, " 50.
15139	1860	Russell, James Sr.	100	60	30	50	Dalhousie,	" 15, " 9.
15140	do	Russell, James Jr.	100	60	27	50	do	" 18: 9.
8008	1851	Ryan, James	100	60	15	75	Dalhousie,	" 116, Colebrooke.
8007	do	Ryan, Patrick	100	60	15	75	do	" 117, do
8871	1852	Savoy, Iliad	100	60	39	40	do	" 85, Block 50.

RETURN OF LAND SALES UNDER THE LABOUR ACT. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	APPROVED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.		PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>						
8870	1852	Savoy, Thomas	100	\$60	\$41		Dalhousie,	Lot 86, Block 50.
10070	1853	Shannakin, John	100	60	15		Durham,	" N " J.
8311	1851	Shannon, Michl.	100	60	15		do	" R " J.
10041	1850	Shoehan, Morris	100	60	15		do	" 33 West, I.
7987	1851	Smith, Alexander	100	60	15	75	Dalhousie,	" 58, Colebrooke.
7986	do	Smith, James	100	60	15	75	do	" 57, do
7984	do	Smith, Peter	99	64	35	40	do	" 10, do
7961	1850	Socia, Lewis	95	57	50	75	Durham,	" 96, Block 9.
8011	1851	Stewart, James	100	60	15	75	Addington,	" 78, " I.
8855	1850	Stewart, Peter	88	52	80		Durham,	" 13 East, I.
13365	1852	Taylor, John	100	60	15		Dalhousie,	Colebrooke.
13364	do	Taylor, William	100	60	15		do	do
15141	do	Thompson, William	100	60	15		do	Lot 87, Colebrooke.
15142	1859	Turvey, John	100	62	34	20	Durham,	" 164, do
15900	do	Turvey, Michael	100	62	15		do	" 163, Block 9.
15901	1860	Ultican, James	81	48	60		do	" 98, " 9.
15143	do	Ultican, John	100	60	12		do	" 97, " 9.
15144	do	Ultican, Patrick	57	34	20		do	Rear of Quinn.
14436	1859	Wells, Asael	100	60	18		do	Lot 153, Block 9.
11487	1852	Welsh, James	100	60	15		Dalhousie,	" 32, " 50.
7469	1850	Welsh, John	100	60	25	95	do	" 35, " 50.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

15932	1856	Albert, John B.	100	\$60	\$58	New Bandon,	Lower Waterloo.
15931	1853	Billow, John	100	"	12	60	Block 9.
15933	1856	Cormier, Victor	100	"	58	30	Lower Waterloo.
15903	1861	Daily, Richard T.	76	45	9	80	Lot 21, Innishannon.
15925	1853	Dorion, Hyacinth	100	60	58	10	Waterloo.
15905	1862	Fraser, Wm. S.	100	"	41	16	Dumfries.
15935	1856	Frigault, Eneas	100	"	45	15	Waterloo.
15906	1855	Glendenning, John Jr.	100	"	20	27	Lot 31, Cannobie.
15907	1861	Hickson, Richard	66	39	60	08	" 20, Innishannon.
15908	do	Hickson, Wm. A.	64	38	40	55	" 19, Innishannon, South.
14463	1858	Holland, James	100	60	21		" 129.
15909	1860	Hornbrook, Edward	64	38	38	30	" 13, Innishannon, South.
15911	1855	Jones, Thomas	60	36	27	60	" Grand Anuce.
15912	do	Lambert, John	90	54	46	80	" 112, Block 40.
12797	1862	Moloughney, John	100	60	46		Block 9.
15936	1856	Murphy, Jeremiah	75	45	42	50	Lot X, Black Rock.
15913	1859	Murphy, John	67	40	34	45	" 33, Cannobie.
15914	1855	McCarthy, John Jr.	100	60	33		" 32, do
13940	1857	O'Conner, Charles	100	60	21		" 59, Block 38.
14493	1859	O'Neal, Daniel	65	39	24		" 41, Waterloo.
15371	1855	Petre, Edoire C.	100	62	60		On Lots 88 and 89, Upper Rosehill.
14458	1853	Reardon, James	100	60	33	60	Black Rock.
15917	do	Sealey, Richard	100	"	24		Lot 18, Cannobie.
15918	1860	Smith, John L.	100	"	14	50	" 28, do
14460	1853	Terrio, John B. Sr.	65	39	36	40	" 23, Block 42.
15290	1856	Therriau, James	100	60	55		" H, Waterloo.
15931	1855	Walsh, William Jr.	100	"	57	20	South of Nigadoo, Tier 2.
15921	1860	Wiseman, Robert	71	42	60		Lot 12, Innishannon, South.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

RECORD	APPROVED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
15158	1860	Bowe, Keyran	100	\$60	\$12 60	Blissfield,	Lot 101, Otter Brook.
15159	do	Bowe, Matthew	100	"	12 60	do	
15156	1861	Doak, James Jr.	100	"	25 20	Blissfield,	Lot 10, Block 46.
15154	1858	Mitchell, John	100	"	48 50	do	Ledbetter's Brook.
15157	1860	M'Neill, Alexander	100	"	57 50	do	Lot 18, Block 46.
12683	1855	O'Connell, Edmund	50	30	12	do	Muzroll's Brook.
15153	1858	Russell, William	100	60	16 80	do	North Branch Meadow Brook.
12684	1854	Shinnick, Patrick	100	"	12	Blackville,	Cain's River.

COUNTY OF KENT.

8955	1852	Allan, Samuel Jr.	100	\$60	\$30	Dundas,	Lot 22, Township 3.
15177	1858	Babinot, Joseph Sr.	100	"	15	Wellington,	" 195, South of Mill Creek.
10274	1853	Bigley, Andrew	100	"	45	Richibucto,	Galloway.
12695	do	Bouche, Joseph	100	"	45	Weldford,	Louisburg.
14745	1858	Butler, John	100	"	48 30	Palmerston,	Block F.
10280	1853	Chandler, John	100	"	15	Weldford,	Lot L, Block W.
15166	1857	Daigle, Fabian	100	"	15	Wellington,	
15167	do	Daigle, Peter	100	"	15	do	
13077	1854	Daigle, Simon	100	"	20 80	Carleton,	Lot 110, Block D.
13388	1852	Ditchman, David	100	"	15	Dundas,	" 67, St. Anthony.
10279	1853	Gesner, Isaac	96	"	80	Wellington,	" 62, Middle Township.
8947	1852	Gougen, Alexi	100	"	45 45	Dundas,	" 55, St. Anthony.
8144	1851	Gougen, Jude	96	57	60 60	do	" 51, do.
15163	1858	Gratten, James	100	60	15	Wellington,	" 110, Block 5.
15176	do	Henry, John B.	79	47	40	do	
9321	do	Henry, Urbain	100	60	49 95	Carleton,	Block D, Richibucto Road.
15178	1859	Jerway, Peter	93	55	80	Wellington,	Lot G West, Block O.
9312	1850	Johnston, Jean	100	60	37 10	Carleton,	" 101, Block D.

9313	1850	Johnston, Michael	100	60	37 10	Carleton,	Lot 100, Block D.
12920	1852	Lamb, James	100	"	15	Harcourt,	" 31, " 80.
8957	do	Maillet, Charles	100	"	45	Wellington,	" 32, Township 3.
11978	1853	Maillet, Dorsite	100	"	49 10	Weldford,	" 44, W.
15179	1860	Martin, Maximan	100	"	15 10	Wellington,	" 197, Block O, South of Mill Creek.
12701	1852	Myre, Dorsitty	100	"	10 90	do	" 118, " 5.
7668	1850	M'Donald, John	100	"	30	Dundas,	West half Lot 32, Block D.
8134	do	M'Graw, Pascal	100	"	15	do	Lot 100, Block D.
15169	1858	M'Lean, Alexander	100	63	20 30	Wellington,	" 78, North Township.
15170	do	M'Lean, Angus	100	"	20 60	do	" 77, do
15171	do	M'Lean, Charles	100	"	20 60	do	" 76, do
15172	do	M'Lean, Donald	100	"	23 60	do	" 75, do
15173	do	M'Lean, Hugh	100	"	20 15	do	" 46, do
15174	do	M'Lean, Lauchlan	100	"	20 42	do	" 45, do
10955	1853	Paschell, Charles	100	60	45	Harcourt,	" 70, Block 80, Salmon River.
8129	1850	Porrie, Pascal R.	100	"	17 45	Dundas,	" 50, " D.
8953	1852	Richard, L'Amable	96	57	60	do	E, Block D.
10286	1853	Richard, Maximan	87	52	20 45	do	Lot 36, Township 3.
8942	1852	Richard, Peter	100	60	56	Wellington,	St. Anthony.
8138	1850	Richard, Thadie	100	"	30 30	Dundas,	Lot 26, St. Anthony.
15162	1858	Roof, John	100	"	28 35	Weldford,	" 3, Township 4.
8959	1852	Scovil, R. C.	100	"	15 15	Dundas,	St. Anthony.
15160	1857	Simpson, James	100	"	45 45	do	
8954	1853	Smith, Horatio B.	100	"	32 32	Dundas,	Lot X, St. Anthony.
12707	1855	Teed, Charles	100	"	15 15	Wellington,	Part of Lot 11, Block F, Shediac River.
8146	1851	Thibido, Maguire	100	"	45 45	Weldford,	Block M.
14747	1859	Ward, Graham	100	"	30 30	Dundas,	Lot U, St. Anthony.
8139	1850	Ward, Oliver Jr.	100	"	40 40	do	" G, Block D.
11604	1853	William, Agustine	100	"	30 15	do	" 62, St. Anthony.
8152	1851	Williams, Damian	100	"	7 7	do	West half Lot 20, Block D.
1832	1850	Williams, Simon	50	30			

RETURN OF LAND SALES UNDER THE LABOUR ACT. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

RECORDED	APPROVED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.	
10074	1851	Durant, Mary A.	100	\$60	\$30	Salisbury,	Lot 44, Block 17, Butternut Ridge.	
12650	1853	Allward, Isaac	100	"	57	do	" Y, " 27.	
14497	1857	Alward, John C.	99	58	40	do	" 23, " 27.	
15922	1860	Baizeley, Wm. F.	100	60	15	do	" 12, South of Albert.	
14499	1858	Cripps, Thomas	95	57	36	do	" 28, Block 14.	
14501	do	Dilohunt, John	100	60	14	Moncton,	North of Morris O'Neil.	
12652	1852	Dobson, John	100	"	15	75	Near Albert.	
15188	1859	Gale, John	100	"	57	do	Lot 73.	
15924	do	Halloran, Thomas	100	"	15	do	" 19, South of Albert.	
14502	1862	Henry, Walter	97	58	20	do	" 3, South Range, Block 18.	
10075	1851	Killam, Allan	100	60	15	do	" 9, Block 27.	
14496	1857	Killam, Amasa Jr.	100	"	40	do	Block 17.	
15925	1861	Matthews, John	100	"	20	Moncton,	Lot 53, : 10.	
11496	1854	Mulroney, Michael	100	"	45	do	" 27, : P.	
13389	1850	Murray, Allan	100	"	31	Shediac,	East half 23, D.	
13391	1851	McAdams, Hugh	100	"	15	Salisbury,	Lot 83, : 17.	
15190	1860	McFee, Robert	100	"	21	do	On 23, South Range, Blank 18.	
14500	1858	O'Neil, Morris	100	"	14	40	Township 2.	
11493	1853	Plume, James	100	"	15	Moncton,	Lot P, Block 17.	
12705	1852	Richard, Ambrose	74	44	40	Salisbury,	" 1, " P.	
13397	1855	Shannon, Patrick	83	49	80	30	Moncton,	" 23 East, Block 18.
13814	1857	Somers, Lafayette	100	60	57	Salisbury,	West of 51, Block 10.	
12158	1853	Steeves, Rufus	98	58	80	do	Lot 98, Block 10.	
13393	do	Wilbur, Abraham	94	56	40	do	" H, Township 2.	
13392	do	Wilbur, Isaac Jr.	96	57	60	do	" O, " 2.	
13398	1855	Wilkins, James	100	60	58	do	" C, " 2.	

COUNTY OF ALBERT.

8993	1852	Bannister, William	100	\$65	\$60	15	Elgin,	Lots 46 and 47 North, Range 1, 1852.
12457	1855	Beck, Joseph	100	60	21	21	do	Road Pollet River to Golden Mountain.
14508	1858	Berrymon, Antony 3rd	100	"	42	42	Harvey,	Lot 86, Tier 14.
14509	do	Berrymon, George 3rd	100	"	42	42	do	Tier 14.
14510	do	Berrymon, John	100	"	16	80	do	Lot 85, Tier 14.
14511	do	Bishop, George	100	"	42	42	do	" 87, " 14.
14952	1855	Cannan, James	100	"	50	50	Elgin,	" G, Range 5, Mechanics.
12465	do	Collins, Joseph	100	"	21	21	Hopewell,	Lot 129.
14512	1858	Colpitt, Noah	87	52	20	50	Coverdale,	Lots 40 and 41 North, Range 2.
12468	1855	Colyer, Joseph	100	60	16	80	Elgin,	
12475	1806	Dougherty, Hugh	100	"	15	75	Alma,	Lot 31, Tier 14.
10140	1854	Dodgett, Andy	100	"	39	25	Coverdale,	" 4, " 9.
14513	1858	Forsyth, Frederick S.	96	57	60	80	Hillsboro',	" 9, " 9.
12492	1852	Graham, Jonathan	100	60	21	21	do	" 30, Range 2.
11967	1851	Graves, Reuben	100	65	29	40	Elgin,	" 136, Wolf Lake.
15927	1860	Kelly, John	100	60	30	30	Alma,	" 133, do
15928	1859	Kelly, Robert	100	"	30	60	do	" 9, Tier 11.
12501	1856	Kinne, John	100	"	33	60	do	Between Coverdale and Turtle Creek.
12505	1855	Leaman, Robert	100	"	26	25	Coverdale,	do
12506	do	Leamon, Wm. Jr.	100	"	31	50	do	do
10191	1853	Martin, Peter	100	"	16	80	Harvey,	Lot 25, Tier 13.
11968	1851	Mullins, William	100	"	27	30	Elgin,	East of Mechanics.
15931	1861	McArdle, James	100	"	15	15	Harvey,	Lot 6, Tier 14.
12525	1855	McKinley, William	100	"	21	21	Alma,	" 11, " 11.
12533	1856	Price, Oswald	100	"	44	10	Hillsboro',	" 9, " 7.
14505	1855	Proser, John	100	"	31	50	Elgin,	Prosser's Brook.
14506	do	Proser, William	100	"	31	50	do	do
12534	do	Ricker, Moses	100	"	15	75	Hillsboro',	Turtle Brook.
14516	1859	Sexton, Dennis	100	"	30	30	Elgin,	Lot B.
14515	1858	Smith, Moses	100	"	25	20	Harvey,	Block 14.
8986	1851	Steeves, Elisha	100	"	60	10	Coverdale,	Lot 28, Tier 15, Stoney Creek.

Forward,

RETURN OF LAND SALES UNDER THE LABOUR ACT. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF ALBERT. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	APPROVED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
11969	1851	<i>Forward,</i> Steeves, John M.	100	\$60	\$25 20	Elgin,	East of Mechanics.
12547	1856	Steeves, Wm. T.	100	"	16 80	do	Mechanics.
12553	1855	Farris, John	100	"	18 90	Hillsboro',	Lot 16, Tier 9.
12558	do	Wilson, Wm. Jr.	100	"	30 50	Coverdale,	
COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.							
15932	1861	Anderson, Robert	100	\$60	\$18 42	Lepreau,	Lot 3 West, Range 4.
13586	1853	Ash, James	100	"	50	St. George,	Above Stannus' Grant.
13599	1856	Ash, Samuel	100	"	50	do	Lot 10, West side Maguadavic.
15197	1859	Blaney, John	50	30	12	St. James,	West of Lot 30, Block 2.
15933	do	Blintnell, Samuel	100	60	25 47	Lepreau,	Sand Brook.
12595	1853	Boggs, William	100	"	54 20	Pennfield,	Lot 6, Block 4, Pocologan.
15200	1859	Bradshaw, Isaac	100	"	21 41	Lepreau,	Lot 3, Range 6.
14767	do	Carr, Robert Jr.	100	"	30	do	" 79, Rock Lake.
13589	1853	Casey, Richard	90	54	50	Pennfield,	Crow Harbour.
13804	1851	Cloney, Michael	100	65	60	St. Patrick,	Lot 45, Flume Ridge.
15934	1861	Coles, Albert	100	60	31 50	Lepreau,	" 7 East, Range 8.
14520	1859	Coskerin, Edmund	100	"	40	St. James,	Near Grand Falls.
13413	1851	Craft, Alfred	100	"	5	Pennfield,	South halves of 102 and 104, Sand Brook.
15937	1860	Damere, Richard	100	"	20 95	Lepreau,	Lot 1, Range 7.
15201	1851	Downey, George	100	"	48 80	do	" 8, " 8.
14550	1859	Fisher, John Jr.	100	"	19 15	Pennfield,	" 5, " 9.
15202	do	Floyd, John B.	100	"	21	Lepreau,	" 1, " 9.
15203	do	Floyd, Robert M.	100	"	18 90	do	" 2, " 9.
15230	1860	Floyd, William	100	"	21	do	" 1 West, Range 10.
15938	do	Forgey, Andrew	100	"	18 42	Pennfield,	" 6, " 8.

15939	1859	Fulerton, Daniel	100	60	15	Lepreau,	Lot 8, Range 5.
15940	do	Fulerton, Jacob	100	"	30	do	" 9, " 5.
15942	1860	Gibby, Hugh	100	"	35 43	do	" 1, " 4.
14521	1859	Hobbs, James	50	30	24 15	St. James,	Loon Bay.
14522	do	Hobbs, Thomas	100	60	24 15	do	
13594	1855	Holland, George	100	"	52	Pennfield,	Lock's Brook, Pocologan.
15207	1859	Howard, Isaac B.	100	"	21 41	Lepreau,	Lot 3, Range 9.
14769	1860	Iddols, John	100	"	30	do	" 81, Rock Lake.
14768	do	Iddeols, John G.	87	53	26 10	Lepreau,	" 80, do
14523	do	Keen, Elisha	98	58	54 88	St. James,	" 64, Block L.
14714	do	Keen, Frederick	70	42	24 50	do	" 62, " L.
9027	1850	Kerr, William	100	60	44	St. Patrick,	" 19, Tier 1 East, Tryon.
13587	1853	Lec, John	100	"	50	St. George,	North of Stannus Grant.
15948	1861	Logan, William	100	"	35 70	Pennfield,	Lot 14, Range 6.
15952	1859	Morran, Thomas	100	"	31 50	Lepreau,	South Branch Lake Settlement.
15953	do	Morran, William	100	"	25 72	do	
15210	do	McCumber, Nathaniel	100	"	21 41	do	Lot 4, Range 7.
15212	do	McCutchion, John	100	"	30 84	do	Sand Brook.
13588	1853	McGee, Hugh	100	"	51 40	Pennfield,	East of Lock's Creek.
13590	1854	McGinnis, John	100	"	50	do	Pocologan Cove.
15955	1859	McLellan, Edmond	103	61	80	Lepreau,	Lot 10, Range 6.
15213	do	McLellan, Robert	100	60	16 38	do	" 9, " 6.
15956	do	Neish, James	90	54	36 30	St. James,	Near Lot 16, Block 1.
15957	do	Neptune, Joseph	100	60	15 80	Lepreau,	Lot 11, Range 8.
13595	1854	Nichol, James	92	55	50	St. George,	" 15, " 15.
8894	1851	Ogden, Marven G.	100	60	45 75	Pennfield,	" 106, Moon Lake.
10916	1853	Ogden, Michael	100	"	52 40	do	" 102, Creavy.
13591	1854	O'Neil, Francis	100	"	50	St. Patrick,	On Lot 16, Range 11, Clarence Hill.
14528	1858	Scott, Joseph	100	"	12 80	St. James,	Lot 145, Scott Settlement.
15221	1859	Sheldrick, Ezra	100	"	30 20	Pennfield,	Creavy.
13592	1854	Sunderland, George	100	"	50	St. George,	Lot 11, Range 14, Clarence Hill.
13593	do	Tall, John	100	"	52	Lepreau,	" 7, " 4.
13597	1855	Woodberry, Daniel E.	100	"	52 50	Pennfield,	Near Pocologan.

RETURN OF LAND SALES UNDER THE LABOUR ACT. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF KING'S.

RECORD	APPROVED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
10417	1853	Beatty, James	100	\$60	\$51 10	Studholm,	Lot 68, Block 9.
10351	1851	Breen, Owen	98	58	15 20	Sussex,	" 7, Goshen.
13817	1858	Carrall, Edward	116	69	40	do	" 3, Block O.
12048	1853	Casey, Neal	50	32	8 50	do	" 2 South, Range A, Mechanics.
9039	1851	Cruthers, Samuel	75	45	14 40	do	Barbarie's Survey.
14531	1856	Elder, Robert Jr.	100	60	29	Havelock,	Lot 9 North, Block C.
11631	1853	Frazee, Reuben	100	"	30	do	" 2 South, Block C.
14960	1859	Frazee, Henry	100	"	24	do	" 6 " " C.
13976	do	Johnston, John	100	"	48	Sussex,	" 6, South of Lake Block.
13977	do	Johnston, William	100	"	42	do	" 7, do do
10420	1853	Keith, Nehemiah	100	"	24 25	Havelock,	Block 26.
14532	1856	Kelsoe, Thomas	100	"	16	do	Lot 16, Block 17.
11633	1853	Kennedy, Patrick	100	65	17 80	Upham,	" 39, Mount Theobald.
11634	do	Kenny, James	100	60	32	do	" 27, do
11635	do	Kinney, Thomas	100	"	32	do	" 26, do
14535	1857	Kyle, William H.	100	"	17	Sussex,	" 61, Block D.
15232	do	Leonard, George	95	57	51	Havelock,	" 25, " 17.
10366	1851	Marr, Alexander	100	60	50 20	Hammond,	" 3, Londonderry.
10372	do	Martin, Michael	100	"	18	Studholm,	" 62, Block 9.
13583	1857	Melone, John	50	30	18	Sussex,	Lake Block.
13576	1855	Melone, Patrick Jr.	100	60	19	do	Block D.
14536	1858	M'Affee, John Jr.	100	"	30	do	Lot 16, Range B.
11639	1852	M'Affee, William Jr.	100	"	45	do	" 5, " 6, Mechanics.
10374	do	M'Corrigan, Dennis	100	"	23 20	do	" 45, Block F.
15372	1854	M'Cutchin, William	100	"	13 80	Studholm,	Block R.
11648	1853	M'Knight, William Jr.	100	"	48	do	Lot 76, Block 2.
10404	do	M'Millan, Michael	50	32	30	Sussex,	" 3 South, Range A, Mechanics.
14530	do	M'Nair, Francis	100	65	15	do	" 3, Range 5.

11650	1853	M'Nair, Thomas	100	65	20	Sussex,	Lot 3, Range 6.
9134	1854	Nickerson, Easman	98	58	95	do	" 8, North Range, Goshen.
11652	1853	O'Brian, Daniel	100	60	43	Havelock,	" 3 North, Block C.
8662	1851	O'Dougherty, Archibald	98	63	70	Upham,	" 24, Mount Theobald.
9115	1851	Partee, Abraham I.	100	60	40 15	Studholm,	South-west half 86, Block M.
14540	1859	Patterson, Samuel	100	"	22	Sussex,	22, Block F.
13816	1858	Purtel, John Jr.	100	"	56	do	Lot 1, Block D.
12624	1853	Rouse, David H.	100	"	26	Studholm,	" 54, " 2.
12625	do	Rouse, Noble M. H.	50	30	26 25	do	" 32, " 2.
10401	do	Scanlan, Domineck	99	59	45	Sussex,	" 36, " F.
14750	1855	Scott, William	100	60	33 80	Upham,	Block 2.
10370	1851	Sinnott, James A.	100	"	41	Studholm,	Lot 65, Block 9.
10395	1852	Stephenson, Andrew	98	58	24 30	Upham,	" 61, Block 4, Shopody Road.
12627	1853	Sullivan, Daniel	100	60	32	Sussex,	Block O.
11663	1854	Sullivan, Peter	100	"	36	Upham,	Part of Lot 38, Mount Theobald.
14539	1858	Vinson, Levi	100	"	55 45	Havelock,	Lot 84, Cornhill.
15382	1860	Wallace, Calvin	100	"	45	Hammond,	" 59, Block 4.
15380	1856	Wallace, Robert	100	"	30	Upham,	" 58, " 4.
10387	1852	White, John	100	"	39	Sussex,	" 4, Goshen.
14533	1856	Whiteneck, John	100	"	20	do	" 25, East Salmon River.
12062	1854	Yeamans, George	100	"	16	do	" 2, Range 5, Mechanics.

RETURN OF LAND SALES UNDER THE LABOUR ACT. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

RECORD	APPROVED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
11676	1853	Algee, John	100	\$65	\$60	Chipman,	Lot 5, Block K, Cumberland Creek.
14568	1859	Armstrong, James	84	50	23	Johnston,	" 61 East, Waterloo.
8264	1851	Armstrong, John	100	60	15	Petersville,	" 49, Enniskillen South.
13420	1852	Armstrong, John	100	"	32	do	Rear of Lot 15, Block K.
8908	1851	Barnett, John	100	"	19	do	Lot 5, Block K.
10206	do	Barton, Edward Jr.	50	30	15	do	East of Lot 67, Clones.
12711	do	Bovard, Robert	100	60	30	Chipman.	Lot 37, Block H.
14557	1855	Boyd, Thomas	100	"	45	Johnston,	Goshen.
7587	1850	Buchanan, Matthew	75	45	28	Petersville,	Lot 31, Thompson Settlement.
8169	do	Buckingham, Solomon	100	60	30	do	Block 56.
13419	1851	Buckley, James	100	"	15	Waterboro',	South side Coal Creek.
8904	do	Butler, Edward Jr.	100	"	43	Petersville,	Enniskillen North.
8905	do	Butler, James	100	"	43	do	18, Enniskillen North.
8902	do	Butler, John	90	54	43	do	19, do
8027	1850	Caldwell, Robert	95	57	21	Chipman,	Lot 8, Block F.
8040	do	Caldwell, William	100	60	15	Brunswick,	" 21, " 5.
14554	1857	Campbell, Robert	100	62	30	Waterboro',	" 60, " D.
14033	1858	Clarke, Gesner A.	100	60	45	Brunswick,	" 58, " 19.
8297	1851	Collings, Daniel	100	"	29	Petersville,	71 and 73, Block H.
15964	1858	Corey, Mariner	66	39	12	Brunswick,	East of 56, Block 19.
15238	do	Corey, William B.	100	60	15	do	South of F, New Canaan.
12712	1855	Craig, Andrew	80	48	15	Chipman,	Red Bank.
14599	1858	Crawford, James	100	60	15	Johnston,	Lot 20, Block 3.
8352	1851	Crozier, Robert H.	100	"	15	Petersville,	" A, " G.
13424	1855	Curry, Christopher	100	"	15	Chipman,	" I, " G.
9181	1850	Curtin, James	100	"	30	Waterboro',	" 23, " A.
15965	1860	Derrah, Thomas	100	"	24	Petersville,	" 10, " D.

15966	1860	Derrah, William	100	60	24	Petersville,	Lot 10, Block C.
15255	do	Devine, Patrick	100	"	48	do	" 37, Enniskillen North.
9173	1852	Dibblee, Harry	100	"	42	do	East of Moose Lake.
7611	1850	Dibblee, J.	100	"	33	do	Lot G, Block N, Back Creek.
7564	do	Dougan, Owen	100	"	22	Petersville,	South Enniskillen.
14547	1853	Dunham, Oliver	100	"	57	do	Lot 43, Craftville.
8172	1850	Eastwood, Joseph	42	25	18	do	" 3 South, Block 55.
15253	1860	Ervine, George	100	60	48	do	" 59 North, Block J.
8064	1851	Fairweather, Jedediah	100	"	15	Johnston,	Tier 2, Waterloo.
9190	do	Fanjoy, Benjamin	100	"	16	Waterboro',	Young's Creek.
14552	1856	do	100	"	25	Johnston,	Block B.
15244	1858	Fraser, Henry	100	62	60	Brunswick,	Lot 26, North-East of Road.
15245	do	Frost, John W.	100	60	30	do	" 27, do
9193	1851	Gale, Robert	100	"	29	Waterboro',	" 1, Block B.
8267	do	Gallagher, Hugh	100	"	18	Petersville,	" 39, Enniskillen South.
8231	do	Gallagher, John Jr.	100	"	18	do	do
8201	1850	Gallagher, Michael	100	"	13	do	do
14569	1859	Gambin, Charles S.	97	58	15	do	do
14570	do	Gambin, Samuel Jr.	100	60	18	Johnston,	Long Creek.
14572	do	Gambin, William H. S.	100	"	45	do	do
12679	1853	Gindrel, Elijah	100	"	30	do	Lot 56, Block 3.
8196	1850	Graham, William	100	"	18	Hampstead,	" 3, Tier 2, Otnabog.
8022	do	Grigg, Nicholas	100	"	38	Petersville,	Block K.
8347	1851	Harris, Evan	100	"	15	Brunswick,	North Forks, Canaan.
8351	do	do	50	30	7	Petersville,	Lot 22, Queen's Lake.
11677	do	Harrison, Thomas	50	32	7	do	" 21, do
7545	1850	Hawkshaw, William	100	60	37	Chipman,	" 5, Block D.
8906	1851	do	100	60	37	Petersville,	Clones, Lot H, Gagetown Line.
15968	1859	Henderson, David	100	60	58	Gagetown,	Block R.
12921	1861	Higgins, William	58	34	15	Johnston,	Part of Lot 17, Range 5.
8054	1851	Holmes, Robert	100	60	48	Chipman,	Lot 10 West, Block 58.
8055	do	Holmes, Robert Jr.	100	"	15	Waterboro',	" 13 South, Block C.
15259	1860	Hunter, James	100	"	15	do	" 13 North, " C.
			100	"	25	Gagetown,	" 27, Block L.

Forward,

RETURN OF LAND SALES UNDER THE LABOUR ACT. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	APPROVED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>					
8272	1851	Hurley, Michael	100	\$60	\$29	Petersville,	Lot 72, Nerepis Road.
8051	do	Irons, Samuel	100	"	14	Waterboro',	" E East, Block E.
14562	1858	Kirstead, Henry	100	"	15	Brunswick,	" 18, Block 5.
7552	1850	Killen, John	100	"	24	Petersville,	48, Clones.
8344	1851	Kindred, James	50	30	7	do	Lot 12 West, Queen's Lake.
8345	do	Kindred, John	50	30	7	do	" 10 " do
14030	1858	Kinsley, James	100	60	14	do	Block K.
12007	1853	Knox, Charles	100	"	30	Chipman,	Lot 5, Block 57.
15254	1860	Lekey, Samuel	100	"	36	Petersville,	" 59 South, Block J.
10027	1851	Lipset, Francis	100	"	15	Canning,	" 16, Newcastle.
10201	1850	Magaw, Charles	100	"	19	Petersville,	" 14 South, Block K.
14031	1858	Magaw, James	100	"	40	do	Near Sumbury Line.
11521	1852	Magaw, William	100	"	14	Gagetown,	Lot 14 North, Block R.
9166	do	Mahoney, Daniel	100	"	33	do	" 29, Block P.
11523	1853	Malcolm, James	100	"	12	Petersville,	Lots 92 North, South Enniskillen.
11524	do	Malcolm, Peter	100	"	12	do	Lot 106 South Enniskillen.
15242	1858	Mar, David	96	60	15	do	Near 23, Block Z.
9171	1852	Morrisey, Thomas	50	30	24	Johnston,	Lot 65 East, South Enniskillen.
14566	1858	M'Bride, Francis	100	62	15	Petersville,	" 65, Block D.
14564	do	M'Bride, James	75	47	11	Johnston,	" 77, " D.
14573	1859	M'Bride, John	100	62	15	do	" 64, " D.
14567	do	M'Bride, William	100	62	15	do	" 86, " D.
12638	1856	M'Cay, John	100	60	16	Gagetown,	Rear of 23 and 24, Gagetown Road.
13425	1855	M'Intyre, Samuel	96	57	15	Chipman,	Lot 18, Block E.
15256	1860	M'Kenna, James	100	60	48	Petersville,	" 38, North Enniskillen.
11526	1853	M'Kinney, Alexander	100	"	25	do	" 56, Clones.
11525	1854	M'Kinney, John	100	"	25	do	" 55, North-East of Clones Road.

15240	1858	M'Lean, Hugh	100	60	15	Johnston,	North-East of Long's Creek.
14719	1856	M'Mulkin, John	100	"	44	Gagetown,	Lot 15, Block P.
14720	do	M'Mulkin, Thomas	100	"	44	do	" 14, " P.
10035	1852	Nelson, Samuel	100	"	45	Chipman,	" 20, " 80.
8065	1851	North, Isaac	100	"	15	Waterboro',	" 55, " C.
15791	1860	Northrop, Thomas	50	30	15	Johnston,	" 6 North-West, Waterboro'.
8153	1850	Owens, James	100	60	20	do	Victoria.
8038	do	Parks, Charles	100	"	15	Johnston,	Lot 31, Block H.
15972	1859	Pike, Samuel	100	"	15	do	" 10 West, Waterboro'.
15973	do	Porter, William B.	100	"	45	do	" 44, Block A, North of Pickett's Cove.
14549	1858	Quig, John	50	30	21	Petersville,	South half of 39, Craftville.
13432	1857	Rob, William	100	60	32	do	Lot 142, Clones.
14574	1859	Robinson, Samuel	100	"	45	Johnston,	" 18, Block Z.
15246	1858	Rogers, James	100	62	30	Brunswick,	" 24, South of Cumberland Creek.
15247	do	Rogers, William	100	62	30	do	" 22, North of Road.
15974	1856	Rolston, Henry	100	60	24	Petersville,	" 12, Block C.
15248	1858	Ross, John	100	62	30	Brunswick,	" 19, " D.
15249	do	Ross, Robert	100	62	30	do	" 18, " D.
15975	1854	Rowley, Robert	100	60	15	Johnston,	" G, English Settlement.
14721	1856	Scott, John	100	"	16	Gagetown,	Rear of 16 and 17, Block L.
15257	1860	Scott, Nathan	100	"	15	do	Block L.
14722	1856	Scott, William	100	"	16	do	Lot 53 South, Enniskillen.
10211	1853	Sinclair, John	100	"	16	Petersville,	Clones.
12014	1854	Slip, Samuel W.	100	"	20	do	Young's Creek.
9191	1851	Slocum, Charles	100	"	16	Waterboro',	South of Young's Creek.
9192	do	Slocum, Charles	100	"	26	do	Lot 44, Block R.
11532	do	Smith, James	94	56	42	Hampstead,	Lot 2, Block K.
12046	1853	Smyth, John	100	60	26	Waterboro',	" 13, " 3.
14563	1858	Soper, James R.	100	"	30	Brunswick,	" 12, " 1.
8034	1850	Stratton, George	100	"	50	Chipman,	" 22, " 1.
8049	do	Stratton, John Jr.	100	"	15	do	" 21, " 1.
8035	do	Stratton, Stephen	100	"	15	do	North-West side Gagetown Road.
8882	do	Sutton, Thomas	50	30	20	Petersville,	
		<i>Forward,</i>					

RETURN OF LAND SALES UNDER THE LABOUR ACT. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	APPROVED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
10216	1853	<i>Forward,</i> Sweeney, Daniel	100	\$60	\$50	80 Petersville,	Enniskillen South.
15252	1859	Thomas, David	100	"	15	Johnston,	Lot 62, Block 3.
8063	1851	Thompson, Thomas Jr.	100	"	30	do	Northern part of 34, Waterloo.
15976	1861	Thorne, Charles	100	"	18	90 Brunswick,	Lot 45, Pickett's Cove.
7578	1850	Tulley, Hugh	100	"	22	71 Petersville,	Lot 20, Douglas Valley.
7581	do	Tulley, Hugh Jr.	100	"	41	do	do
8043	do	Trahar, Hopson	100	"	30	75 Chipman,	Lot 24, Block C.
15243	1858	Vincent, William Jr.	96	57	60	Johnston,	South of Cole's Island.
7589	1850	Wallass, William	100	60	16	80 Petersville,	L, Douglas Valley.
8262	1851	Welsh, David	100	"	24	50 do	Lot 48, Block H.
7626	1850	Welton, William	100	"	31	15 Waterboro',	" 5 East, Block A.
10939	1852	Whalen, James	100	"	45	Chipman,	" 55, Block 75.
11529	1854	Wiggins, James	100	"	12	80 Gagetown,	" 54, " P.
11531	1853	Wiggins, John	100	"	32	do	" 52, " I.
11530	do	Wiggins, Robert	100	"	12	80 do	" 51, " L.
11528	1854	Wiggins, Thomas	100	"	32	do	" 53, " L.
11527	do	Wiggins, William	100	"	28	80 do	" 50, " L.
10023	1850	Wilson, James	100	"	45	Chipman,	" 7, " 59.
8061	1851	Wilson, John	100	"	20	30 do	" 52, East Red Bank.
8062	do	Wilson, John Jr.	100	"	20	30 do	" 52, West do
8060	do	Wilson, Stephen A.	100	"	40	50 do	" 56, do
8343	do	Wood, Francis	97	58	20	15 Petersville,	" Y, Queen's Lake.
8346	do	Wood, Francis	100	60	15	do	" Z, do
8174	1850	Woodan, Robert	50	30	16	66 do	" 44, Block 57.
8266	1851	Youngclause, Alex. T.	100	60	20	40 do	" 105, Enniskillen South.
7575	1850	Youngclause, Pearco	100	"	37	62 do	" 104, do
7574	do	Youngclause, Peter	100	"	40	88 do	" 103, do

COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

13433	1851	Armstrong, George	100	\$60	\$15	Blissville,	South Branch Oromocto.
14590	1856	Arters, Thomas	100	"	36	do	Diamond Square.
10205	1851	Barton, Thomas	100	"	44	do	Victoria.
13438	1856	Bolan, Dennis	100	"	57	Burton,	Lot 107, Farnham.
14580	1854	Boon, John	100	"	38	do	" 45, Victoria.
9165	1851	Boyle, George H.	50	30	21	Blissville,	" Z, Block 55.
8360	do	Briggs, Ebenezer	100	60	32	Northfield,	" 9 North, Block 58.
9209	do	Brown, David	80	48	47	Burton,	" 151, North of Geary.
14592	1856	Carr, Alexander	100	60	34	do	" 64, Farnham.
14585	1855	Carr, George A.	100	"	32	do	" 63, do
12641	1853	Carr, Whitman	100	"	42	do	" 81, do
12009	1850	Carrow, Lewis	100	"	27	Blissville,	West of South Branch Oromocto.
8236	1851	Connors, Jeremiah	100	"	24	do	Lot H, Nerepis Road.
8205	1850	Dewitt, Abraham	100	"	26	67	" 89, Block 44.
8189	do	Dewitt, Daniel	100	"	29	20	Lots 93 and 108, Enniskillen North.
14753	1855	Dewitt, Jacob	100	"	57	do	Near Ox Bow, 3 tree Creek.
8184	1850	Dewitt, John	100	"	29	20	Lot 95, Enniskillen North.
8188	do	Dewitt, Luke	100	"	29	20	" 107, do
8206	do	Dewitt, Luke	100	"	26	67	" 88, Block 44.
8207	do	Dewitt, Israel	100	"	26	67	" 87, " 44.
8246	1851	Graham, William	100	"	27	50	South Branch Oromocto, Lot 6.
15978	1861	Gutray, William	100	"	26	50	Lot 33, Farnham.
8155	1860	Howe, George H.	100	65	60	do	" 102, do
8237	1851	Hogan, John	100	60	32	Blissville,	" 63, Enniskillen North.
8299	do	Hogan, Michael T.	100	"	32	do	" 44, do
14577	do	Howe, John	100	"	57	Burton,	Farnham.
14596	1856	Hughes, Richard	100	"	57	do	Lot 39, Victoria.
15979	1859	Jollimore, Mary Ann	100	"	28	Northfield,	" 36, Block 57.
8244	1851	Jones, Robert	100	"	15	86	" 8, South Branch Oromocto.
14718	1854	Kingston, George	100	"	12	Blissville,	" 89 South, Enniskillen North.
8240	1851	Kirkup, David	100	"	28	Blissville,	" 28, Block 57.
		<i>Forward,</i>					

COUNTY OF SUNBURY. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	APPROVED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>					
12008	1853	Knox, Charles	100	60	\$30	Northfield,	Lot 6, Block 57.
8260	1851	Linch, Daniel	100	"	23	Blissville,	" 74, " H.
8259	do	Linch, Timothy	100	"	23	do	" 75, " H.
10208	do	Magay, John	100	"	55	Burton,	" 24, Farnham.
9201	1852	Manard, Manilla	100	"	30	Northfield,	" M, Block 57.
12925	1855	Marley, Charles	100	"	15	Sheffield,	West of Hardwood Ridge Road.
15234	1857	Marley, William Jr.	100	"	15	Northfield,	Lot K, Hardwood Ridge.
14726	1858	Mills, George	100	"	27	Blissville,	Near Bliss and M'Queen.
14727	do	Mills, James	100	"	27	do	do
8261	1851	Moffat, Robert	100	"	30	do	Lot 24, Block 57.
	1860	Anderson, John	100	"	57	Maugerville,	Part of 9, Tier 3, Carlow.
8249	1851	Murphy, William	100	"	15	Blissville,	Lot 6, South Branch.
15236	1860	M'Askie, John	100	"	87	do	North of Bliss.
14756	do	M'Elhinney, Robert	100	"	7	Burton,	Greenfield.
14587	1855	M'Laughlin, Henry	100	"	57	Blissville,	Bear Creek.
13440	1856	Nowlan, John	100	"	55	Burton,	Lot 109, Farnham.
14730	1858	O'Brien, Patrick	100	"	24	do	" 17, Block O.
10030	1852	M'Coy, James	100	"	15	Sheffield,	" 27, " 44.
8357	1850	Tremble, James E.	100	"	37	Northfield,	Newcastle.
14588	1855	Scott, William	100	"	25	Burton,	Greenfield.
8187	1850	Smith, Benjamin	100	"	25	Blissville,	Lot 105, Enniskillen North.
8186	do	Smith, Daniel	100	"	7	do	" 106, do
8182	do	Smith, Daniel E. Jr.	100	"	15	do	Lots 97 and 109, do
8178	do	Smith, David W.	100	"	25	do	Lot 101, do
8180	do	Smith, James E.	100	"	19	do	" 96, do
8179	do	Smith, George W.	100	"	15	do	" 98, do
8181	do	Smith, Joseph	100	"	32	do	" 102, do

8183	1850	Smith, Samuel Jr.	100	60	32	Blissville,	Lot 100, Enniskillen North.
8185	do	Smith, Thomas E.	100	"	15	do	" 99, do
11987	1852	Thompson, William Jr.	95	57	30	Burton,	" 82, Farnham.
14581	1854	Till, James	100	60	26	do	Farnham.
14754	1855	Tucker, George	100	"	15	Blissville,	Lot T, Three Tree Creek.
8253	1851	Wilson, John	100	"	15	do	" 7, South Branch.
8254	do	Wilson, William	100	"	30	do	" 5, do
8252	do	Woodan, Alexander	100	"	14	do	" 44, Block 55.
8251	do	Woodan, Thomas	100	"	14	do	" 43, " 55.
14599	1856	Woods, Daniel J.	100	"	15	Burton,	" 28, Victoria.
8154	1850	York, Cornelius	100	"	46	do	" 19, Farnham.
8157	1851	York, James	100	"	57	do	" 20, do
10905	1852	Young, Bartholomew	100	"	16	Blissville,	" X, Block 55.

COUNTY OF YORK.

RECORD	APPROVED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
13851	1857	Adams, George	75	\$45	\$40	Dumfries,	Lot 17, Block 15.
8369	1850	Adams, John	100	65	54	do	" 11, Allandale.
9230	do	Adams, Thomas	100	60	24	Prince William,	" 51, Calectonia.
9229		Adams, William	100		30	do	" 48, do
15982	1860	Baker, F. A.	100	65	18	Southampton,	" 5, Range 1, Block 2.
15983	do	Baker, George A.	100	"	31	do	" 4, " 3.
15984	1861	Baker, Henry W.	100	"	31	do	" 7, " 4.
15985	1860	Baker, James	100	"	18	do	" 1, " 2.
15986	do	Baker, Nelson T.	100	"	31	do	" 3, " 3.
15987	do	Baker, Richard B.	100	"	31	do	" 5, " 3.
15988	do	Baker, Samuel T.	100	"	31	do	" 6, " 4.
12664	1856	Baxter, Charles E.	100	60	28	Saint Mary's,	Block 4, Durham.
15989	1858	Bonar, James Jr.	100	"	44	do	Lot 4, Block 4, Durham.
15990	1860	Bonner, James	100	"	39	do	" 1, " 4, do
13448	1855	Brown, Alexander D.	100	"	20	Stanley,	North side Portage Road.
14645	1859	Brown, George	100	"	12	Manners-Sutton,	Lot 93, Block 31.
13828	1857	Brown, George	100	"	20	do	" 31, East Wooler.
15991	1859	Brown, Isaac J.	100	"	30	Canterbury,	" 16, Pocowagimus South.
15281	do	Brown, George A.	100	"	30	do	" 17, do
14642	1855	Brown, Thomas	100	"	41	Kingsclear,	" 6, Tier 2, South-East Harvey.
15992	1859	Bubar, John W.	100	"	42	Saint Mary's,	" 49 East, Block 4.
15260	1851	Burgess, Richard	100	65	21	Kingsclear,	Block 36.
12039	1850	Calanan, Timothy	100	60	30	Dumfries,	Lot 13, Allandale.
15285	1859	Cassiday, James	100	"	18	do	" 33, Block 10.
15994	1860	Churchill, Nathaniel	100	"	18	Southampton,	" 6, Range 2, Block 3.
15993	do	Churchill, George	100	"	18	do	" 5, " 2.
8085	1850	Coffey, John	100	"	57	Kingsclear,	" 12, Smithfield.
13852	1857	Connelly, Thomas	100	65	23	Canterbury,	" 21, Block 4.

13451	1857	Courtney, Hugh	100	60	15	Dumfries,	Lot 2, Allandale.
7642	1850	Crowley, Cornelius	100	"	48	Kingsclear,	" 15 : 38, Lyon Stream.
13824	1855	Crowley, Jeremiah	100	65	20	do	" 16, Block 38.
13823	do	Crowley, John	100	"	29	do	" 17, " 38.
8383	1860	Cunnigham, Andrew	100	"	16	Dumfries,	" 14, " 7.
15981	1861	Baker, Elisha H.	100	"	31	Southampton,	" 8, Range 4, Block 3.
11672	1853	Cunningham, William	100	60	24	Dumfries,	" 22, Lake of the Woods.
13443	1852	Danohee, James	70	45	34	Kingsclear,	" 14, Acton.
13818	1851	Darcus, John	100	60	30	do	" 14, Tier 3, North-West Harvey.
10327	1850	Dennen, Patrick St.	100	65	59	Dumfries,	" 26, Maxwell.
10328	1851	Dennen, Neal H.	100	60	33	do	" 27, do
15116	1850	Dickinson, Darius	100	"	17	do	" 9, Block 12.
14644	1855	Doneghue, Cornelius	50	30	21	Kingsclear,	" 15 East, Block 36.
13853	1857	Dow, Charles P.	100	60	16	Canterbury,	" 11, Block 13.
13854	do	Dow, Israel	100	"	15	do	" A, " 13.
11670	1850	Dow, Jacob	100	"	16	do	" 4, " 13.
13855	1857	Dow, Milne L.	100	"	16	do	" 10, " 13.
14759	1859	Dow, Ruben	50	30	15	do	" K, " 13.
9222	1851	Dowling, William	100	60	30	Kingsclear,	Block 27.
8081	1850	Edgar, Thomas	100	62	60	do	Lot 24, Block 26.
14735	do	Edmenson, Thomas	100	60	57	Prince William,	" X, Calectonia.
15997	1861	Edwards, Robert	100	"	15	Southampton,	" 2, Range 2, Block 2.
13836	1858	Estey, William	100	"	16	Saint Mary's,	" 12, Block 5, Durham.
15998	1859	Feero, Ambrose B.	100	"	51	Canterbury,	" 66, " 15.
15999	do	Feero, T. Wesley	100	"	51	do	" 65, " 15.
15320	1860	Fisher, John	100	"	21	do	" 15, West Range Green Mountain.
16001	1861	Foster, Odher M.	100	65	15	do	" 2, Range 3, Block 1.
12660	1854	Freeman, Isaiah	100	62	60	do	" 34, Campbell.
13819	1852	Gass, Joseph	100	60	30	Kingsclear,	Block 31.
13820	1853	Gass, Nicholas	100	"	30	do	" 31.
15274	1857	Gold, Solomon	75	45	28	Canterbury,	Lake of the Woods.
13849	1855	Gould, Solomon	75	45	22	do	do
15277	1858	Grant, Charles	100	60	53	do	Lot 63, Block 15.

Forward,

COUNTY OF YORK. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	APPROV- ED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.	PAID.	PARIISH.	LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>					
13859	1862	Grant, Aram	100	\$60	20	Canterbury,	Block 15.
15278	1858	Grant, Edmund	100	"	53	do	Lot 62, Block 15.
11951	1851	Grant, Henry W.	100	"	15	Dumfries,	Block 13.
15279	1858	Grant, Tristram	100	"	55	Canterbury,	Lot 61, Block 15.
15307	1860	Greenlaw, Isaac	100	"	31	Southampton,	" 1, Greenlow Brook.
16002	1858	Griffith, Benjamin P. Jr.	100	63	35	Canterbury,	" 79, Block Z.
16094	do	Griffith, W. H. G.	100	"	35	do	" 78, " Z.
16004	1860	Hamilton, Abner	100	65	18	Southampton,	" 4, Range 1, Block 2.
16003	do	Ham, George	100	"	18	do	" 7, " 1, " 2.
16005	do	Hamilton, James	100	"	18	do	" 3, " 1, " 2.
16007	do	Hamilton, John Jr.	100	"	18	do	" 2, " 1, " 2.
12915	1850	Hamilton, Ralph	100	62	60	Prince William,	Magaguadavic Ridge.
16008	1860	Hamilton, Saml. D.	100	65	15	Southampton,	Lot 1, Range 1, Block 2.
13837	1850	Harten, William	100	"	63	Dumfries,	" 17, Block 4.
14652	1858	Hay, Thomas	100	63	43	Canterbury,	" 81, " Z.
12666	1855	Hines, Jedediah	100	60	31	Saint Mary's,	" 30, " 4, Durham.
8110	1851	Holland, Francis	100	65	60	Kingsclear,	" 29, Acton.
13857	1857	Houlahan, Cornelius	100	60	34	Canterbury,	" 6, Range 3.
13847	1853	Ingram, William	100	"	42	Dumfries,	Lots 18 and 19, Lake of the Woods.
14664	1858	Johnstone, Christopher	100	"	80	Kingsclear,	Tier 2, South-East Harvey.
13835	1857	Johnston, James	100	"	51	Saint Mary's,	Lot 22, Block 4.
16013	1861	Johnston, Thomas	100	65	18	Southampton,	" 14, Range 3, Block 3.
16014	do	Kelly, Robert	87	52	20	Saint Mary's,	" 54, Campbell's Creek.
14646	1857	Kelly, Thomas	87	56	15	Dumfries,	" 7, Allandale.
16015	1861	Kelly, Wm. E.	100	60	45	do	" 24, Block 1.
15324	do	Kenney, James	100	"	30	Manners-Sutton,	Block 31.
13843	1852	Kenev, Timothy	100	"	21	Dumfries,	Lot 9, Range 3, Skiff Lake.

13449	1856	King, William	100	60	57	Prince William,	Parts of 5 and 7, Blaney Ridge.
16016	1851	Kirkpatrick, John	100	"	58	do	Lot 3, Blaney Ridge.
9212	1850	Lawrence, David	100	"	30	Kingsclear,	Block 27, Magaguadavic.
9213	do	Lawrence, John A.	100	"	30	do	" 27, do
11490	1852	Linscot, John	100	"	28	Stanley,	South of Taxe's River.
12668	1856	Levingston, John	100	"	13	Saint Mary's,	Lot 17, Block 4, Durham.
16017	1861	Mansfield, Richard	100	65	15	Southampton,	" 2, Range 4, Block 1.
15321	1860	Maxon, Chas. D.	100	60	45	Canterbury,	" 25, Block B.
13827	1856	Messer, Thomas	100	"	30	Manners-Sutton,	Block 31, Little Settlement.
13447	1855	Moffit, Andrew	100	"	18	Kingsclear,	Lot 108, Block 31.
15325	1861	Moore, John	100	"	15	Dumfries,	" 103, " O.
13831	1852	Moor, Solomon	100	"	25	Kingsclear,	South-West half of 16, Block 30.
14563	1858	Mowbray, Hugh	100	63	43	Canterbury,	Lot 71, Block Z.
13830	do	Mowitt, John	100	60	32	Manners-Sutton,	Part of 10 and 11, Tier 3, Harvey.
15295	1859	Murphy, Jeremiah	100	"	26	Kingsclear,	On Lot 33, Block 1, Durham.
16018	do	M'Bean, Alexander	100	"	18	Saint Mary's,	Lot 10, Allandale.
8367	1850	M'Dole, Robert	100	65	57	do	" 17, Lake of the Woods.
13442	1851	M'Farlane, William	100	60	34	do	" 23 West, Maxwell
14736	do	M'Intyre, Samuel	108	70	20	do	" 19, Block 38.
15300	1859	M'Mahon, James	100	60	15	Manners-Sutton,	" 14, " 24.
16019	1861	M'Kay, Rodrick	100	"	25	Stanley,	" 8, Tier 1, Block 2.
16020	1860	M'Lean, John H.	100	65	15	Southampton,	" 21, Block 38.
15301	1859	M'Mahon, Michael	100	60	15	Manners-Sutton,	" 25, Maxwell.
15265	1852	M'Narlen, James	100	"	38	Canterbury,	" 55, Block 8.
14651	1854	M'Neely, John	100	"	24	Dumfries,	" 3, Dinceen's Mill Road.
13858	1858	M'Pherson, Andrew	100	62	21	Canterbury,	" 20 East, Allandale.
14648	do	M'Tague, John Jr.	100	60	16	Dumfries,	" 43, Block 30.
13832	1857	Nutter, Theodore	100	"	17	Manners-Sutton,	" 18, " 4.
14604	1859	Henderson, Daniel	100	"	18	Saint Mary's,	Lots 30 and 31, Acton.
8096	1850	Rosborough, Alexander	100	65	60	Kingsclear,	Part of 35, Block 1, Durham.
16021	1861	Reed, Thomas	100	60	22	Saint Mary's,	Lot 72, Block Z.
14656	1858	Robinson, James	100	63	43	Canterbury,	" 70, " Z.
14657	do	Robinson, Richard	100	"	43	do	
		<i>Forward,</i>					

RETURN OF LAND SALES UNDER THE LABOUR ACT. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF YORK. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	APPROVED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
13453	1857	<i>Forward,</i> Ross, James	100	\$60	\$16	Saint Mary's,	North of James Lightbody.
13454	do	Ross, Roderick	100	"	16	do	do
13911	1854	Row, John	100	"	16	Kingsclear,	Lot 17, Tier 1, South-East Harvey.
11675	1851	Saunderson, Robert	100	65	57	Dumfries,	" 19, Maxwell.
14647	1857	Sherriff, John	100	60	15	do	" 8, Allandale West.
16022	1860	Sloan, David	100	"	17	Prince William,	" 29, Caledonia.
12928	1856	Smith, John	100	65	60	Canterbury,	" 3, Block 8.
12670	1852	Stewart, Matthew	100	60	33	Saint Mary's,	Block 5, Durham.
16023	1860	Stokoe, E. H.	100	65	18	Southampton,	Lot 9, Range 2, Block 3.
12671	1855	Svatts, Ames E.	100	60	43	Saint Mary's,	" 26, Block 6, Durham.
13829	1858	Thomas, Alfred	100	"	30	Manners-Sutton,	Near N. Gass.
13822	1854	Torrance, Thomas	100	"	38	Kingsclear,	Block 31.
16024	1859	Urquhart, Daniel	100	"	23	Saint Mary's,	On Lot 34, Block 1, Callum's Creek.
16025	1861	Vail, John	95	61	18	Southampton,	Lot 8, Range 3, Block 1.
8107	1850	Vail, L. A. & R.	100	60	24	Kingsclear,	" A, Block 29.
14636	1859	Warren, Matthew	79	47	40	Dumfries,	" 45, " 10.
15294	do	Webberly, Isaac	100	60	31	Canterbury,	" 76, " 8.
16026	do	White, Nicholas	100	"	14	Saint Mary's,	" 25, " 4.
8353	1851	Wilkinson, John	100	65	42	Kingsclear,	" 30, " 36.
14658	1858	Williams, John	100	63	35	Canterbury,	Lots 86 and 87, Block Z.
13840	1852	Wright, John	100	65	19	Dumfries,	Lot 25, Block 4.
16028	1860	Young, Joel	100	60	16	Southampton,	" B, " 2.
16029	do	Young, John S.	100	"	16	do	" A, " 2.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

10949	1852	Acton, Charles	100	\$60	\$23	10	Kent,	Block 19, Moose Mountain.
15350	1860	Banks, George	100	"	15			North half 71, Coldstream.
15351	do	Banks, Wm. Sr.	100	"	30			South half 71, do
16030	do	Baston, Frederick	92	58	27	50	Peel,	Lot 68, Block 4.
10942	1852	Belyea, William	100	60			Brighton,	" 1, Windsor.
16031	1861	Boyd, John	100	65			Kent,	" 1, Range 1 North, Johnville.
16032	do	Boyd, William Sr.	100	"	60		do	do
16033	1860	Bulyea, James W.	100	63	35	60	Brighton,	" 98, Block 4.
16034	do	Burlock, Samuel	100	"	35		Peel,	" 59, " 4.
13536	1855	Campbell, Robert	100	60			Wicklow,	" 22, Tier 3.
15352	1860	Cochran, William	100	63	35	50	Peel,	" 57, Block 4.
14695	1855	Currie, Richard D.	105	"	57		Kent,	" 31, " 18.
16037	1856	Delong, George	100	60	58	25	Simonds,	Williamston.
10939	1850	Demerchant, George	83	49	80	21	Kent,	Lot 6, Block 19, West of Munquart.
16038	1860	Dickinson, Samuel P.	100	63	35	60	Peel,	" 124, Block 4.
11546	1851	Durrah, Alexander	100	62			Brighton,	" 47, Range 2, Windsor.
10946	do	Durrah, William	100	"	60		do	" 46, " 2, do
11558	1854	Estabrooks, Chipman	100	60	21		Simonds,	" 32, Tier 2, Williamston.
12586	do	Friel, Charles	100	62			Richmond,	" 5, " 7, Maxwell.
9250	1851	Gallagher, Daniel	100	65			Northampton,	" 15, Range 5, Newburg.
10235	do	Gallagher, George	100	"	60		do	" 15, " 4, do
9249	do	Gallagher, James	100	"	60		do	" 16, " 4, do
10233	do	Gallagher, John	100	"	60		do	" 13, " 4, do
9251	do	Gallagher, Lawrence	100	"	60		do	" 16, " 5, do
10234	do	Gallagher, Peter Jr.	100	"	60		do	" 14, " 4, do
11992	1855	Gibson, Thomas C.	100	60	21		Simonds,	" 7 East, Tier 5, Presquile.
13957	1858	Gillen, Charles	100	"	33	60	Brighton,	South of D. Gillen.
16045	1860	Hayward, William Jr.	100	63	35		Peel,	Lot 97, Block 4.
16047	1861	Lewin, John	106	66	95		do	" 96, " 4.
16048	1860	Lewis, Elisha	100	65			Richmond,	Glassville.
14689	1856	Lilley, Samuel Forward,	48	28	80	24		Tier 6, South Richmond.

RETURN OF LAND SALES UNDER THE LABOUR ACT. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF CARLETON. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	APPROVED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>					
12568	1855	Mills, George	50	\$30	\$19	Simonds,	North of Little Prosequile.
15115	1860	Monahan, Philip	100	60	58	Brighton,	West half 6, Tier 3, Newburg.
16049	1859	McAfee, Thomas	100	62	60	do	Lot 61, Range 4, Windsor.
16051	1861	McCann, Hugh	100	65	42	Kent,	" 1, " 2 North, Johnville.
16052	1860	McCready, Jacob	100	60	30	Simonds,	" 3, Tier 2.
10927	1850	McDougald, Abraham C.	100	60	21	Kent,	Block 19, Munquart.
10928	do	McDougald, Robertson	60	36	30	do	" 19, do
10945	1851	McGuire, Samuel	100	62	60	Brighton,	West half 44 and 45, Range 2, Windsor.
16054	1857	McIntosh, John	100	"	30	Kent,	Lot 59, Block 26.
15343	1859	Orser, Edward	100	"	60	"	" 46, Tier 3, Windsor.
15328	1851	Orser, William	100	"	60	"	" 45, " 3, do
14690	1856	Parkes, Daniel	50	30	24	Brighton,	
16055	1858	Peed, Richard F.	100	60	57	N. Richmond,	
14671	1857	Pelkey, Charles	100	63	60	Simonds,	West of Lot 11, Tier 3.
14672	do	Pelkey, Jane	100	"	60	Peel,	Lot 53.
14763	1855	Perkins, Ebonezer	50	30	28	do	" 55.
16056		Riley, Timothy	100	65	49	Simonds,	" P, Tier 6, Williamston.
15340	1857	Scarrah, John	100	63	50	Kent,	" 4, Range 2 North, Johnville.
14737	do	Sharp, William Jr.	100	60	60	Peel,	" 52.
10243	1852	Shea, Adam H.	100	65	57	Richmond,	43 acres York, 57 acres Carleton.
10241	do	Shea, Charles	100	"	60	Northampton,	Lot 15, Tier 2, South Newburg.
10240	do	Shea, George H.	100	"	60	do	" 13, " 2, do
10239	do	Shea, John	100	"	60	do	" 12, " 2, do
10242	do	Shea, John A.	108	"	60	do	" 10, " 2, do
13467	do	Shea, William S.	100	"	60	do	" 14, " 2, do
15337	1857	Skidgel, Henry	100	62	60	do	" 11, " 2, do
16058	1860	Stickney, James Jr.	100	63	20	Kent,	" 59, Range 1, Block 25.
			100	35	30	Peel,	" 69, Block 4.

Tier 5, Williamston.
 Lot 15, Tier 7, Presquile.
 Lots E and 14, Tier 2.

Simonds,
 to
 do

4
 42
 21

70
 100
 70

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

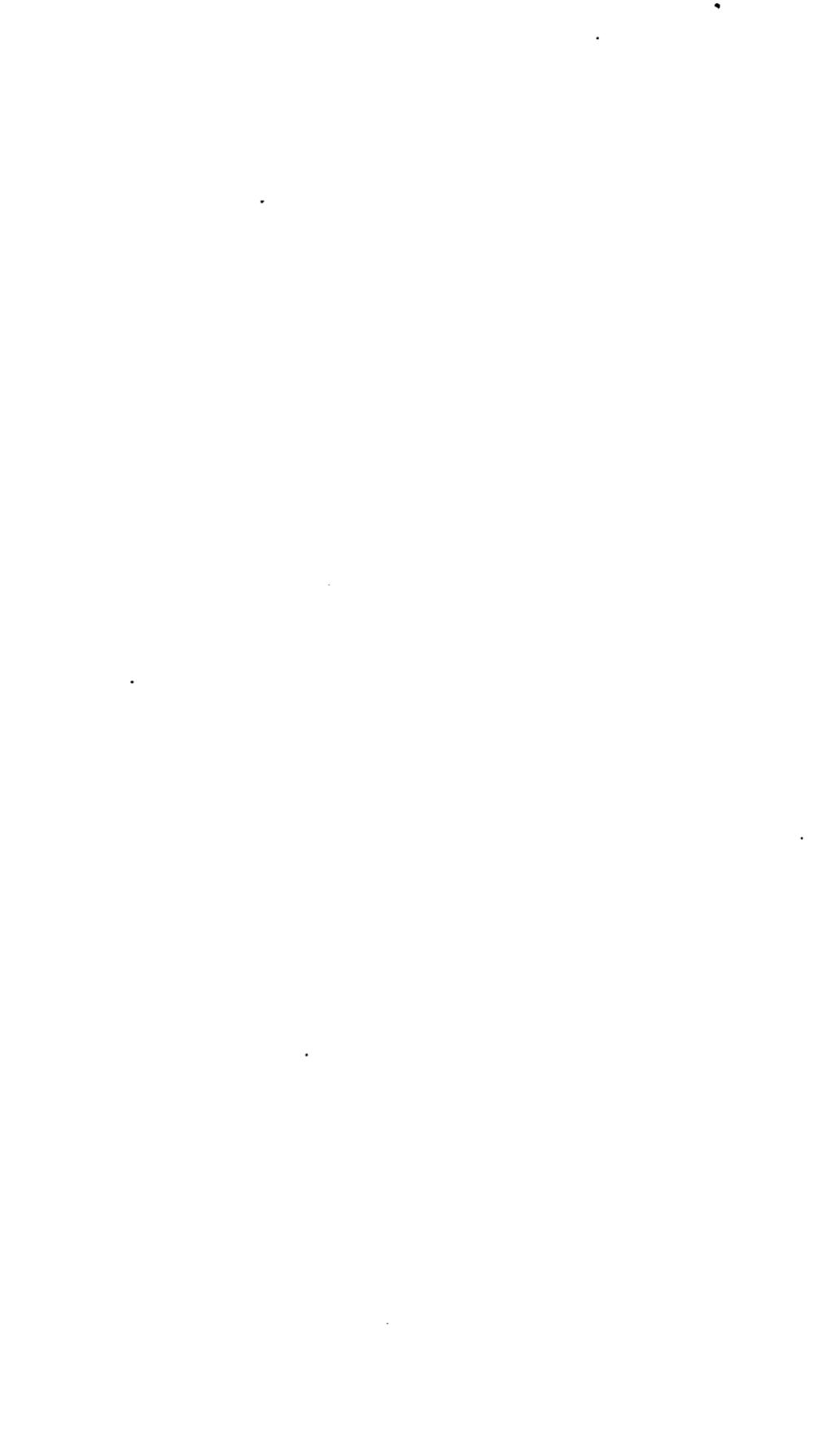
13908	1857	Blaney, David	100	\$60	\$15	75	Grand Falls,	Lot 76, Colebrooke.
13874	1858	Bleaney, Hugh	100	"	15	75	Saint Leonard,	" 38, Ennishone.
13875	do	Bleaney, John	100	"	58	85	do	do
13876	do	Bleaney, Michael	100	"	57	80	do	do
13878	do	Bleaney, Neal	100	"	15	75	Grand Falls,	do
13879	do	Bleaney, Patrick	100	"	15	75	do	do
14712	1859	Burebe, Louis	100	62	60	35	Saint Leonard,	" 174, Colebrook E.
16065	1860	Burgoin, Vital	78	48	15	75	Grand Falls,	" 217, Block 12.
15363	do	Byram, George	90	54	15	75	Saint Leonard,	" 220, Grand River.
13865	1853	Byram, Peter O.	100	60	15	75	do	do
13866	do	Byram, William	90	54	35	50	do	do
13880	1858	Cire, Beloni	100	60	47	25	Grand Falls,	" 218, do
14711	1859	Corbin, John	87	54	46	20	do	" 84, Colebrook East.
13882	1858	Costigan, John R.	100	60	52	50	do	" 191, Little River.
13883	do	Costigan, William	100	"	58	95	Saint Leonard,	" 1, Ennishone.
9262	1852	Cota, Lara	68	40	13	11	do	" 2, do
13884	1858	Crowley, John	100	60	46	50	do	One-third of Lots 31 and 32, Colebrook.
13885	do	Crowley, Michael	100	"	46	50	Grand Falls,	Lot 20, Ennishone.
15357	do	Cunningham, Robert	100	"	46	50	do	" 21, do
14701	do	Cunningham, Samuel	100	"	30	45	do	do
13887	do	Curless, Charles	100	"	30	45	do	do
9254	1850	Dejurda, Narsis	50	30	31	50	do	do
16069	1854	Dow, Richard	100	60	10	50	Madawaska,	" H, Grand Falls.
15358	1859	Dubey, Dennis	100	60	31	50	Grand Falls,	Black Rapids.
15362	1860	Dubey, Joseph	100	"	21	10	Saint Leonard,	Lot 156, Little River.
16070	1861	Duff, Alexander	100	62	17	85	do	165.
16068	do	Duncan, John	100	60	31	30	Grand Falls,	Lot 35, Block 52.
		<i>Forward,</i>		"	27		do	" 118, " 50.

RETURN OF LAND SALES UNDER THE LABOUR ACT. — CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA. — CONTINUED.

RECORD	APPROVED IN.	NAME.	ACRES.	RATE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
		<i>Forward,</i>					
14699	1856	Durpos, Bruno	100	\$22	\$31 50	Saint Leonard,	" 160, Little River.
15359	1859	Estabrooks, Edward M.	100	60	21	do	Ennishone.
15360	do	Estabrooks, Elijah	100	"	21	do	do
13476	1857	Estey, David N.	100	62	60 35	do	do
14706	1858	Bard, Oliver	100	"	60 35	do	Lot 173, Little River.
14702	do	Gallagher, Patrick	100	60	31 50	do	" 46, Ennishone.
9258	1850	Goudreau, Baptiste	100	"	34 60	Grand Falls,	" C.
15361	1860	Gregnier, Ferdinand	100	62	15 75	Saint Leonard,	" 151, Little River.
13478	1857	Hamilton, Josiah L.	100	"	15 75	do	" 164, Block 3.
13479	do	Hamilton, William	100	"	15 75	do	" 162, " 3.
16071	do	Hitchcock, Benjamin	100	"	47 25	Grand Falls,	On Lots 1 and G, Block 11.
13477	do	Holmes, George	100	"	60 35	do	Lot 98, Block 52.
13907	1858	Irvin, George	60	38	15 75	Saint Leonard,	" 221, Grand River.
16074	1861	Jarvis, Thomas Jr.	100	62	60	Grand Falls,	" 36, Block 52.
12001	1854	Kidney, David	85	53	51	do	" 95, " 52.
9257	1850	LaBell, Joseph	66	39	10 50	do	" G.
10314	do	Lee, John	100	60	21	do	" D.
13473	1855	Leslie, John	100	62	58	do	" 108, Tobique Road.
16077	1861	Lovejoy, Jotham Sr.	100	60	15 75	do	" 38, Block 52.
13870	1856	Lynch, John	100	62	46 70	do	" 115, " 52.
13894	1858	Martin, Vital	100	60	47 25	do	" 82, Colebrooke East.
14703	do	May, John	100	"	31 50	Saint Leonard,	" 47, Ennishone.
13867	1855	Michaud, Dominick	100	62	36 10	do	" 169, Little River.
16079	1861	Minteith, Henry	100	60	27 30	Grand Falls,	" 119, Ranger Settlement.
13877	1855	Moeler, Thomas	100	62	60 35	do	" 111, Tobique Road.
13868	do	Moeler, Thomas Jr.	100	"	60 90	do	" 109, do
13869	do	Muckler, William	100	"	60 80	do	" 113, do

16083	1859	M'Cellin, Barney	78	48	80	80	Grand Falls,	Lot 209, Block 12.
16084	do	M'Cellin, Neil,	68	42	80	do	do	" 207, " 12.
13895	1858	M'Cluskey, John	100	60	31	50	Saint Leonard,	" 34, Ennishone.
13871	1856	M'Croson, Daniel	100	62	32	90	Grand Falls,	" 117, Block 52.
16085	1859	M'Kenah, Bernard	100	63	35	15 75	do	" 140, Ennishone.
16086	do	M'Lauchlan, Bernard	100	"	35	31 50	do	" 143, do
13896	1858	M'Lauchlan, Bernard	100	60	47 75	do	do	" 17, do
13897	do	M'Lauchlan, Francis	100	"	31 50	do	do	" 19, do
13898	do	M'Lauchlan, John	100	"	31 50	do	do	" 18, do
16087	1859	M'Laughlin, Michael	100	63	47 25	do	do	" 141, do
16088	do	M'Laughlin, Owen	100	"	35 31 50	do	do	" 145, do
16089	do	M'Laughlin, Thomas L.	100	"	35	31 50	do	" 139, do
13900	1858	Nicholson, George	100	60	15 75	50	Saint Leonard,	" 36, do
13902	do	Nicholson, Thomas	100	"	15 75	do	do	" 37, do
13903	do	O'Neill, Charles	100	"	15 75	do	do	" 24, do
10312	1850	Parshe, Francis	100	"	21	Grand Falls,	" F.	
14700	1856	Patrois, Bruno	100	62	85	Saint Leonard,	" 158, Block 3.	
12002	1854	Prescott, George W.	100	"	60 40	Grand Falls,	" 92, " 52.	
16091	1861	Rideout, Elias	100	60	44 10	do	" 30, " 51.	
15356	1857	Scott, Richard	100	"	51 90	Andover,	" F, " 7.	
14704	1858	Stroop, John	100	"	30 15	Saint Leonard,	" 7, Ennishone.	
14705	do	Stroop, William A.	100	"	30 15	do	" 6, do	
13906	do	Watson, Peter	100	"	15 75	do	" 33, do	
15364	1861	Wetmore, James P.	100	63	35 15	Saint Leonard,	" 230, Grand River.	
12003	1854	Whitehead, Lucy	100	60	45 75	Grand Falls,	" 15, Salmon River.	
16092	1860	Young, Robert	77	46	20 36 75	do	" 20 North, Block 11.	
16093	do	Young, Samuel A.	77	46	20 36 75	do	" 20 South, " 11.	



CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

Evidence taken before the Committee on Crown Land Department,

And submitted with their Report on 7th April, 1863.

The Special Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters in connection with the Crown Land Department, met in the Committee Room on Monday 16th March, 1863.

Present—Mr. DesBrisay, Chairman, Mr. Glasier, Mr. Stevens, Mr. M'Clean, and Mr. Beveridge.

The Chairman made the following statement, viz :—

The Surveyor General received from the men he supplied, lumber cut without licence in the Winters of 1861 and 1862, and that he, the Surveyor General, was cognizant of the fact.

The Chairman was directed to move a Resolution in the House empowering the Committee to call for papers and persons to give evidence.

Adjourned to meet again to-morrow 17th instant, at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 17th March, 1863.

Committee met at 10 o'clock, all the Members of the Committee present.

The Chairman was directed to procure from the Crown Land Office, a Plan of the Land in Restigouche under Timber Licence.—Adjourned.

Thursday, 19th March, 1863.

Committee met at 10 o'clock, all the Members of the Committee present.

Mr. Robert Gowan called.

Question, by the Chairman.—What portion of the \$120,000 now due will ever be received?

Answer.—I think a very small portion will be received. I should think fully one-half would be good. Notices were sent to every debtor the past year, they were pre-paid; many were sent to the Deputies to forward. A fair proportion has already been collected. I think good has been done by this action.

Question.—Do you not consider that there could be greater facilities made for issuing Grants from the Crown Land Office?

Answer.—I consider the present mode of issuing Grants is exceedingly troublesome and cumbersome.

There is nothing due from Deputies on Land Bonds.

Question.—What Licences were issued in Restigouche County for Winters of 1861 and 1862, and to whom issued?

Answer.—On the 16th April, 1862, a Licence was issued to James Richie, for 2½ square miles on Hunter's Brook, main Restigouche, to expire 1st May same year.

On the 16th April, 1862, Wm. Mott had 2 square miles on a branch of the Upsalquitch.

On the 5th March, 1862, Wm. Mott had 3 square miles on a branch of the Upsalquitch.

On the 16th April, 1862, Dennis Fitzgerald had 2 miles on Boland's Brook.

On the 16th April, 1862, John Ferguson had 2 miles on Grog Brook.

On the 5th March, 1862, Wm. Mott had 3 miles on a branch of the Upsalquitch.

On the 1st August, 1861, George Moffitt had $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the Upsalquitch.

On the 8th January, 1862, William Napier had 3 miles on Upsalquitch.

On 22nd January, 1862, William Napier had 3 square miles on the Upsalquitch.

On the 1st August, 1861, Alexander M'Pherson had 2 square miles on Charlo River.

On the 25th October, 1861, Wm. Hamilton had 2 miles on Charlo River.

On the 28th October, 1861, Wm. Hamilton had $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on Charlo River.

On the 1st August, 1861, Wm. Hamilton had 3 square miles on Nash's Creek.

On 1st August, 1861, Wm. S. Smith had 3 miles on Jacquet River.

On 1st August, 1861, John Ferguson had $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles on Belledune River.

The quantity of land under Licence in Kent, is considerably greater than the land under Licence in Restigouche.

Question.—What is the object for sale of Land on the 16th April, to expire on 1st May?

Answer.—The Committee must see that it is impossible for me to give an answer to this question, as I do not know what motive the parties may have had. I am not aware of there being any competition in these short Licences. I think that more than one half the amount due on instalments can be collected.

I think there is sufficient assistance in the Crown Land Department to do the business of the country satisfactory, that is if the present number be full and efficient.

The Surveyor General decides upon matters coming to the Office, when he is in Town; during his absence, I decide upon simple cases; this is for the purpose of facilitating business. When difficult matters arise, I forward them to the Government.

Question.—How long has the Surveyor General been in the Department, since the House was prorogued last year?

Answer.—I will furnish the information, as it is a matter of record.

My duties have been increased in the office since Mr. Inches left; nearly two thirds of what Mr. Inches had to do has been done by me, fully one half; this duty has been done nearly two years without any increase of pay. My real position in the office is simply Accountant, at the head of the Department, and Superintendent of the Office.

Mr. O'Connor is Chief Draftsman.

Mr. Lockwood Assistant Draftsman.

Mr. Sibbald, “ “

Mr. C. Gregory, “ “

Mr. Jouett, (now deceased,) Clerk and Assistant Accountant.

My salary is £250; O'Connor, £250; Lockwood, £150; Sibbald, £170; Gregory, £150; Jouett, £125.

A new form of duty has been adopted since Mr. Inches left. Mr. O'Connor ought to be as efficient as Mr. Inches, as matters are very plain.

Adjourned.

Friday, 20th March, 1863.

Committee met at 11 o'clock, all present.

Read the following statement from Mr. Gowan, viz :—

“I find I have no Memorandum relating to the Surveyor General's absence before the 1st September 1862.

He was absent from 1st to 22nd September.

“ “ 17th to 28th October.

“ “ 19th December to 6th January.

(Signed)

R. GOWAN.”

The following Resolution was moved, and carried unanimously :—

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee to whom were referred the investigation of the Crown Land Department, apply to the House for leave to examine Witnesses, and to have full power to administer the necessary oath to same, according to the provisions of Act 23 Victoria, Chapter 2.
—Adjourned.

Monday, 23rd March, 1863.

Committee met, all present.

Robert Gowan sworn.

I only commenced to keep a statement of the time the Clerks were absent from the 1st September last. I looked over the entries I had in my Diary, but found I could give no further information than that already handed in. I cannot state positively, but think he, the Surveyor General, was away between 1st May and 1st September 1862, about six weeks in all. I would give the information to a moment if I had it.

When matters are laid before Government, they are generally decided, but sometimes they do not bear the proofs, and are obliged to be referred back to the parties for information.

If the Surveyor General or myself had been informed of any delay in the matter referred to with Douglas the Surveyor, it would soon have been remedied.

I do not think Grants are issued before the Survey is made.

I consider the present mode of issuing Grants is troublesome and cumbersome, the machinery is altogether too complex ; all drafts for Grants must receive the Attorney General's fiat before they are sent from our Office to the Secretary's Office. I do not see how the delay can be prevented, as neither of the Law Officers reside in Fredericton. That is the chief cause of delay. I cannot say how many cases are standing over ; none for the Surveyor General's decision ; there are some for the decision of the Government.

Timothy O'Connor sworn.

Mr. Douglas was written to in mistake. Mr. Little was the person. Afterwards when enquiry was made, I sent a Telegram to Douglas, and directed him to send on the information without delay, as the Grant was to be issued. He wrote that he was from home when the Telegraph arrived, but he knew nothing about the Survey, and the Telegram should have been sent to Mr. Little, as he had made the survey. I have now information sufficient to enable me to complete and issue the Grant ; it may have been signed some time since by the Surveyor General. I consider the delay in this instance attributable simply to a want of connection with the adjoining Lands. The Deputy is to blame in this instance.

Mr. Gowan resumed.

I consider the Surveyor General being on the floor of the House as detrimental to the public welfare; at present the Surveyor General must represent some County, and must be subject to certain influences, although I never knew of a single instance that has occurred in the Office.

The present mileage on Timber Licences was not intended for the purpose of raising a Revenue.

The General Sales are held in July, or all Lands that were under Licence the previous year are then offered. After the Sale the Land not purchased becomes vacant, and we begin to receive applications for the following year. I do not know the time they operate on those Lands. I do not know for what purpose Licences are issued at a later period.

All Licences expire on the 1st of May after they are issued: no person has a right to cut until he makes the purchase.

A Licence obtained on the 16th day of April would not cover Lumber cut previous to that date; this is my opinion. When Timber is seized it is never released by a party obtaining Licence afterward.

With regard to the Licences granted 16th April, 1862, I cannot say for what purpose they were obtained.

I think if I had time I might suggest some better method for facilitating the business of the Office.

I think the present mode of advertising in the name of parties, unjust to them, and no benefit to the public.

It is not often that the advice of a Legal Gentleman is required in the Office. The chief cases are in the issuing of Grants and the sufficiency of Titles to Lands for Mining Licences, the latter occur very seldom hitherto, for the Grants it occurs frequently.

If the Deputies were Seizing Officers, and they found and reported to the Office, the Trespass could be proved by that. The oath of a Deputy Surveyor requires him to give information of Trespasses on Lumber or intrusions on Crown Lands; a copy of that oath has been sent to every Deputy in the Province within the last six months. This oath is administered at the time Deputies are appointed. The Surveyor General does not take this oath.

If information of any kind came to the Office that a Trespass had been committed, we direct the Seizing Officer to examine and make seizure, and then report to the Office. It would be necessary for the Seizing Officer to go to the ground to ascertain the fact; then he would make seizure of what was there, and the Law would then govern him; the Lines would have to be run. The only way in which Trespasses can be ascertained would be for the Seizing Officer to go on the ground to examine and make seizure.

We have never had competition for the County of Restigouche for Timber Lands, so far as I recollect.

Almost all the conflicting claims of Land or Timber that arise is owing to inaccurate surveys, or no surveys whatever.

The President of the University, Mr. Wilkinson, and the Surveyor General, act as a Board to examine parties before they receive their appointment as Deputies; this Board has been formed about 4 or 5 months.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, 24th March, 1863.

Committee met at 10 o'clock, all present.

Hon. Surveyor General sworn.

There might be a more simple way of issuing Grants; a great cause of the delay is from imperfect surveys and disconnections. I am not aware that

there is a great falling off in the Revenue of the Crown Land Office. Mr. Smith never delayed the business; I used to send the papers to him at Dorchester. I do not think the business is delayed in consequence of the absence of the Attorney General; this is in reference to Grants.

I was a good deal away from the office in May, June, and July, cannot say the exact time; could probably ascertain from my board bill. Was not away continuously; attended every meeting of Council. Mr. Gowán's statement from September would, I think, be correct.

I do not think the quantity of Lumber cut on Licences in Restigouche is more than in former years. I have not referred to any memorandum, neither have I any data to go upon. Cannot say how much Lumber we have shipped. I do not imagine that we shipped over two millions of Deals, and in the neighbourhood of 2000 tons Timber; this is to the best of my recollection; part of it would be from this Province; it was shipped from the Canada side, and paid no Export Duty in this Province; this was not viewed as a violation of the Law. The Deals were manufactured on the Canada side; the Timber was also shipped on the Canada side; this has been the custom for many years. The Timber paid no Export Duty either.

The body of the Lumber got last winter still remains on the New Brunswick side. I submit a Statement made up and sworn to by my young man, and is as follows:—

Synopsis of Lumber received from Parties supplied by the late Firm of M. Millan, Travis & Co. in 1862.

Names of Parties.	Spruce.		Pine.		Birch.		Spruce.			Pine.			By whom Surveyed.
	sup. ft.	sq. ft.	sup. ft.	L. ft.	sq. ft.	L. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	L. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.		
Alex. Chamberlain,	827,295	924,580	..	..	..	1,848	51	38	48,439	1,373	31	Robt. Sinclair.
Do.	30,128	..	..	51	20	..	19	3	..	28	33	John Robertson.
Andrew Alford,	104,602	258,017	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Robt. Sinclair.
Do.	..	11,149	..	..	..	116	3	37	15,479	473	1	James Ferguson.
Do.	14,629	38,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	John Robertson.
John Kerr,	144,682	9,759	..	..	..	375	12	34	8,730	293	23	Robt. Sinclair.
Mark Morriset,	45,981	..	1,092	33	19	..	..	..	39	..	38	do.
John Robertson,	19,476	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.
Alex. Robertson,	197,681	8,913	547	20	0	1,614	54	26	3,932	138	28	John Robertson.	
Caldwell & M'Curdy,	11,000	14,000	..	1	20	..	1	20	..	..	..	John Phillips.
Nat. & Jas. Moore,	24,993	..	1,239	47	2	242	7	15	..	..	..	John Robertson.
	1,420,467	1,265,053	2,878	153	30	4,195	151	13	76,619	2,308	34	Quantity.	

I, Adam A. Mott, of Restigouche, Clerk to the said late Firm of M. Millan, Travis & Co. do swear that the above estimate includes all Lumber received from parties (supplied by said Firm) by Hon. John M. Millan in A. D. 1862, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

ADAM A. MOTT.

Attested to before me this 12th day of Feb. 1863.
CHAS. MURRAY, J. P.

This Statement is made up from Survey Bills, and for the parties who procured the Lumber last year. Some Farmers procured Lumber from their own Lands, and will not appear on this Statement. It is made up from actual Survey Bills.

I represent the County of Restigouche. When an intimation comes to the Department that Trespass has taken place, an enquiry is made.

Parties whom we supplied had 8 square miles under Licence last year, in the name of William Mott; the mileage was charged to the parties. The parties directed Mr. Mott to apply; he sent to me, and I handed the Memorandum to Mr. O'Connor, one of the Clerks in the Surveyor General's Office.

There was an application from Mott for 2 square miles, in April. Cannot swear what the object is; it may be to cover Lumber cut, or it may be to have the Land put in the general sale. I cannot say it was to cover Lumber cut previous, having no information to that effect.

The Statement shews 2,685.00 superficial feet Logs, including what was cut on private property and on Canada side; 2,333.00 superficial feet cut on New Brunswick side. I make this out from the Statement shewn. 2140 tons pine from New Brunswick side, Birch 153 tons, Spruce 151 tons. This Lumber is still in the Restigouche River, about four or five miles above Campbellton. We supply those parties chiefly. Not being a practical Lumberer, cannot say whether 6 square miles would be sufficient to get this quantity of Lumber or not.

I am practically acquainted with Lumber so far as supplying parties and shipping Lumber are concerned. This Timber is very small, 1373 tons of it is but 12½ inch average; this is to the best of my recollection, having settled with the party when at Restigouche, and the remainder is also very small, about 13 inches.

I have no knowledge of any of this Lumber being cut on Land not under Licence, and no information of the kind has been given to me.

The Deputy is sworn to give information, but I have received none.

The Deputies would not go to examine unless sent, and the parties are not supposed to inform on themselves.

Up to the 16th April, 6 square miles is all that was applied for by my young man for the parties, that I know of; the other 2 square miles was applied for in the same way. The other parties lumbering in Restigouche applied for Licence in the same way, and about the same time; this has been the case for a number of years back.

It is impossible for me to say whether parties are trespassing or not, as I never go to the woods or make enquiries. I have always supported the Bill for the first applicant to procure the Land.

Question.—Don't you think before supplying a party to cut Lumber on a large scale, that it is customary for the Merchant to apply for the ground and obtain Licence?

Answer.—Sometimes when the party goes to the woods, the supplier does not know where he is going to work; it is the party supplied who gives the information. The Lumber in the woods is seldom delivered over to the party giving the supplies.

Question.—Don't you think, as Surveyor General, receiving a salary, that it is particularly your duty to see that the parties lumbering receive Licence; particularly in your own County, where it was within your own knowledge that there were other Merchants supplying largely for Lumber, as well as yourself?

Answer.—It is my duty as Surveyor General, when I receive information of a Trespass being committed in my own or any other County, to protect it if possible.

Question.—Don't you think it was sufficient information when you knew you were getting so large a quantity yourself?

Answer.—In the first place, I don't think, from the information received from practical Lumberers, the quantity was so very large; and in the second place, I had no information that parties were trespassing.

Chamberlain was the only party with whom I entered into a written arrangement with personally.

The main quantity of the Lumber was got on the Upsalquitch.

I would have no hesitation in paying for any quantity of Land applied for by any of my parties. Chamberlain my chief operator is a responsible and respectable man.

I have an opinion that parties will not stick very close to the lines, but I have no positive knowledge of it.

I think parties supplied by us had as much Land under Licence as others, in proportion to their operations.

There is a difficulty between me and my partner.

In consequence of being unable to sell the Lumber, it was not shipped; had it been sold, and we sawed on the Canada side, it would have gone there if we had continued our business in the usual way.

The quantity of stuff estimated and communicated to Mr. Travis at home, is far above the quantity actually got.

Cannot say what quantity of Lumber is got out by other parties in Restigouche. I imagine the quantity of Lumber got by Mr. Moffit is about equal to ours, but cannot swear positively to this—it is mere conjecture.

Hamilton does not get more Timber than Mr. Moffit, or that is my impression. His is mostly Timber, very few Logs.

The Licence of Mr. Ferguson is for 10 square miles; the Lumber from which is shipped at Bathurst.

Mr. Napier's Lumber is also shipped at Bathurst.

Mr. Inches was not in the office when I took charge; all I can say is that no persons can be more anxious to do the public business than the present officers.

I conceive the present number of hands in the Office sufficient to do the duties satisfactorily to the public.

The quantity of Lumber that I have named, is taken from the statement submitted.—Adjourned.

MEMO.—*This evidence was referred to in the Report
from the Committee submitted on the 7th April, 1863.* }

C. P. W. Clerk.

APPENDIX NO. 3.

EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

OF

PUBLIC WORKS.

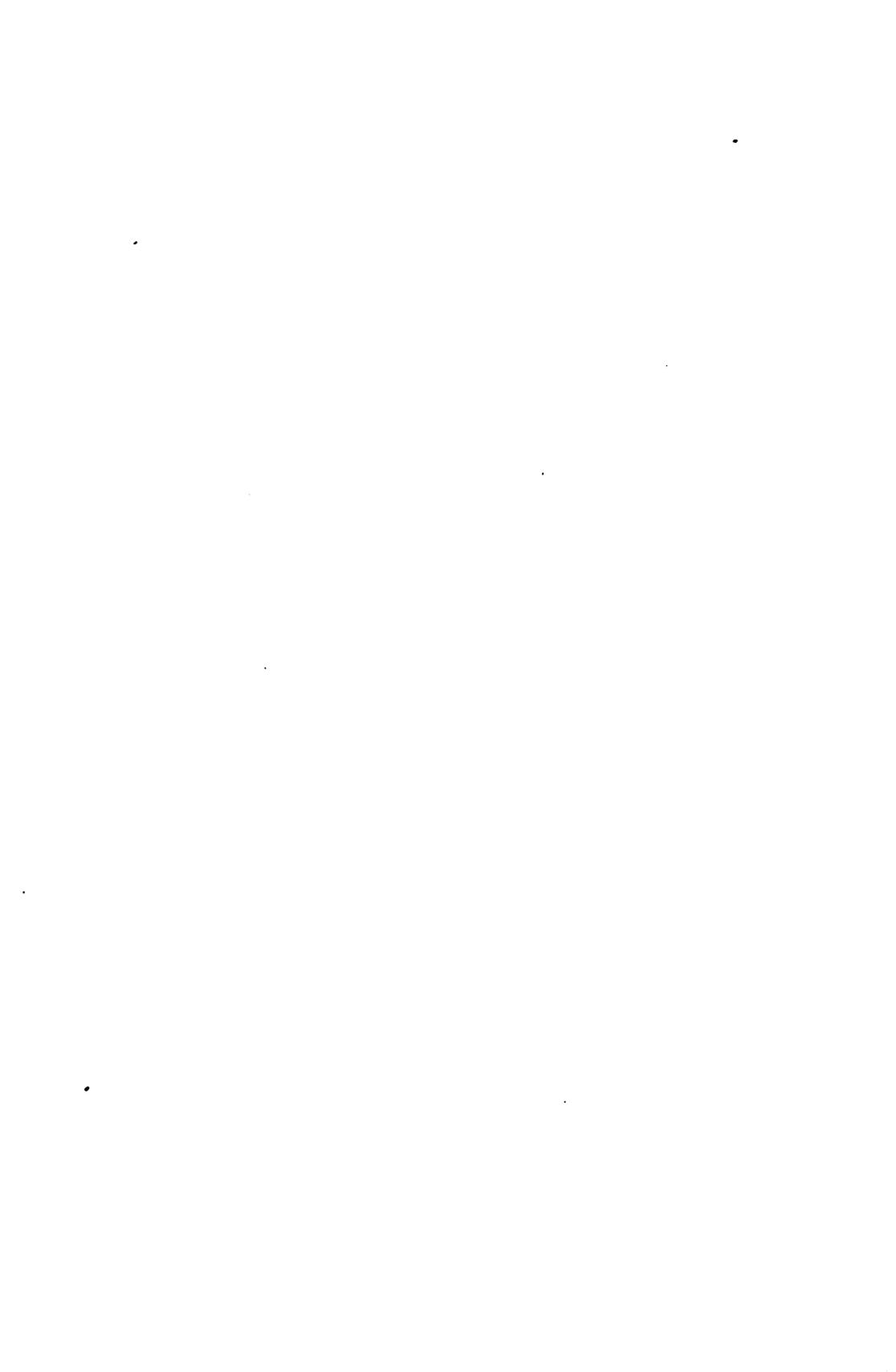
1862.



FREDERICTON:

J. SIMPSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1863.



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REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 1862.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G.

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick,
&c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In fulfilment of the duty devolving upon me as Chief Commissioner of Public Works, I have the honor to submit a Report of all the Great Roads and other Provincial Works upon which public money has been expended, under the supervision of the Board in charge of this Department, during the year which closed on the 31st October last.

The gross expenditure during that period has been \$91,558.50, which, classified as in the previous year, is as follows:—

1. The Great Roads and Bridges, 	\$53,529 91
2. Internal Navigation, 	9,188 97
3. Legislative Buildings, Hall and Room of the Supreme Court, Government Offices, and the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, 	3,149 95
4. Lunatic Asylum and Provincial Penitentiary, 	8,022 39
5. Inter-Colonial Communication, 	10,760 00
6. Light Houses, Harbours, and Landings, 	1,439 18
7. Departmental Expenses, 	4,614 99
8. Payments connected with sundry Brick Buildings in Fredericton, held by the Government as security for Loans under the Local Act 14 Vic. Chap. 17, 	853 11
	\$91,558 50.

The usual Statements numbered from 1 to 7 are hereunto appended, (A) shewing in detail the distribution and purpose of the several payments, and from what sources the receipts have been derived.

The whole expenditure is about 32 per cent. less than for the preceding year. Yet the reduced demand for labor which prevailed during much of the past season has been favorable to economy in the maintenance of the usual works, perhaps nearly in proportion to the diminished outlay. These circumstances may not however be expected always to concur; and the due

preservation of the Roads already under charge of the Board, added to the greater or less incidental liability found in every year to be unavoidable, are for the present unfavorable to additional engagements.

Statements Nos. 8, 9, and 10, are submitted to shew the undischarged balances and liabilities under engagements subsisting on 31st October last.

GREAT ROADS.

The expenditure on these works during the past year, by the annually appointed officers under whose charge they have been placed, has amounted to \$36,407.27, as shewn by Statement No. 1. This sum has been applied as follows:—

To the erection of new Bridges,	\$4,150 24
“ the repair of Bridges,	6,981 98
“ turnpiking, gravelling, drainage and miscellaneous repairs and improvements,	19,510 10
	<u>\$30,592 27</u>

The details, as distributed over the several Roads in the order heretofore observed, are appended under letter B. The remaining sum of \$5,815.00 consists of unpaid balances of the previous year, the usual Commissions of the Supervisors, allowances for special services, balances unexpended, and other particulars, as specified in each case in the Report of the Auditor General, a copy of which, for convenient reference, is appended, letter C.

BRIDGES.

The amount expended on these works under special supervision, as shewn in Statement No. 2, Appendix A, has been \$14,834.05, applied as follows:—

1. Advances and payments on the following Bridges executed, and which have been fully noticed in previous Annual Reports—Cocaigne, Bennett's Upper Brook, Little Buc-touche, Pennington Brook, Pollet River, Lane's Creek, Hammond River, (painting,) Jacquet River, Bathurst Basin, Salmon River, (Queen's County,) Bailey Brook, and Grand Falls, (painting,)	\$8,496 08
2. Advance on account of the Pokemouche Bridge now in progress, and described in last Annual Report,	616 90
3. Advances and payments on works incidentally occurring during the year, as particularized below,	5,694 14
4. Preliminary expenses of survey, &c. relative to new Bridges proposed over Clark's Cove, Weldon's Creek, and Rich-bucto River, on Roads Nos. 5 and 6,	26 93
	<u>\$14,834 05</u>

The Works classed under the third of the above divisions are as follow :—

1. THE AU LAC ABOIDEAU, SACKVILLE.

The structure at this place is adapted to the double object of protecting the adjacent Marsh lands, and of affording a Bridge on the principal line of Post Road between this Province and Nova Scotia. Its failure was announced to this Department by telegraph, on the 5th of September last. The subject received the immediate attention of the Board, and an arrangement was made with the proprietors of the Marsh, substantially the same as that adopted on a similar occasion in 1859.

The reconstruction of the Aboideau was now deemed necessary, and the work has proved to be one of difficulty and heavy expense. The correspondence in relation to it is appended under Letter D, including a statement of the cost down to the 20th of November last. Of the proportion to be contributed by the Government, \$2,200 was advanced prior to the 31st of October, or the close of the year, and \$1,500 since that date, leaving a balance yet claimed of \$709.34.

2. FOUR MILE BROOK BRIDGE.

This work is situated at about 24 miles from Fredericton, on the Road to Miramichi. The decayed and worn out condition of the old Bridge rendered its renewal an urgent necessity before the breaking up of the frost of last winter. The new structure is 168 feet in length, with a roadway of 22 feet in clear width, and about 19 feet extreme height. It is of continuous block-work, with the exception of a space 25 feet in width and 4 feet in height, about midway, provided for the small brook which drains the ravine. The only kind of timber used is cedar, obtained from a growth in the vicinity, of large size and superior quality.

The roadway is covered with gravel to the mean depth of about 12 inches, and substantially completed by a short earthen embankment at either end. The work was contracted for by Mr. Alexander Thompson, and satisfactorily finished at the cost of \$612.16.

3. EMBANKMENT ON THE OROMOCTO FLAT, LINCOLN.

A portion of the Road on the immediate bank of the River Saint John at this point, is so low as to be exposed to more or less annual waste by the overflow of the spring freshets, and the force of the current setting up the valley of the Oromocto. This cause of damage was in the last spring much aggravated by an ice jam occurring lower down the River, and the consequent sudden rise of water several feet above the ordinary height. A part of the Road, to the extent of about 1000 feet, was rendered impassable, by the washing away of much of the light material of which it is composed.

In order to repair the injury in as economical a manner as consistent with efficiency and durability, the level of the Road was raised by the best material available in the vicinity to an uniform height of about one foot

higher than the general level of the flat, and protected on the river face by an 18 inch pitching of heavy stone, laid with a batter of half to one.

A plain but substantial guard rail of pine, attached to cedar posts sunk into the ground at the base of the stone facing, has been added to prevent accidents.

The whole was contracted for by Mr. B. S. Bailey for the sum of \$884, and completed within the stipulated time, the painting of the rail excepted, which is to receive due attention early in the ensuing spring.

4. HAMPTON FERRY BRIDGE.

The buoyancy of the unballasted timber used in the two most northerly ice-guards attached to this Bridge was found, when submerged by the highest freshets, to have the effect of loosening the piles and to be otherwise injurious. For these reasons such timber was temporarily removed. In the absence of other protection however the effect of the sudden run of ice, which occurred on the 19th April last, was to destroy nearly the whole of the piles in the second pier from the north end, leaving very slight support to the Bridge. The most northerly pier was also injured, and the truss much strained by the disturbance of its level. Temporary but effectual support to the Bridge over the broken pier was promptly supplied by Mr. Morton the Supervisor, consisting of two strong bents, one on each side, introduced with difficulty whilst the water was yet high, or about 20 feet in depth. The pier has since been restored by new piles, braces, planking, &c., with a piled ice-guard as in the first design; but the latter is ballasted to counteract the buoyancy of the face timbers, which are also more thoroughly secured than before by appropriate iron fastenings. The same improvement has been added to the most northerly pier, and the truss re-adjusted. These works, with other necessary repairs, were contracted for by Mr. J. B. Belyea, of Norton, for the total sum of \$614, and satisfactorily completed.

5. MAIN BUCTOUCHE BRIDGE.

The dilapidated condition of this work could not longer be permitted with safety to the public, or without materially increasing necessary repairs.— These have therefore been effected during the past season, and consist in the renewal of the roadway, and thoroughly gravelling the same over the block-work with the best material, the replacing of the decayed timbers and worn out portions of the plank flooring of the spans, and the restoration of the handrailing. The improved state of the bridge may now be considered such as to ensure its efficiency without further outlay for several years.

6. ELMCROFT BRIDGE.

The repairs of this work, situated on Road No. 13, near Fredericton, consist in the thorough renewal of the roadway and handrailing, both of which had become wholly dilapidated, and the covering of the culvert unsafe.

7. TROUT CREEK BRIDGE.

The same rise of water which occasioned the damage to the Hampton Ferry Bridge was also in a greater degree injurious to that over Trout Creek, in Sussex Vale, on the same line of road. The bed and low banks of the latter stream consist of coarse gravel and sand, opposing but slight resistance to the violence of the current when suddenly swollen. The channel is therefore liable to be changed and new encroachments on the land to be made on every such occasion. In the present instance a portion of the eastern bank, to the width of about 150 feet, was torn away, and with it the eastern abutment and one adjacent bay of the Bridge, and far to the eastward of the latter a new and main channel was formed, leaving the old one dry and partially filled up. The most feasible as well as the most prompt and economical plan of replacing the Road over this additional chasm appeared to be by adding to the remaining portion of the Bridge an extension in the same style of construction, over the new channel.

The addition as adopted, consists of five bays of $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, bridged by trussed framing 6 feet in height, resting on piled bents, and a solid built abutment also resting on piles, of the further extent of 30 feet, or 210 feet in all. The contract, including painting of the old portion of the Bridge, was undertaken and duly completed by Mr. Alexander Thompson, for the sum of \$997. Though the new abutment is built with proper regard to security, on the assumption that no further encroachment is probable on the eastern side; yet the future tendency of the stream, restrained only by banks of so yielding a material, will require watchfulness, and eventually the adoption of some plan of permanently controlling the channel at this point, may prove to be unavoidable.

BRIDGES IN PROGRESS UNDER SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

Three new Bridges of this class have been placed under contract, subsequently to those described in the last Annual Report.

1. CLARK'S COVE BRIDGE.

The site of this work is about two miles to the westward of the Town of Chatham. The Cove which it intersects is entered by the tide of the Miramichi River, and used as a timber pond. The western bank is about 20 feet higher than the eastern, with a somewhat sharply curved approach in each direction. The latter circumstances have been duly considered in the design, and improved as much as possible, without unnecessarily increasing the extent and cost of the work. The whole length of the timber structure will be 210 feet, arranged as follows:—

Eastern abutment,	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 ft.
Span,	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Western abutment,	...	...	...	...	level	40 ft.	
Rising 1 in 10,	...	...	...	...	50—	90	

The roadway will be 22 feet in clear width between the handrailing, and not less than 22½ feet in height above the bed of the channel. The eastern approach is to be connected with the existing Road, by a light embankment rising 1 in 20. The roadway is then to be continued level, until it meet the acclivity commencing at 50 feet from the end of the western abutment, from which point it is to rise at the uniform rate of 1 in 10; and the existing road surface is to be cut down in conformity to this inclination, as far, if necessary, as the summit of the hill. The blockwork will be constructed of cedar logs in the usual manner. The span will be bridged by two laminated bent ribs of pine or tamarac, 12 x 24, with a chord of 60 feet, and a rise of 6 feet. The whole of the superstructure, including the handrailing, and 4 inch plank flooring for the span, will be of pine or tamarac. The roadway, exclusive of the span, will be floored with cedar, and covered with gravel to the depth of 7 inches at the sides, rounded to 13 inches at the centre. The railing will be planed, and with all the exposed hewn or sawed timber of the superstructure, will be painted with two coats. The Specification provides in all particulars for the substantial, neat, and thorough execution of the work. A quantity of cedar logs, supposed to be sufficient for the blockwork, has been supplied at a cost of \$452.

All other materials, including the entire construction, have been contracted for by Mr. William Griffiths, of Newcastle, for the sum of \$492, the work to be completed on or before the 1st day of August next.

2. BULL CREEK BRIDGE.

The Stream of this name occurs on Road No. 14, about five miles below the Town of Woodstock. The new Bridge will occupy the site of the old one, now thoroughly decayed. The total length will be 304 feet, consisting of the following subdivisions:—

Southern abutment,	...	...	...	...	...	20 feet.
Span,	...	...	...	...	...	44
Two successive piers and spans, of 15 ft. and 25 ft. each,						80
Causeway,	...	...	...	...	...	160

The roadway will be 20 feet in clear width, four feet in height above the highest freshet line, and level from end to end. The stream intersected is small, but the ravine is overflowed for its whole breadth by the high freshets of the River Saint John, to the depth of about 11 feet. The blockwork will be built of cedar, and the whole of the superstructure of pine or tamarac. The southern abutment, including a wing on the upper side of 50 feet in extent, is to be close built and filled with stone and gravel. The 44 feet span will be bridged by two side trusses of three panels each, 6 ft. 9 inches in height, supporting two swing-girts 10 x 14, and six lines of floor timbers 6 x 10. Each of the 25 feet spans will be bridged by six equi-distant stringers, 8 x 12, 28 feet in length, cambered 2 inches, and tied down at the ends. The several spans will be floored with 3 inch plank. The remaining

roadway will be bedded with close-laid cedar poles, covered with gravel to the depth of 9 inches at the sides, and rounded to 15 inches at the centre. The latter material will also perform the duty of the ballasting necessary to counteract the buoyancy of the timber structure during the highest rise of the freshets. The handrailing and trusses are to be planed, and with all the exposed timber of the superstructure, to be painted in two coats. The lowest tender for this work being that of Mr. Abner Bull of Woodstock, for \$1,070, has been accepted; the contract to be completed on or before the 31st day of July next.

3. COAL CREEK BRIDGE.

This work is a necessary link in the line of Road No. 50, still only partially opened, but is in the meantime urgently required for the existing traffic seeking the line of road crossing the same point, and extending by way of the new Bridge over Salmon River, on Road No. 43, to Road No. 37, near the Jemseg and the River Saint John. This connecting road, which it is proposed to distinguish as No. 51, is already available through its whole extent, at the intersection of Coal Creek excepted, and the Bridge at this point is intended to be common to both Roads, Nos. 50 and 51. Its total length will be 660 feet, divided in the following order:—

Northern abutment,	40 feet.
7 spans and 6 piers, 20 feet each,	260
2 solid built abutments of 20 feet each, and intermediate span of 60 feet,	100
6 spans and 5 piers of 20 feet each,	220
Southern abutment,	40

The roadway is to be 18 feet in clear width between the railing, at an elevation of 8 feet above the highest rise of the Grand Lake, and level from end to end. The extreme height above the foundation will be about 32 feet. The blockwork will be built in the usual manner of cedar, and the whole of the superstructure will be of pine or tamarac. A considerable portion of the bottom consists of soft mud from two to four feet in depth. Where this occurs, the foundation of each of the piers will be formed of a close laid platform of spruce poles, each not less than six inches in diameter at the top end, and 30 feet in length, extending equally on each side at right angles to the centre line. To provide against the possible influence of the ice which may accumulate in this situation, all the piers will be ballasted with two feet of stone, besides a mean depth of eleven inches of gravel on the roadway.—The two solid built abutments will be compactly filled with stone from the foundation, and the intervening space of 60 feet will be bridged by a “queen post” truss, 16½ feet in height, strongly constructed, sustaining upon two swing-girts, 12 x 16, five equi-distant stringers, 10 x 12, braced horizontally, and strengthened by corbels of the same scantling, projecting 8 feet at either end. A design and specification have been prepared with a view to a contract for erecting and completing this Bridge prior to the 30th September next.

Statement No. 3, Appendix A, specifies the miscellaneous unclassified expenditures relating to the Great Roads, not included in the previous statements, and amounting to \$1,968.59. In part of this amount, \$310.85 appears for examination and repair of Bridges, and keeping open the Great Road between Saint John and the Canadian Boundary, to facilitate the passage of Her Majesty's Troops during the past winter. Payments for the same object distributed through other Accounts, amount to the further sum of \$805, making a total of \$1,115.85 for this contingency.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

PROVINCIAL STEAM DREDGE.

Previously to the 8th April last this machine was very thoroughly repaired, and resuming work in the Harbor of Saint John on that day, was, at the request of the Corporation of the City, successively employed at the Breakwater, at Reed's Point, and at the Carleton Ferry Landing, in all ten days.

The Contractor for the excavation of Grimross Canal not having succeeded in completing his undertaking during the working height of the freshet in 1861, the further assistance of the Dredge was afforded him from 1st May to 17th June last. From the latter date it has remained unemployed, and on the 6th November was removed down the River and secured in Carleton for the winter. A Report by Captain Barker of the work performed, is appended, (Letter E.)

The net expenses of repairing and working the Dredge for the past year, as shewn in Statement No. 4, Appendix A, amount to \$5,275.34; but from this is to be deducted the sum of \$2,341.61 charged to the Contractor for the Grimross Canal.

GRIMROSS CANAL.

The excavation is not fully completed to the required width, but sufficiently so for the largest steamboats and the usual sailing craft on the River. It has been tried experimentally by one or more of the steamboats, and the navigation proved to be easy, expeditious, and safe. The well defined character of the channel as it now exists may however be injured if the banks remain exposed to the unbroken influence of the high freshets. It is necessary permanently to contract the entrance from the River to the originally designed maximum width of 70 feet.

THE SAINT JOHN AND SOUTH WEST MIRAMICHI RIVERS.

The improvements of these Rivers have for the past year been suspended. The payments, amounting to \$691.60, on account of these works, are for balances of the preceding year.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS, &c.

The net expenditure for the past year has amounted to \$2,443.84, which includes no item requiring special notice, or otherwise than necessary to the good order of the several Buildings.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The contract of Mr. H. B. Crosby for the erection of the new wing of this Building, was satisfactorily completed early in September last. The payments for the year, amounting to \$7,597.47, consist of the balance on account of this work, expense of inspection, and claims of the Contractor for various alterations and repairs connected with the older portion of the Building, and not included in the agreement. A communication from the Medical Superintendent, a copy of which is hereunto appended, (Letter F,) certifies the necessity and propriety of these additional expenditures, and the manner in which the whole of the work has been performed. In consequence of the recent addition, the amount insured on the whole Building has been augmented by the sum of \$8,000.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

The payments of the last year have been for repairing the furnace, rebuilding the chimney, and painting a portion of the main Prison, amounting to \$337.43, besides a balance of \$87.49 due for expenditures of the preceding year.

INTERCOLONIAL COMMUNICATION.

The engagements of the several Steam Vessels which have heretofore performed the services designated under this head, having expired with the past season, tenders have been invited for the more limited service of a voyage once a week each way between Shediac and Campbellton, touching at the intermediate ports of Richibucto, Chatham, Newcastle, Bathurst, and Dalhousie; and for a second voyage per week each way, between Shediac and Newcastle, touching at Richibucto and Chatham.

A Memorandum of the movements of the Steamer Arabian, during the season, is appended, (Letter G.)

LIGHT HOUSES.

A Tabular Statement of the expenditure and other particulars for the Light Houses of the Bay of Fundy for the past year, as furnished by Mr. Crookshank, is appended, (Letter H.)

The proposed Light House at Richibucto has been contracted for, to be completed on or before the 1st day of July 1863, for the sum of \$592. The

tower will be of quadrangular form, strongly built of wood, anchored to a foundation of masonry measuring 16 feet on each side, at the base. The height of the focal plane of the light above the ground will be 42 feet, and about 70 feet above the level of high water. Arrangements are in progress for so providing the lantern and lighting apparatus, that they may be fixed in position as soon as the building is ready for their reception.

Recent experience has proved the necessity of immediately changing the site of the Light House at Point Escuminac. The present tower was erected in the year 1841, at the distance of about 90 feet from the extremity of the Point. But the shore consists of a friable sandstone, easily yielding to the great force of the breakers in violent storms, and liable to much more rapid wear than seems to have been estimated. Subsequently to the erection of the Light House and prior to 1860, the wear had been about 30 feet, or at a mean rate of about a foot and a half per annum; but in the great easterly storm of the 6th October of that year, an encroachment of equal extent was made in a few hours, leaving only 30 feet of space remaining between the building and the sea. The boulders and shingle washed up on this occasion formed a thick wall of from 8 to 10 feet in height with a batter towards the sea of about 1 to 2. This seemed to present a sufficient resistance to the effects of all ordinary storms for some time, and to render the removal of the building not urgently necessary. On the 6th December last, however, an easterly tempest still more violent than that of 1860, raged on the whole of this coast, and the Keeper of the Light House has since reported to the Commissioners that the previous sea wall of boulders has been further advanced and thrown up against the building to the height of 4 feet above the foundation; that for a time the destruction of the whole was threatened; and that the rise of water was such as to submerge the surrounding ground to a height above the floors both of the Light House and of his own dwelling, to the imminent peril of his family.

Under these circumstances, any adequate and durable protection to the present site that could be provided would probably much exceed in cost the reconstruction, if necessary, both of the tower and of the keeper's residence, on a more elevated and eligible spot about four hundred feet to the westward. But the removal of the buildings in their integrity to the new site, may prove to be neither impracticable or unadvisable. The present lantern and lighting apparatus would continue to be sufficient.

Information of the condition of the building, at Miscou, since the storms, has not yet reached this Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

*Department of Public Works,
Fredericton, February 1863.*

G. L. HATHEWAY,
Chief Commissioner.

Appendix A.

No. 1.

Statement shewing Payments to Supervisors for the General Expenditure
on GREAT ROADS, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

Armstrong, John	...	Road No. 35,	...	\$360 00
Armstrong, Barnabas	...	" " 56,	...	150 00
Avard, Adam	...	" " 49,	...	540 00
Burpee, J. C.	...	" " 39 & 43,	...	630 00
Burpee, James	...	" " 39 & 41,	...	630 00
Burnett, George	...	" " 1,	...	220 00
Buber, John	...	" " 56,	...	1,100 00
Brait, William	...	" " 57,	...	360 00
Charters, S. C.	...	" " 1,	...	1,880 80
Campbell, D. B.	...	" " 42,	...	180 00
Crocker, Rowland	...	" " 12,	...	1,480 00
Cottrell, Thomas	...	" " 24,	...	144 00
Coombes, L. R.	...	" " 17 & 18,	...	776 00
Carter, Nicholas	...	" " 26,	...	125 00
Dow, Asa	...	" " 14 & 26,	...	900 00
Day, N. P.	...	" " 36,	...	450 00
Davis, Thomas	...	" " 50,	...	175 00
Fitzgerald, William	...	" " 5,	...	1,251 51
Gervin, Thomas	...	" " 40,	...	540 00
Gibson, Alexander	...	" " 14 & 22,	...	360 00
Gross, Samuel	...	" " 29 & 46,	...	740 00
Giberson, J. D.	...	" " 54,	...	180 00
Gallop, Amos	...	" " 15 & 21,	...	934 00
Gillies, Joseph	...	" " 33,	...	90 00
Hagarty, John	...	" " 50,	...	450 00
Hazen, Charles	...	" " 13,	...	376 00
Hitchings, Henry	...	" " 23,	...	540 00
Hoyt, W. E.	...	" " 44,	...	400 00
Hackey, Hilarion	...	" " 8, 9 & 11,	...	1,200 00
Jordan, John Jun.	...	" " 31 & 32,	...	1,300 00
Kay, Alexander	...	" " 47,	...	270 00
King, Robert	...	" " 58,	...	180 00
Kelly, W. M.	...	" " 6, 11 & 7,	...	2,161 70
Kilburn, Isaac	...	" " 14 & 23,	...	1,357 42
Moore, George	...	" " 27,	...	270 00
Morton, G. A.	...	" " 1,	...	366 00
Menzies, Archibald	...	" " 2,	...	428 00
M'Callum, Archibald	...	" " 25,	...	270 00
M'Callum, Hugh	...	" " 2,	...	630 00
M'Clelan, Thomas	...	" " 29 & 31,	...	540 00
M'Millan, James	...	" " 10, 52 & 54,	...	1,260 00
M'Rae, John	...	" " 45,	...	720 00
M'Laggan, James	...	" " 12,	...	790 00

Carried forward, ... \$27,704 43

		<i>Brought forward,</i> ...	\$27,704 43
Nase, Philip Jun.		Road No. 13,	400 00
Newcomb, W. R.		" " 16, 20, 17 & 19,	2,075 84
Oulton, George		" " 38,	540 00
Pratt, James and Smart, Wm.		" " 28,	540 00
Parker, William		" " 43,	180 00
Pauline, Joseph		" " 7 & 53,	410 00
Robertson, John		" " 37,	450 00
Read, J. A.		" " 30,	450 00
Robinson, Thomas		" " 26,	325 00
Steeves, F. W.		" " 48,	270 00
Smith, Solomon		" " 44,	320 00
Steeves, Millidge		" " 46,	750 00
Taylor, Jeremiah		" " 50,	376 00
Woods, Francis		" " 13,	376 00
Welling, John		" " 3 & 4,	270 00
Yerxa, A. D.		" " 55,	675 00
			<hr/>
			36,012 27
Fournier, Florent		" " 17 & 18, \$237 00	
Less, refunded, ... ..		... .. 97 00	
			<hr/>
			140 00
Ryan, T. D. ... ..		... ..	255 00
			<hr/>
			\$36,437 27

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

Department Public Works, 31st October 1862.

No. 2.

Statement of Expenditures for BRIDGES erected or repaired under Special Supervision, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

NAMES OF BRIDGES.	AMOUNT.
Au Lac Aboideau,	\$2,200 00
Cocaigne,	1,743 88
Bennett's Upper Brook,	493 75
Little Buctouche,	1,664 65
Pennington Brook,	303 05
Pollet River,	1,495 80
Lane's Creek,	868 50
Four Mile Brook,	612 16
Oromocto Flats,	830 05
Pokemouche,	616 90
Hampton Ferry,	415 67
Hammond River, (Painting,)	444 95
Jacket River,	340 00
Main Buctouche,	503 26
Bathurst Bason,	403 50
	<hr/>
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$12,936 12

						<i>Brought forward,</i>	
Salmon River,		\$12,936 12
Bailey Brook,		200 00
Grand Falls, (Painting,)		200 00
Weldon Creek,		338 00
Richibucto River,		13 50
Richibucto River,		9 93
Clarke's Cove,		3 50
Elmcroft Creek,		125 00
Trout Creek,		1,008 00
							\$14,834 05

ASA COY, Sec'y.

Department Public Works, 31st October 1862.

No. 3.

Statement of Miscellaneous Special Expenditures on GREAT ROADS, from
1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

Estabrooks, B. H.	\$19 25	
Brown, J. B.	13 00	} Repairing small Bridges on Nashwaak Road.
M'Bean, Wm.	5 00	
Craig, Wm.	18 50	} Repairing Simonds' Lower Bridge, below F'ton.
Thomas, Geo.	21 54	
Estey & Thompson,	33 30	} Advertising 1860, Morton's Brook Bridge.
Forbes, J. G.	3 50	
Drew, John	31 00	Repairing Marsh Bridge, Aboideau, Saint John.
Heron, Joseph	5 00	Do. two small Bridges, Nashwaak Road.
Fitzgerald, Wm.	22 00	Surveying Richibucto Gully in 1859.
Barker, T. F.	13 00	Repairing Bridge near Barker's Landing.
Downey, M.	4 00	Do. two Culverts on Woodstock Road.
Thompson, Alex.	12 00	Services at Gardner's Creek Bridge.
Turner, John,	10 00	Do. on Road near Tilley's Inn.
Picket, D. W.	19 00	Repairing Bridge near Grand Falls.
Dykeman, Joseph	60 00	Cutting down hill near Pennington Bridge.
Simpson, John	15 25	Specifications & Posting Bills, several small Bridges.
Atherton, G. R.	1 00	Teaming.
Boyd, James	100 00	Grant to Steamboat Landing, Saint Andrews.
Sewell, Thomas	25 00	Repairing Road in Lincoln.
Barry, Thomas	262 00	Repairing Bridge at Lower Falls, Magaguadavic.
M'Crae, Andrew	25 20	Do. Road at Buctouche last Spring.
M'Lean, Arthur	400 00	Expended on Marsh Road, Saint John.
Thompson, Alex.	80 00	Repairing Nashwaaksis Bridge.
Brockway & Vail,	50 00	} Repairing Upper Trout Brook Bridge.
Davis, Thos.	5 00	
Garden, H. M. G.	10 00	Locating Road near Lane's Creek Bridge.
Smith, J. T.	\$7.70	Expenditures on Road below Fredericton.
Less, overch. last yr.		
as paid P. Dole, 4.50		
	3 20	
<i>Forward,</i>	\$1,266 74	

<i>Forward,</i>		\$1,266 74	
Wilkinson, John		\$13	25		} General inspection and repairs of Bridges, and keeping open the Great Road from Saint John to Canadian Boundary, for the transportation of H. M. Troops, &c. during the Winter.
Chestnut & Sons,		0	95		
Atherton, Geo. R.		50	00		
Estey, W. S.		41	65		
Tupper, J. R.		70	50		
Quinn, Wm.		8	00		
Thompson Alex.	\$20				
Less, refunded,	5				
		15	00		
Graham, John		11	50		
Curry, G. W.		100	00		
				310 85	
Yerxa, A. D.		\$80	00		} Examining and reporting upon sundry proposed additional lines of Great Road referred by the House of Assembly to the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, 1861.
Beckwith, J. A.		48	00		
Burnett, Geo.		10	00		
Kerr, James		80	00		
Phillips, R.		34	00		
Mahood, Samuel		15	00		
Morton, G. A.		20	00		
Raymond, J. M.		8	00		
Parker, Wm.		36	00		
Perley, W. D.		40	00		
Strong, A. R.	\$40				
Less, this sum twice paid, and now refunded by A. Coy,	20				
		20	00		
				391 00	
				\$1,968 59	

Department Public Works, 31st October 1862.

ASA COY, *Sec'y.***No. 4.**

Statement shewing the sum paid for Improving the INLAND NAVIGATION, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

Expenses of Repairing and Working the Dredging Machine, ...	...	\$6,123 34
Deduct, undermentioned sums received for work at St. John in 1861—		
From Charles Merritt,	\$180 00	
J. D. Turner,	28 00	
Corporation Saint John City,	400 00	
Hon. John Robinson,	240 00	
	<u>848 00</u>	
	\$5,275 34	
T. C. Atherton, Balance expended at Meductic Falls and vicinity, River Saint John,	\$115 95	
C. H. Hatheway, removing snags, &c.	400 00—	515 95
R. Swim, Balance of expenditures, South West Miramichi River,		<u>175 65</u>
		\$5,966 94

Department Public Works, 31st October 1862.

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

No. 5.

Statement of the Payments on GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS in Fredericton, from
1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

1. On Legislative and other Buildings, exclusive of Government House—

Akerley, S. A.	...	...	...	...	\$1 60
Armstrong, Thos.	...	...	...	...	2 25
Allan, Harris	...	...	...	...	47 84
Barrett, John	...	...	...	...	95 75
Barker, Spafford	...	...	...	...	43 22
Block, A. N.	...	...	...	...	14 70
Chestnut & Sons, R.	...	...	...	...	0 95
Coy, Asa	...	...	...	...	16 00
Dunn, Richard	...	...	...	...	301 51
Doherty & M ^c Tavish,	...	...	...	...	63 25
Everitt, R. R.	...	...	...	...	16 26
Elliott, Daniel	...	...	...	...	24 27
Graham, John	...	...	...	...	2 10
Gabel, J. R.	...	...	...	...	2 70
Hunt, G. C.	...	...	...	...	0 50
Hogg, James	...	...	...	...	4 50
Lawford, John	...	...	...	...	4 00
Lemont & Son, M.	...	...	...	...	0 96
Maxwell, John	...	...	...	...	31 10
Neill, John	...	...	...	...	6 82
Odell, Hon. W. H.	...	...	...	...	100 00
Perley, G. A.	...	...	...	...	3 16
Payne, R. H.	...	...	...	...	32 65
Pattison & Co., Geo.	...	...	...	...	3 97
Ross, James	...	...	...	...	3 00
Rutter, Thomas	...	...	...	...	167 72
Stewart, Thomas	...	...	...	...	0 62
Williams, Ann	...	...	...	...	0 60
Williams, Mrs. Thos.	...	...	...	...	18 10
Winter, Robert	...	...	...	...	41 75
Williams, Thomas	...	...	...	...	\$428 53

Less, received for his services at
the last Session of the Assembly 160 50— 268 03

\$1,319 88

Deduct also, sale of standing Grass in Province
Hall Yard, 15s., and sale of an old Stove, 20s.

7 00

\$1,312 88

2. Government House—

Akerley, S. A.	...	...	...	...	\$11 80
Allan, Harris	...	...	...	...	37 29
Brown, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	1 40
Barker, Spafford	...	...	...	...	18 88
Boyd, William	...	...	...	...	24 50
Crookshank, R. W.	...	...	...	...	29 50
Clark, Francis	...	...	...	...	18 90

Carried forward,

\$142 27

\$1,312 88

2. Government House— <i>Continued.</i>	<i>Forward,</i>	\$142 27	\$1,312 88
Clark, Sophia	...	0 70	
Crone, James	...	28 00	
Chestnut & Sons, R.	...	59 85	
Carter, John	...	3 12	
Davis, John	...	14 00	
Dunn, Richard	...	99 51	
Estey, W. S.	...	24 00	
Everitt, Z. R.	...	9 19	
Elliott, Daniel	...	4 00	
Gabel, J. R.	...	7 50	
Harris, J. L.	...	104 20	
Hurley, Cornelius	...	14 50	
Hunt, G. C.	...	1 25	
Kelly, John	...	3 60	
Leonard, Wm.	...	250 00	
Leonard, Miss	...	2 15	
Lawrence, Mrs.	...	1 40	
Lawrence, Jane	...	5 95	
Lawford, John	...	29 60	
Miller, A. P.	...	3 80	
Maxwell, John	...	6 00	
Morgan, Wm.	...	5 00	
Manaha, John	...	6 00	
Myshrall & Richey,	...	7 50	
M'Cartney, Sergeant, 15th Regiment,	...	6 50	
M'Peake, P.	...	2 66	
M'Donald, J.	...	27 43	
Neill, John	...	3 66	
O'Brien, D.	...	5 10	
Pattison & Co., G.	...	49 11	
Robinson & Co., W. H.	...	5 00	
Russell, John, Tinman,	...	41 56	
Russell, John, Carman,	...	0 40	
Rutter, Thomas	...	33 70	
Ross, James	...	3 00	
Scott, David	...	3 46	
Squires, Ann	...	22 75	
Todd, George	...	16 85	
Williams, Edward	...	15 39	
Welch, P.	...	1 00	
Wallace, Ann	...	7 70	
Yerxa, A.	...	80 00	
		\$1,158 36	
Deduct—			
Old Furniture sold by T. R. Barker,	\$23 90		
And an old Stove sold W. Leonard,	3 50—	27 40	
		1,130 96	
		\$2,443 84	

ASA COY, Sec'y.

No. 6.

SCHEDULE OF WARRANTS on the Provincial Treasury, received by the Department of Public Works, from 1st Nov. 1861 to 31st Oct. 1862.

No.	1862.				
19	Nov. 18.	G. L. Hatheway,	\$4,000	00	
29	Dec. 3.	do.	6,000	00	
	1862.				
90	Feb. 7.	do.	4,000	00	
96	" 12.	do.	2,000	00	Subsidy to Steamer Westmorland.
138	April 4.	do.	3,000	00	
164	" 28.	do.	4,000	00	
203	May 20.	do.	4,000	00	
240½	June 5.	do.	3,198	84	{ Steamers, \$2,665 00 Lunatic Asylum, 533 84 Grimross Canal.
245	" 6.	do.	4,000	00	
256	" 25.	do.	4,000	00	
277	July 2.	do.	4,000	00	
287	" 16.	do.	4,000	00	
291	" 22.	do.	2,000	00	
303	Aug. 15.	do.	14,000	00	[Offices.
329	" 21.	do.	343	00	Coals, Gov't. House and Public
337	" 25.	do.	4,000	00	
356	Sept. 1.	do.	4,000	00	
370	" 22.	do.	4,000	00	
379	" 26.	do.	244	21	On account of Fuel for Legislature.
388	Oct. 4.	do.	4,000	00	
406	" 13.	do.	10,000	00	
			\$88,786	05	
68	Sept. 26.	do.	148	90	On Casual Revenue.
			\$88,934	95	

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

Department Public Works, 31st October 1862.

No. 7.

Abstract of all RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of the Department of Public Works, from 1st November 1861 to 31st October 1862.

RECEIPTS.

Balance brought forward, as per last year's Statement, ...	...	\$5,883	01
From Warrants on the Treasury, as per Statement No. 6, ...	...	88,934	95
Rents from Brick Houses in Fredericton—			
Wetmore's, Paid by J. M'Cluskey, ...	...	\$36	00
" " J. M. Barker, ...	...	30	00
M'Aloon's, " M. Noonan, ...	...	73	00
" " Mrs. M'Glinchey, ...	...	48	00
Carried forward,		\$187	00
		\$94,817	96

Rents.—Continued.		Brought forward,	\$187 00	\$94,817 96
Martin's,	Paid by Thos. Dowling, ...	...	30 00	
	“ R. Lucas, ...	...	95 30	
M'Sorley's,	“ Mrs. Levy, ...	...	7 56	
	“ P. M'Garrigle, ...	...	16 00	
Bendeler's,	“ Mrs. Bonnell, ...	...	6 00	
	“ M. Colter, ...	...	12 00	
M'Cafferty's,	“ H. Grace, ...	...	8 00	
			<u>\$361 86</u>	
Wetmore's,	“ J. M. Barker, ...	...	60 00—	421 86
From B. Atherton, for Interest on D. Morgan's Fire Loan Bond,				120 00
Queen's County Bye Roads, Grant of 1861, ...			\$240 00	
Do. do. 1862, ...			80 00—	320 00
				<u>\$95,679 82</u>
Less—Undrawn from Treasury, part of Warrant 406,			\$4,068 60	
Cash in hand, ...			52 72	
			<u> </u>	
Balance due the Province, carried forward, ...				<u>4,121 32</u>
				<u><u>\$91,558 50</u></u>

PAYMENTS.

No. 1. On Account of Great Roads and Bridges—				
As per Statement No. 1, ...	...	...	\$36,407 27	
“ “ “ 2, ...	...	...	14,834 05	
“ “ “ 3, ...	...	...	1,968 59	
			<u> </u>	
			\$53,209 91	
Two Grants from Bye Roads, Queen's County, in 1861 and 1862, specially transferred to direction of this Department, ...			320 00	
			<u> </u>	\$53,529 91
No. 2. On Account of Inland Navigation—				
As per Statement A, No. 4, ...	...	...	\$5,966 94	
In part for construction of Grimross Canal, ...			3,232 03	
			<u> </u>	9,188 97
No. 3. On Account of Legislative Buildings, Hall, and Rooms of the Supreme Court, Government Offices, and the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, as per Statement A, No. 5, ...			\$2,443 84	
For Firewood and Coals for the Legislative Buildings and Public Offices, ...			\$735 63	
Less, refunded by Clerk of Pleas, ...	29 52—		706 11	
			<u> </u>	3,149 95
				<u><u>\$65,868 88</u></u>
			Carried forward,	

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$65,868 83
No. 4.	On Account of Provincial Lunatic Asylum,	\$7,597 47
	“ Provincial Penitentiary, ...	424 92
		8,022 39
No. 5.	On Account of Inter-Colonial Communication—	
	To Steamer Arabian,	\$6,960 00
	“ Westmorland,	2,000 00
	“ Princess Royal,	1,800 00
		10,760 00
No. 6.	On Account of Light Houses, Harbours, & Landings—	
	Grind Stone Island Light House,	\$23 75
	Richibucto Light House,	5 90
	New Wharf at Dalhousie,	1,369 53
	Bathurst Harbour,	40 00
		1,439 18
No. 7.	Departmental Expenses—	
	Travelling,	\$420 00
	Office contingencies in 1862,	142 54
	And unpaid balance of 1861,	188 59
	Printing and Binding,	126 43
	Printing Report of 1860, exclusive of Maps,	400 00
	Do. 1861, do.	280 98
	Maps,	450 00
	Salaries in 1862,	2,399 91
	And unpaid balance of 1861,	206 54
		4,614 99
No. 8.	On Account of sundry Brick Buildings in Fredericton, held by the Government as security for Loans under the Local Act 14 Vic. cap. 17, viz:—	
	Ground Rents and other charges, ...	\$82 77
	Two sums remitted to Province Treasurer, balance of rents received to 21st Oct. 1862,	650 34
	And Interest on D. Morgan's Bond, ...	120 00
		853 11
		\$91,558 50
		ASA COY, <i>Sec'y.</i>

No. 8.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES due on 1st Nov. 1862, for Road and Bridge work performed under the direction of the several following Supervisors.

Armstrong, John	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$3 84
Avard, Adam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 92
Burnett, George	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 96
Buber, John	...	...	...	...	...	...	364 75
Charters, S. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 88
Crocker, Rowland	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 99
Carter, Nicholas	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10
Dow, Asa	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 61
Fitzgerald, Wm.	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 73
Gervin, Thomas	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 25
Giberson, J. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 65
Hagarty, John	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 15
Hazen, Charles	...	...	...	...	...	...	103 88
Hoyt, W. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 39
Jordan, John Jun.	...	...	...	...	...	...	505 64
Kelly, W. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	425 67
Moore, George	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 66
Morton, G. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 64
M'Callum, Arch.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 33
M'Clelan, Thos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Newcomb, W. R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	297 58
Nase, Philip Jun.	...	...	...	...	...	...	151 70
Pauline, Joseph	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 43
Read, J. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 59
Woods, Francis	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 35
Welling, John	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 54
Fournier, Florent	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 61
							\$2,155 84

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

Department Public Works, 31st October 1862.

No. 9.

STATEMENT OF CLAIMS due or conditionally payable under engagements subsisting prior to the 1st November 1862.

William Morrison, Balance on Pokemouche Bridge,		\$2,556 00
B. S. Bailey, Balance on Oromocto Flats,		100 00
Alexander Thompson, Balance on Elmcroft Bridge,		250 00
Asst Dow, Balance on Lane's Creek Bridge,		45 00
The Hon. A. E. Botsford and others, Commissioners of Sewers in Sackville, Balance on Au Lac Aboideau,		2,209 34
Alexander Kay, On Pollet River Bridge,		80 00
R. Grant, For services relative to Bridges on Magaguadavic River,		17 98
The Hon. Francis M'Phelim, For opening Buctouche Bridge for a new Ship,		30 00
John Duffy, For extra work at Cocaigne Bridge, \$112 80 Do Bennett's Upper Brook do. 100 00—		212 80
Amos Keith, Building Richibucto Light House,		592 00
George A. Morton, For expenditures at Hampton Ferry Bridge, \$345 00 Do. Trout Creek do. 29 00—		374 00
Benjamin Hanson, Repairing Cleuristic Bridge, Nashwaak,		24 00
T. C. Atherton, Repairing two Bridges at Southampton,		52 50
John M'Millan, On Jacket River Bridge,		32 00
		\$6,375 62

ASA COY, Sec'y.

No. 10.

STATEMENT OF CLAIMS pending on sundry Accounts as undermentioned,
on the 31st October 1862.

Andrew Heron, Balance of Subsidy for Steamer Arabian,	\$3,200 00
Christopher Boultenhouse, Balance of Subsidy for Steamer Westmorland,	1,000 00
H. B. Crosby, For alterations and repairs to Lunatic Asylum building,	358 84
James Quinton, do. do.	148 67
Robert Milligan, for superintendence of Works,	56 60
Hatheway & Small, On account of Provincial Steam Dredge,	270 00
W. C. Godso, do. do.	36 83
	\$5,070 94

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

Department Public Works, 31st October 1862.

Appendix B.

GREAT ROADS.

Statement shewing in detail the Works and Expenditures for the Year
ended 31st October 1862.

No. 1.

From Saint John to Nova Scotia Line.

132 Miles.

On the division from St. John to Hampton Ferry, 22 miles.

GEORGE BURNETT, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Groom's Bridge,	by Contract,	\$12 00	
Darling's Bridge,	do.	3 00	
Two Bridges near eleven mile House,	do.	3 50	
Near Campbell's,	do.	3 00	
Near Robinson's,	do.	10 00	
		\$31 50	

Road work—

Turnpiking 100 rods,	by Contract,	\$74 60	
Gravelling 31 rods,	do.	15 60	
Cleaning ditches and filling holes,	do.	31 80	
General repairs,	by day's work,	10 00	
		132 00	
		\$163 50	

The Bridge over Groom's Cove has been sustained by slight temporary repairs with spruce wood, but should be rebuilt as soon as practicable. An efficient structure of durable timber would cost about \$1500. An earthen embankment with stone culvert, nearly treble that sum. A new Bridge near Crawford's, at an estimated cost of \$40, is required.

On the division from Hampton Ferry to Hayward's Mills, 42 miles.

GEORGE A. MORTON, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Hampton Ferry,	by day's work,	\$74 25	
Hatfield's Brook,	by Contract,	13 85	
Ward's Creek,	do.	31 50	
Near Rev. C. Bliss's,	do.	3 25	
Aeck's Brook,	do.	2 60	
Roach's,	do.	21 00	
Baxter Smith's,	do.	4 00	
Hannah's Brook,	do.	0 70	
M'Leod's Brook,	do.	2 00	
		\$153 15	

Forward,

				<i>Forward,</i>	\$153 15
Road work—					
Turnpiking 316 rods,	...	...	by Contract,	\$59 94	
Ditching 198 rods,	...	...	do.	21 70	
General repairs, including filling up holes, and repairing					
Culverts.	...	...	by Contract,	44 70	
				<hr/>	126 84
					<hr/>
					\$279 49

Two new Bridges are necessary, one over Ward's Creek, and another near the Rev. C. Bliss's, at a probable cost of \$250 and \$70 respectively. New covering is necessary to Roach's Bridge, and that over the Mill Stream requires to be repaired, at an estimated cost of \$80, in addition to the maintenance of the small bridges, culverts, ditches, and surface of the Road.

On the division from Hayward's Mills to the Nova Scotia Line at Missiguash River, 68 miles.

J. C. CHARTERS, Supervisor.

New Bridges—					
Taylor's Brook,	...	...	by Contract.	\$36 00	
Wilson's Creek,	...	...	do.	20 00	
				<hr/>	\$56 00
Repairs of Bridges—					
Somer's Creek,	...	...	by Contract,	\$14 50	
Memramcook River, new pier of spruce timber, squared,					
ballasted with stone, stone top work, truss raised					
and repaired and strengthened with knees bolted					
on, &c.	...	...	by Contract,	728 00	
Intervale Creek,	...	...	do.	10 00	
Sackville Bridge,	...	...	do.	22 00	
				<hr/>	774 50
Road work—					
Turnpiking 398 rods,	...	...	by Contract,	\$60 50	
Gravelling 327 rods,	...	...	do.	183 50	
Gravelling, filling holes, repairing small bridges,					
culverts, &c.	...	...	by Contract,	656 57	
				<hr/>	900 57
					<hr/>
					\$1,731 07

The Bridge over Robertson's Creek, built nearly twenty years since on piles, has become so much decayed as to require renewal. A new Bridge of similar construction is recommended, at an estimated cost of \$500. The Bridge over M'Leod's Brook also requires renewal, at a probable cost of \$80. The several Bridges at Lake Creek, Bunnel Creek, Robb's Mill, and Boundary Creek, need repairs, at a total probable cost of \$130. One of the piers of the Sackville Bridge requires additional repairs and more efficient protection against the force of the floating ice. The roof, though recently repaired, was by the storm of the 6th December, partially blown off and otherwise much shattered.

No. 2.

From Saint John to Saint Andrews.

63 Miles.

On the division from Saint John to Lepreau, 24 miles.

A. MENZIES, Supervisor.

New Bridges—

Negro Bridge,	by Contract,	\$41 00	
Sussex Bridge,	do.	47 00	
			\$88 00

Repairs of Bridges—

Little Lepreau,	by Contract,	\$14 88	
Near Knight's Mill,	do.	27 00	
	by Contract,	10— 12 00	
Near Wetmore's Brook,	by day's work, \$2		
Near the Church, Musquash,	by day's work.	7 00	
			60 88

Road work—

Turnpiking 284 rods,	by Contract,	\$70 20	
Gravelling 82 rods,	do.	18 60	
Turnpiking and gravelling 41 rods,	do.	18 45	
Raising the surface of the Road, 40 rods,	do.	28 00	
Filling holes,	do.	0 80	
4 new drain pipes,	do.	7 00	
Repairing 3 drain pipes,	do.	2 80	
Picking stone off Road and blasting rocks,	do.	5 50	
Forming approach to Lepreau bridge,	do.	68 00	
Repairing 3 small bridges,	do.	2 60	
Filling holes and cutting bushes, ...	by day's work,	7 00	
Printing Notices, ... ..	... ..	1 00—	229 95
			\$378 88

New Bridges over Anderson's Brook and Perch Brook are required, at an estimated cost of \$60 and \$30 respectively. The Bridge over Gully Brook at Knight's Mill, requires new covering, at a probable cost of \$20, in addition to which an expenditure of \$290 is estimated as necessary for the ordinary repairs and improvements of the current year.

On the division from Lepreau to Saint Andrews, 29 miles.

HUGH M'CALLUM, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Lepreau,	by day's work,	\$4 62	
Mink Brook,	by Contract,	6 00	
Gillespie's,	by day's work,	6 00	
Big New River,	by Contract,	2 00	
Magaguadavic River,	do.	2 50	
M'Nab's Brook,	do.	1 00	
Digdeguash River, chiefly on the Draw,	do.	41 50	
	by day's work,	30 50	
			\$94 12

			<i>Forward,</i>	\$94 12	
Bocabec,	...	...	by day's work,	\$8 18	
			by Contract,	1 50—	9 68
Chamcook,	...	...			18 00
					<hr/>
					\$121 80
Road work—					
Turnpiking 643 rods,	...	...	by day's work,	\$96 17	
			by Contract,	160 23	
Gravelling 142 rods,	...	...	by day's work,	14 90	
			by Contract,	18 60	
Turnpiking and gravelling 37 rods,			do.	11 00	
5 culverts at \$3 each, and 8 at \$2 each,			do.	31 00	
Taking out large boulders,	...		do.	7 26	
Labor by Seelye Spafford,	...			20 00	
Miscellaneous repairs,	...	...	by day's work,	40 79—	399 95
Allowance to John Crawley for attending Digdeguash Draw,					40 00
					<hr/>
					\$561 75

No new Bridges are expected to be necessary on this division during the current year.

No. 3.

From the Bend of Petitcodiac to Shediac.

15 Miles.

JOHN WELLING, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bateman's Bridge,	...		by Contract,		\$11 40
Road work—					
Turnpiking 80 rods,	...	...	by Contract,	\$16 00	
Gravelling 22 rods,	...	...	do.	8 80	
Turnpiking and gravelling 55 rods,			do.	27 50	
Filling holes and ruts, 680 rods,			at 5 cts per rod,	34 00	
Clearing brush and opening culverts,			by day's work,	6 00	
Labor at Suliss' Hill,	...	...	by Contract,	5 15	
3 new culverts,	...	...	do.	7 00—	104 45
					<hr/>
					\$115 85

No. 4.

From Dorchester to Shediac.

16 Miles.

JOHN WELLING, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—					
Landry's,	...	...	by Contract,	\$32 80	
Tate's,	...	...	do.	29 00	
					<hr/>
					\$61 80
Road work—					
Turnpiking 60 rods,	...	...	by Contract,	\$12 00	
Gravelling,	...	...	do.	49 20	
Turnpiking and gravelling,	...	...	do.	24 80—	86 00
					<hr/>
					\$147 80

The deferred expenditure for the renewal of the Memramcook Bridge, and the repair of that over the west branch of the Scadouc, is estimated at the same as for last year, or \$500.

No. 5.

From Shediac to Richibucto.

36 Miles.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Chockpish,	by Contract,	\$15 00	
Buctouche,	do.	10 00	
Weldon's Creek,	do.	8 00	
Shediac,	do.	42 00	
Two Bridges near Biggs' Mill,	do.	52 80	
Black River,	do.	6 00	
13 small Bridges,	do.	55 36	
			\$189 16

Road work—

Gravelling 471½ rods,	do.	\$94 40	
Turnpiking and gravelling 596 rods,	do.	167 60	
Gravelling and filling up holes,	do.	42 50	
41 days work,		47 00—	351 50
			\$540 66

The Weldon's Creek and Richibucto Bridges have for the present been sustained by temporary repairs. The cost of their renewal is estimated at the same as stated last year, or \$1400 and \$2000 respectively. The necessity of renewing both of these works has been rendered urgent by the effects of the storm of 6th December last.

An expenditure of about \$80 is required for the further repairs of the Shediac Bridge; and for the maintenance of the Road, including the smaller bridges, the additional estimated sum of \$800.

No. 6.

From Richibucto to Chatham and Nelson.

45 Miles.

WILLIAM M. KELLY, Supervisor.

Cedar logs supplied by J. Ullock to be used in the rebuilding of Clark's Cove Bridge,	by Contract,	\$456 55
---	--------------	----------

Repairs of Bridges—

Napan,	by Contract,	\$38 00	
Mackie's,	do.	83 15	
Clark's Cove,—paid for plank flooring,	do.	30 45	
Kouchibouguasis, do.	do.	17 50	
12 small bridges and culverts,	do.	86 10	
			255 20

Road work—

Turnpiking 68 rods,	\$13 10	
Turnpiking and gravelling 370 rods,	58 50—	71 60

Forward, \$788 53

	<i>Forward,</i>	\$783 35
Hauling materials, and other labor—		
1 man with horse and cart 2 days,	\$3 50	
2 men do. 3 days,	7 50	
3 men do. 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ days,	339 50	
Labor under charge of Mathew Lynch, 183 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, ...	157 68	
Labor on Russell's Hill,	20 00—	599 78
		<u>\$1,311 53</u>

A new Bridge is necessary over the Kouchibouguasis, at an estimated cost of \$600; and an equal sum will be required for the repair of the smaller bridges and culverts, and for the maintenance of the Road, during the current year.

No. 7.

From Road No. 11, Newcastle, along shore, to Gloucester County Line.

45 Miles.

WILLIAM M. KELLY, Supervisor.

Turnpiking 535 rods,	by Contract,	\$67 90	
Gravelling 70 rods,	do.	10 80	
Turnpiking and gravelling 155 rods,	do.	34 80	
Laying poles and brush, and covering with gravel over low ground, 157 rods,	by Contract,	78 20	
Filling up ruts, clearing out drains, and other labor, do.	do.	34 50	
Building 2 new culverts, and repairing 4 others, do.	do.	29 00	
Labor near M. Letson's, including cost of 75 cedar logs,		24 00	
Miscellaneous labor,	by day's work,	53 00—	\$332 20
Amount paid A. V. McDougall for poles, and for other claims of the preceding year,			46 72
			<u>\$378 92</u>

The cost of repairing the small bridges and culverts, including the maintenance of the Road for the current year, is estimated at \$380.

No. 8.

From the Gloucester County Line, Saumarez, to Bathurst.

68 Miles.

On the division from the County Line to Grand Ance, 42 miles.

JOSEPH PAULIN, Supervisor.

New Bridges—

Old Church—Amount of Contract, \$136, paid	\$80 00	
Landry,	10 00	
		<u>\$90 00</u>

Repairs of Bridges—

Waugh,	by Contract,	\$22 00	
Caraquet,	do.	16 00	
Terrio,	do.	4 00	
			<u>42 00</u>

Forward, \$132 00

	<i>Forward,</i>	\$132 00
Road work—		
Turnpiking and gravelling 920 rods, by Contract,	\$88 00	
Pole flooring and gravelling small bridge, do.	28 50	
Cutting drain to conduct water from road, do.	8 00	
Land damages paid for alteration of Road near old Church, Caraquet,	60 18	
	<hr/>	184 68
Sewell's Ferry, Pokemouche—		
Repairs of Landing, by Contract.	\$4 00	
New rope,	27 15	
	<hr/>	31 15
		<hr/>
		\$347 83

The following is the estimated expenditure required on this division during the current year:—

New Bridges—		
Waugh, 245 feet in length and 11 feet in height, ...	\$600 00	
Paulin, 360 " " and 12 " " " ...	720 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,320 00
Repairs of Bridges and other works—		
End's Bridge—Stringers and covering,	\$60 00	
Caraquet—Stringers to be raised and bolted,	20 00	
Savoy's—Stringers, pole flooring, and gravelling,	80 00	
Ferguson's, " " " " "	20 00	
Pole flooring and gravelling small bridges, and turnpiking and gravelling the Road,	300 00	
Opening Road from Sewell's Ferry, Pokemouche, to the new Bridge, the claims of Sewell & Walsh for land damages, &c.	240 00	
	<hr/>	720 00
Balances due—		
To R. Goodan, for new Bridge at old Church, Caraquet,	\$56 00	
To Lazaur Landry and others, for land taken by the alteration of the Road at the same place,	95 36—	151 36
		<hr/>
Total,		\$2,191 36

On the division from Grand Ance to Bathurst, 26 miles.

HILARION HACKEY, Supervisor.

New Bridge over Buttimere Brook, by Contract,	\$34 00	
Repairs of Bridges—		
Big Pokeshaw, by Contract,	\$8 00	
Little Pokeshaw, do.	24 00	
Stephens' Brook, do.	13 50	
Ellis' Brook, do.	3 00	
Teague Brook, do.	5 00—	53 50
		<hr/>
	<i>Forward,</i>	\$87 50

	<i>Forward,</i>	\$87 50
Road work—		
Turnpiking 1,036 rods, by Contract,	\$142 50	
Gravelling 330 rods, do.	24 50	
Turnpiking and gravelling 640 rods, do.	57 50	
Making new and repairing old culverts, clearing out drains, and miscellaneous labor, by day's work,	60 85	
	<hr/>	285 35
		<hr/> \$372 85

The following is the estimated expenditure required on this division during the current year:—

New Bridges—

Big Pokeshaw, 450 ft. in length, and 20 ft. in height,	\$2,000 00	
Stephens' Brook, 60 ft. in length, and 18 ft. in height,	160 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,160 00
New covering, railing, and other repairs to Miller's Brook Bridge, \$40 00		
Ordinary repairs, including small bridges, culverts, drainage, &c.	400 00	
	<hr/>	440 00
		<hr/> \$2,600 00

No. 9.

From Bathurst to Belledune.

23 Miles.

HILARION HACKEY, Supervisor.

New Bridge over Grant Brook, amount of Contract, ...		\$62 50
Repairs of Bridges—		
Little Belledune, by Contract,	\$15 50	
Little Elm Tree, do.	15 50	
	<hr/>	31 00
Road work—		
Turnpiking 250 rods, by Contract,	\$12 00	
Gravelling 3,547 rods. do.	69 40	
Turnpiking and gravelling 847 rods, do.	43 00	
Renewing and repairing culverts, turnpiking, gravelling, and other labor, by day's work, \$46 18		
	by Contract, 50 20—	96 38—
		<hr/> 220 78
		<hr/> \$314 28

The renewal of the Tattagouche Bridge may be necessary, at the probable cost of \$800. New stringers, covering, and railing, are required for the Bridges over the Nigadoo River and Kennedy's Brook, including the raising of the roadway of the latter about 4 feet, at the estimated cost of \$160 and \$50 respectively. The further sum of \$440 is estimated as necessary for the renewal and repairs of small bridges and culverts, and ordinary repairs of the Road.

No. 10.

From Belledune to Glenlivett.

53 Miles.

JOHN M. MILLAN, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Campbellton,	per Contract.	\$12 00	
Eel River,	do.	4 10	
Benjamin River,	do.	13 25	
Jacquet River,	do.	8 00	
			\$37 35

Road work—

Turnpiking 412 rods,	by Contract.	\$53 20	
Gravelling 679 rods,	do.	106 10	
Turnpiking and gravelling 961 rods,	do.	209 20	
Repairing the Jacquet River embankment to the extent of 35 feet by a retaining wall of cedar logs, filled with stone and gravel, and connecting the same with the Bridge by a span of 30 feet, covered with 4 inch spruce plank,	by Contract,	202 00	
Filling holes and ruts, opening and clearing drains and watercourses, repairing culverts, removing rock, &c.	by Contract,	232 40	
			\$02 00
			\$840 85

The Bridge over Benjamin River has been temporarily sustained by repairs, but its renewal cannot safely be postponed. The cost, if contracted for at a favorable time, is estimated at \$800. The Campbellton Bridge requires new covering at the probable cost of \$50. The decayed wharfing round Morrisay's Rock having given way and rendered the Road there impassable, a contract has been made to complete the necessary repairs by the 1st August next, including the making and maintaining in the mean time of a safe passage to the public, for the total sum of \$150. The further sum of \$600 is estimated as required during the current year for the ordinary repairs of the Road, which, with the above exceptions, is at present in good condition.

No. 11.

From Newcastle to Bathurst.

50 Miles.

On the division from Newcastle to Tabusintac, 23 miles.

WILLIAM M. KELLY, Supervisor.

Renewing 50 feet in extent of the Bridge over French Fort Cove with cedar blockwork, and flooring, and with gravelled roadway,	by Contract,	\$200 00
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Forward,

		<i>Forward,</i>	\$200 00
Road work—			
Turnpiking 710 rods,	by Contract,	\$107 30
Gravelling 100 rods,	do.	15 55
Turnpiking and gravelling 60 rods,	... ..	do.	6 00
Cutting down and repairing Road on Eskedelloc Hill,			
... ..	... ..	by Contract,	31 00
Repairing culverts,	... ..	do.	18 00
91 days manual labor,	... ..	... ..	91 20
17 days work by 2 men and 1 horse and cart,	... ..	... ..	51 00
			320 05
			\$520 05

The probable necessary expenditure for ordinary repairs of the Road, including culverts, during the current year, is estimated at \$300.

On the division from Tabusintac River to Bathurst, 27 miles.

HILARION HACKEY, Supervisor.

Flooring of Buchannan's Brook, Big Nepisiguit, M'Gee's Brook, and other Bridges, by Contract,				\$29 00
Covering and gravelling Big Nepisiguit Bridge, by day's work,				10 50
			\$39 50	
Road work—				
Turnpiking 1,280 rods,	... ..	by Contract,	\$94 00
Gravelling 1,280 rods,	... ..	do.	61 50
Turnpiking and gravelling 1,280 rods,	... ..	do.	100 50
Wharfing 210 feet in extent, by Contract, \$76, paid	... ..	... ..	53 00
Ordinary repairs, by Contract, \$28, by day's work, \$10.50,	... ..	... ..	38 50
Expenses of advertising,	... ..	... ..	2 00
			349 50	
			\$389 00	

Necessary repairs to the Bridge over Bass River, and further repairs to that over the Big Nepisiguit River and its approaches, are estimated at the cost of \$60 and \$160 respectively. The ordinary repairs of the small bridges, culverts, and roadway, during the current year, are estimated to require the additional sum of \$500.

No. 12.

From Fredericton to Newcastle.

102 Miles.

On the division from Fredericton to Boiestown, 40 miles.

JAMES M'LAGGAN, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—			
Nashwaak,	... ..	by Contract,	\$3 60
Public Lot Stream,	... ..	do.	3 00
			\$6 60
			<i>Forward.</i>

	<i>Forward,</i>	\$6 60
Road work—		
Turnpiking 1,949 rods,	by Contract, \$497 75	
	by day's work, 48 75	
Skirting,	by Contract, 17 00	
Filling hollows and making drains,	113 85—	677 35
		<u>\$683 95</u>

The repairs of bridges and the efficient maintenance of the Road for the ensuing year is estimated to require \$1,000.

On the division from Boiestown to Newcastle, 62 miles.

ROWLAND CROCKER, Supervisor.

Renewal of Wilson's Bridge of cedar and pine, with gravelled roadway, 170 feet in length and 25 feet in height, per Contract \$636, paid		\$374 06
Repairs of Bridges—		
North West Miramichi, per Contract, \$538, paid ...	\$440 00	
Renous River,	by Contract, 154 00	
Arbo's,	do. 6 00	
John Arbo's,	do. 42 80	
		<u>642 80</u>

Road work—

Repairing damages occasioned by the spring rains and the traffic of heavy truck waggons, by day's work,	\$111 80	
Gravelling and turnpiking detached places, do.	42 00	
"Snowing" the covered Bridges, keeping out cattle, and some repairs,	by Contract, 51 00	
Advertising,	1 00—	205 80
		<u>\$1,222 66</u>

New Bridges are required over Ferguson's Brook and M'Laggan's Mill Pond, at the estimated cost of \$ and \$ respectively. Longitudinal 3 inch plank covering is necessary to the Indiantown Brook Bridge, at the probable cost of \$32. The Doak Bridge requires a new abutment at the northern end, and also a new shear, at the estimated cost of \$250 for one and \$150 for the other.

No. 13.

From Fredericton to Saint John.

66 Miles.

On the division from Fredericton to the lower line of Sunbury County, 26 miles.

CHARLES HAZEN, Supervisor.

Repairs on Oromocto Bridge,		\$22 50
Road work—		
Turnpiking 353 rods,	by Contract, \$91 98	
Turnpiking and gravelling 146 rods,	do. 70 60	
	<i>Forward,</i>	<u>\$162 58</u> <u>\$22 50</u>

	<i>Forward,</i>	\$162 58	\$22 50
3 Scow loads of stone for protection of Intervale,		12 0	
Sundry repairs to bridges and culverts, by Contract,		62 75	
Miscellaneous repairs,		42 20—	279 53
			<u>\$302 03</u>

A new Bridge is required over Brisley Brook, 120 feet in length and 14 feet in height, at the probable cost of \$300. Repairs are necessary to Glazier's Bridge, at a probable expense of \$80. Much of the Road is in an inferior condition. The sum of \$200 is estimated as necessary for ordinary repairs during the current year.

On the division from the lower line of Sunbury to the lower line of Queen's County, 18 miles.

FRANCIS WOODS, Supervisor.

Partly rebuilding, raising the whole to the additional height of 4 feet, and otherwise repairing the Nerepis Bridge, by Contract,			\$112 00
Road work—			
Turnpiking 100 rods,	by Contract,	\$25 50	
Turnpiking and gravelling 66 rods,	do.	26 40	
Repairing culverts, filling holes, and taking out stone,		83 25—	135 15
			<u>\$247 15</u>

The expense of repairing bridges, and of necessary turnpiking and gravelling during the current year, is estimated at \$500.

On the division extending from the lower line of Queen's County to Great Road No. 2, and the supplementary branch diverging from the latter by way of the Suspension Bridge to the Indiantown Road, the total distance being about 22 miles.

PHILIP NASE, Jun. Supervisor.

New Bridges—			
Brundage's Brook,	by Contract,	\$21 00	
Parke's Brook,	do.	18 50	
			<u>\$39 50</u>
Repairs of Bridges—			
Brandy Point,	by Contract,	72 00	
Comby's Creek,	by day's work,	10 00	
Brundage's Brook,	do.	5 00	
Vernon's Mill Pond,	do.	10 00	
Parke's Brook,	do.	5 00	
			<u>102 00</u>
Road work—			
Gravelling 147 rods,	by day's work,	\$17 00	
	by Contract,	22 60—	\$39 60
Turnpiking and gravelling 219 rods,	do.	87 40	
Rebuilding and repairing culverts, filling ruts, clearing watercourses, taking out stone, &c.		198 04—	325 04
			<u>\$466 54</u>

Estimate for repairs of bridges and other works during the current year:			
Harding's Brook Bridge, repairing covering,			\$10 00
Brundage's Brook Bridge, do.			5 00
Brandy Point Bridge, do.			30 00
Vernon's Mill Pond,—raising from level of sound work to the additional height of 4 feet with cedar logs, covered with cedar pole flooring, brush and gravel, and new handrailing.	250 00—		\$295 00
Ordinary repairs of Road,			300 00
			<hr/>
			\$595 00

No. 14.

From Fredericton to Woodstock.

63 Miles.

On the division from Fredericton to Long's Creek, 17 miles.

ISAAC KILBURN, Supervisor.

New Bridge at Springhill, 260 feet in length and 14 feet in height, built of cedar and stone, with gravelled road way and pine handrailing, by day's work,				\$318 56
Repairs of Bridges—				
Jenning's Bridge,	by day's work,		\$30 00	
Sutherland's Bridge,	do.		25 00	
M-Kinley's, Bridge,	by Contract,		40 00	
Wheeler's Bridge,	do.		48 00	
French Village Bridge,	do.		26 00	
Carrier's Creek Bridge,	do.		15 00	
Repairing detached broken places, by day's work,		19 00—		203 00
Repairs of Road,				19 80
			<hr/>	\$541 36

The following Bridges require to be rebuilt at the probable cost affixed to each:—

Jenning's, 160 feet in length, 16 feet in height,	\$400 00
Garden's Creek, 250 " " 16 " "	600 00
Sutherland's Creek, 250 " " 26 " "	800 00
Barden Wheeler's, 110 " " 29 " "	400 00
M-Kinley's, 150 " " 32 " "	350 00
Hammond's, 140 " " 30 " "	300 00
<hr/>	
	\$2,850 00

The necessary expenditure for new culverts and other repairs of the Road for the current year, is estimated at \$600.

On the division extending from Long's Creek to Eel River, 33 miles.

ASA DOW, Supervisor.

New culvert at Davidson's, with stone abutments, cedar covering, and gravelled roadway, by Contract,			\$58 00
Repairs of Bridges—			
Cove Bridge, raised 2 feet in height, by Contract,		\$55 00	
Other Bridges,		10 00—	65 00
			<hr/>
			Forward, \$123 00

	<i>Forward,</i>	\$123 00
Road work—		
Gravelling 395 rods, by Contract,	\$184 00	
Turnpiking and gravelling 53 rods, do.	25 00	
Repairs over the whole of the Road in small jobs, both by Contract and by day's work, ...	93 15—	302 15
		<u>\$425 15</u>
Estimate for the current year—		
New Bridge over the Pokiok Stream,		\$150 00
Repairs of Sullivan Creek embankment,	\$40 00	
“ Stone wall of Kennan Creek Bridge,	20 00	
Raising, by additional earthwork, the Bridge on the lower side of the Barony flats,	30 00—	90 00
Ordinary repairs of the Road,		300 00
		<u>\$540 00</u>

On the division from Eel River to the Meduxnikeag Bridge, Woodstock, 13 miles.

ALEXANDER GIBSON, Supervisor.

Repairing Bull's Creek Bridge,	by day's work,	\$55 00	
	by Contract,	63 25—	\$118 25
Building 3 new culverts and repairing others, do.			43 75
			<u>\$162 00</u>

Estimate for the current year—			
New Bridge over Bull's Creek, 304 feet in length and 16 feet in height,	Contract price,		\$1,070 00
Repairs of floor of Eel River Bridge,		\$20 00	
“ “ Hay's Creek Bridge,		10 00	
New turnpiking and other repairs,		200 00—	230 00
			<u>\$1,300 00</u>

No. 15.

From Meduxnikeag Bridge, Woodstock, to River du Chute.

40 Miles.

AMOS GALLOP, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—			
Lane's Creek,	by day's work,		\$177 59
Little Presqu'ile, by day's work, \$21 70,	by Contract, \$3 50		25 20
Moore's, do. 5 50,	do. 7 50		13 00
Dickinson's, do. 21 50,	do. 100 50		122 00
Meduxnikeag, do. 10 00,			10 00
Sippull's, do. 3 75,	do. 1 20		4 95
Shaw's,	do. 21 50		21 50
M'Millan's,	by day's work,		3 00
M'Cain's,	do.		2 50
			<u>\$379 74</u>
	<i>Forward,</i>		\$379 74

				<i>Forward,</i>	\$379 74
Road work—					
Turnpiking 100 rods,	...	...	by Contract,	\$52 00	
Gravelling 57 rods,	...	...	do.	7 25	
Gravelling, filling up holes, &c.	...	...	do.	25 50	
5 new culverts,	...	...	do.	23 50	
Removing rock,	...	...	do.	0 75	
Cutting down Perley's hill, \$13; Hutchinson's hill, \$34; Lane's Creek hill, \$24; M'Cain's hill, \$9; 2 other hills, \$22, by Contract,					
				102 00	
Repairing Road, by day's work, \$5.50, by	...	...	do. \$62.63—	68 13	
Removing a house out of the Road,	...	...	...	8 00	
Filling holes, &c.	...	...	by day's work,	9 65—	296 78
					<u>\$676 52</u>

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge over the Little Presqu'ile River, 270 feet in length and 20 feet in height, 700 0					
Stringers to River du Chute Bridge,	...	...	...	\$32 00	
Covering to 20 feet of Sippull's Bridge,	...	...	...	20 00	
Widening of Road and building cedar retaining wall near Big Presqu'ile Bridge, 80 00					
Retaining wall near the Guisguait,	...	...	...	30 00	
Ordinary repairs,	...	...	...	150 00	
					<u>312 00</u>
					<u>\$1,012 00</u>

No. 16.

From River du Chute to Grand Falls.

33 Miles.

WILLIAM R. NEWCOMB, Supervisor.

New Bridges—

Watson's Brook,	...	...	by Contract,	\$30 50	
Bridge in Andover,	...	...	do.	20 00	
Graham's Creek,	...	...	do.	19 00	
M'Neill's,	...	...	do.	20 00	
					<u>\$89 50</u>

Repairs of Bridges—

Near Watson's,	...	...	by Contract,	\$15 00	
Anderson's Creek,	...	...	do.	2 50	
Three Bridges,	...	...	do.	24 00	
					<u>41 50</u>

Road work—

Turnpiking 90 rods,	...	...	by Contract,	\$36 00	
Gravelling 120 rods,	...	...	do.	60 00	
Turnpiking and gravelling 180 rods,	...	...	do.	180 00	
Building and repairing culverts, cutting down hills, and building wharf, by Contract,					
				159 75	
					<u>435 75</u>
					<u>\$566 75</u>

Estimate for the current year—

New flooring to Bridge near Baird's, 70 feet in extent,	\$60 00
Do. Work's Bridge, 80 do.	75 00
Repairing with cedar, brush and gravel, the Rapid de Femme Bridge,	30 00
Retaining wall to repair a slide near Work's Bridge, already executed, at the expense of	40 00
Ordinary repairs,	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$405 00

No. 17.

From the Grand Falls to the Canadian Boundary.

50 Miles.

On the division from Grand Falls to Green River inclusive, 27 miles.

WILLIAM R. NEWCOMB, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Cunningham's Creek,	by Contract,	\$5 00	
Murray's Creek,	do.	7 00	
Comb's and Picket's Brook,	do.	101 50	
Little River,	do.	4 00	
Picket's Stream,	do.	4 00	
Near Francis Petit's,	do.	9 00	
		<hr/>	\$130 50

Road work—

Turnpiking 25 rods,	do.	\$11 00	
Gravelling 40 rods,	do.	20 00	
Turnpiking and gravelling 20 rods,	do.	20 00	
Making and repairing culverts, &c.	do.	17 00—	68 00
			<hr/>
			\$198 50

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge near Terrio's, 60 feet in length and 15 feet in height,	\$160 00
New covering of cedar poles, &c. to Bridge near Quisibis, 30 feet in extent,	60 00
Ordinary repairs,	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$260 00

On the division from Green River to the Canadian Boundary, 23 miles.

LEONARD R. COOMBS, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Indian Land Bridge,	by Contract,	\$66 00	
Little Falls,	do.	30 00	
Welsh's Creek,	do.	30 00	
		<hr/>	\$126 00

Road work—

Turnpiking 137 rods,	by Contract,	\$50 64	
Making 9 small bridges and culverts, turnpiking and gravelling 89 rods of Road, ditching, &c.		108 00	
Repairing Road, by day's work, \$31, by Contract, \$16.		47 00—	205 64
			<hr/>
			\$331 64

Estimate for the current year—

Repairing the Iroquois Bridge,	\$350 00	
Gravelling 3 miles between Green River and Iroquois,	150 00	
Turnpiking 1 mile,	150 00	
Sundry repairs,	200 00	
		\$850 00

No. 18.

From Edmundston to the River Saint Francis.

32 Miles.

LEONARD R. COOMBS, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Baker's Brook,	by Contract,	\$115 00	
Firman Crock's,	do.	39 00	
Raphael Albert's,	do.	100 00	
Little River,	do.	37 00	
			\$291 00

Road work—

Turnpiking 47 rods,	by Contract,	\$32 90	
Making 1 culvert,	do.	3 90	
Repairing and gravelling Road at Little Falls, do.		12 00	
Damages for crossing Grew's Land,		20 00	
			68 00
			\$359 80

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge at Crock's Mill, 200 ft. in length and 12 ft. in height,	\$400 00	
Repairing Little River Bridge,	60 00	
Turnpiking 1½ mile from Grew's to River Saint Francis,	200 00	
“ 1½ “ at Tourneau's, alteration of the Road,	240 00	
Sundry repairs,	70 00	
		\$970 00

No. 19.

From the Grand Falls to the Boundary of Maine.

3 Miles.

WILLIAM R. NEWCOMB, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Murray's, with brush and gravel,	by Contract,	\$6 00	
Near West's, new flooring, &c. of cedar,	do.	17 00	
			\$23 00

Road work—

Turnpiking 25 rods,	by Contract,	\$11 00	
Turnpiking and gravelling,	do.	25 00	
Repairing and making culverts, &c.	do.	14 75	
			50 75
			\$73 75

Estimate for the repairs of the current year. \$80.

No. 20.

From Pickard's Store, Tobique Village, to the Boundary of Maine.

5 Miles.

WILLIAM R. NEWCOMB, Supervisor.

New Bridge across Tibbetts' Brook,	by Contract,		\$12 80
Road work—			
Turnpiking 54 rods,	... ..	by Contract,	\$30 00
Turnpiking and gravelling,	... ..	do.	15 00
Building two culverts and repairing one,	... ..	do.	21 00
			<u>66 00</u>
			\$78 80
Estimate for the current year—			
New Bridge near Curry's, 28 ft. in length and 10 ft. in height,			\$50 00
Turnpiking, gravelling, and cutting down a hill,	... ..		100 00
			<u>150 00</u>

No. 21.

From Florencville to the Boundary of Maine.

9 Miles.

AMOS GALLOP, Supervisor.

Turnpiking 85 rods,	... ..	by Contract,	\$16 95
Gravelling 84 rods,	... ..	do.	19 20
Repairing and cutting down Steeves' Hill,	... ..	do.	15 50
“ Johnston's Hill,	... ..	do.	6 60
“ Road and culverts,	... ..	do.	51 88
			<u>\$110 13</u>
Estimate for the repairs of the current year, \$80.			

No. 22.

From Woodstock to the Boundary of Maine, at Houlton.

11 Miles.

ALEXANDER GIBSON, Supervisor.

Road work—			
Turnpiking 266 rods,	... ..	by Contract,	\$90 45
2 new culverts,	... ..	do.	11 00
Taking out stone and filling up holes, and other repairs,			
		by day's work, \$12 00	
		by Contract, 37 80—	49 80
			<u>\$151 25</u>
Estimate for the repairs of the current year, \$200.			

No. 23.

From Fredericton to Saint Andrews.

75 Miles.

On the division from Fredericton to Magaguadavic River, 43 miles.

ISAAC KILBURN, Supervisor.

Road work—

Turnpiking 640 rods,	by Contract,	\$128 00	
Taking out stone, repairing culverts and broken places, from Harvey to the Magaguadavic River, distance 14 miles,	by day's work,	135 25	
Repairing culverts and broken places,	by Contract,	189 00	
			<u>\$452 00</u>
Estimate for the repairs of the current year, \$500.			

On the division from Magaguadavic River to Saint Andrews, 32 miles.

HENRY HITCHINGS, Supervisor.

Rebuilding Turner's Bridge, 50 feet in length, and 8 feet in height, with stone and earth for the abutments and roadway, and cedar for the span of 8 feet,	by Contract,		\$87 00
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Road work—

Turnpiking 1,359 rods,	by Contract,	\$240 80	
Gravelling 635 rods,	do.	109 05	
Building 6, and repairing 6 culverts,	do.	28 85	
Building approach to Jones' Brook Bridge, 238 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 4 feet high, with a culvert of cedar, 12 feet wide,	by Contract,	30 00	
Filling ruts, removing boulders, and repairing winter damage, 19½ days work,		19 50—	<u>428 20</u>
			\$515 20

Estimate for the current year—

Repairing Bridge at Goldsmith's Brook, Waweig, with cedar poles and gravel,			\$10 00
Turnpiking 1,000 rods,			180 00
Gravelling 500 rods,			90 00
Skirting road side 1,500 rods,			75 00
Building and repairing culverts,			20 00
Scouring ditches, and draining,			20 00
Repairing winter damage,			10 00
			<u>\$405 00</u>

No. 24.

From Waweig to Saint Stephen.

9 Miles.

THOMAS COTTRELL, Supervisor.

Renewing and repairing covering of Waweig Bridge, by day's work, \$6, by Contract, \$85,			\$91 00
			<i>Forward,</i>

	<i>Forward,</i>	\$91 00
Road work—		
Turnpiking 76 rods,	by Contract,	\$19 86
Gravelling 27 rods,	do.	10 92
Improving turnpike,	do.	1 25
Repairing culverts and small bridges,	do.	4 00
Sundry repairs,	do.	3 00—
		39 03
		<u>\$130 03</u>
Estimate for the current year—		
Completing the longitudinal planking of the Waweig Bridge,		\$60 00
Stone culvert over the Meadow Brook,		40 00
Ordinary repairs of the Road and culverts,		50 00
		<u>\$150 00</u>

No. 25.

From Roix's to Oak Bay.

16 Miles.

ARCHIBALD M'CALLUM, Supervisor.

Rebuilding 60 feet of the Bridge over Gilmor's Intervale, carried away by the spring freshet, by Contract,		\$25 00
Picking up and saving the materials used again in the work,	by day's work,	8 00
Repairing Bridge over Johnson's Brook, by Contract,		5 00
		<u>\$38 00</u>
Road work—		
Turnpiking 404 rods,	by Contract,	\$84 96
Gravelling 554 rods,	do.	80 87
Building 1 culvert and repairing 5 others, do.		13 00
Repairing small bridges and culverts, filling holes, repairing winter damages, &c. by day's work,		36 00—
		214 83
		<u>\$252 83</u>
Estimate for the current year—		
New Bridge over Fitzsimon's Stream, 190 ft. long and 15 ft. high,		\$400 00
New covering of Carly Bridge with cedar,		20 00
Ordinary repairs of the Road,		200 00
		<u>\$620 00</u>

No. 26.

From Oak Bay to Eel River.

60 Miles.

On the division from Oak Bay to Little Digdeguash River, 32 miles.

NICHOLAS CARTER AND THOMAS ROBINSON, Supervisors.

Turnpiking 864 rods,	by Contract,	\$200 46
Gravelling 397 rods,	do.	119 53
Cutting down a hill,	by Contract,	12 00
Removing stones, cutting bushes, &c. do.		10 00
		<u>\$341 99</u>
	<i>Forward,</i>	\$341 99

	<i>Forward,</i>	\$341 99	
Filling sloughs and ruts, and other repairs, by day's work,		23 67	
Raising Road at Poplar Knoll, so called, by Contract,		16 50	
		<hr/>	\$382 16

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge at Anderson's, of cedar, stone, and gravel,	\$12 00	
Ordinary repairs,	620 00	
	<hr/>	\$632 00

On the division from Little Digdeguash River to Eel River, 28 miles.

ASA DOW, Supervisor.

Turnpiking 395 rods, by Contract,	\$158 00	
Gravelling 154 rods, do.	60 90	
Turnpiking and gravelling 60 rods, do.	36 00	
Miscellaneous small repairs,	41 89	
	<hr/>	\$296 79

Estimate for the current year—

Ordinary repairs and improvements,	\$400 00	
Extension of Road to Steamboat landing on River St. John,	100 00	
	<hr/>	\$500 00

No. 27.

From Dead Water Brook to Saint Stephen.

22 Miles.

GEORGE MOORE, Supervisor.

Repairing abutment of Bridge at Moore's Mills, injured by freshet, by day's work,	\$2 00	
Turnpiking 454 rods, by Contract,	140 74	
Gravelling 185 rods, do.	70 30	
Cutting bushes, 210 rods, do.	9 50	
Removing stones, filling sloughs, and opening drains, by day's work,	20 00	
Lumber for culverts,	4 22	
	<hr/>	\$246 76

Estimate for turnpiking, gravelling, and ordinary repairs for the current year, \$400.

No. 28.

From Lower Trout Brook to the Town of Magaguadavic.

33 Miles.

JAMES SPRATT & WILLIAM SMART, Supervisors.

Repairs of Bridges—

Young's Bridge, labor by day's work in 1861,	\$26 75	
“ “ by Contract in 1862,	212 50	
“ Lumber,	60 20	\$299 45
“ Less—Balance unpaid,	103 75	
	<hr/>	\$195 70
Lake Stream, by Contract,	7 00	
Seely's Brook, do.	13 00	
Sundry small bridges, by day's work,	5 84	\$221 54
	<hr/>	<i>Forward,</i>

Turnpiking 823 rods,	by Contract,	<i>Forward,</i>	\$221 54
			261 52
			<hr/>
			\$483 06
Estimate for the current year—			
Balance for repairs of Young's Bridge,		\$103 75	
Turnpiking and general repairs,		996 25	
		<hr/>	\$1,100 00

No. 29.

From Salisbury to Harvey.

44 Miles.

On the division from Salisbury to Hopewell Court House, 32 miles.

SAMUEL GROSS, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Big Sister Creek,	by day's work,	\$20 00	
Bennet's Brook,	by Contract,	15 00	
Lake Creek,	by day's work,	10 00	
Steves' Brook,	by Contract,	10 00	
M'Latchey's,	by day's work,	10 00	
		<hr/>	\$65 00

Road work—

Turnpiking 385 rods,	by Contract,	\$130 00	
Gravelling 380 rods,	do.	135 00	
Turnpiking and gravelling 200 rods,	do.	100 00	
Turnpiking, draining, clearing out ditches, removing stones, and filling up holes and ruts,		103 70	
		<hr/>	468 70
			<hr/>
			\$533 70

Estimate for the current year—

Rebuilding Lake Creek Bridge, 50 ft. long and 7 ft. high,	\$100 00	
“ Big Sister “ 180 “ 80 “	300 00	
	<hr/>	\$400 00
Repairing John G. Steves' Bridge with one new abutment, one set of stringers, plank and railing,	\$100 00	
Repairing Turtle Creek Bridge with plank and railing,	50 00	
Ordinary repairs of Road,	300 00—	450 00
		<hr/>
		\$850 00

On the division from Hopewell Court House to Harvey, 12 miles.

THOMAS M'CLELAN, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Ransom,	by Contract,	\$25 50	
Hambleton Creek,	do.	4 75	
Church Brook,	do.	10 00	
Shepody River, by day's work, \$1.50, Contract, \$6.58,		8 08	
		<hr/>	\$48 33
			<i>Forward,</i>

		<i>Forward,</i>	\$48 33
Gravelling 103 rods,	by Contract,	\$36 05	
Repairing culverts, removing stone, } levelling road, railing, &c. }	by day's work,	6 50	
	by Contract,	74 19—	116 74
			<hr/> \$165 07

Estimate for the current year—

Completing new covering to Ransom Bridge,	\$20 00	
New covering to Demoiselle Creek Bridge,	17 00	
New covering and railing to Church Brook Bridge,	24 00	
Renewing and repairing small bridges,	50 00	
Ordinary repairs, including widening, &c.	100 00	
		<hr/> \$211 00

No. 30.

From Isaac Derry's to Point Wolf.

25 Miles.

JOHN A. REID, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Salmon River, new stringers, covering, supports and braces of spruce, with iron screw bolt fastenings,	by Contract,	\$265 00	
“Hollow,” securing foundation with timber, brush and stone,	by Contract,	20 50	
			<hr/> \$285 50

Road work—

Turnpiking 181 rods,	by Contract,	\$54 20	
Gravelling 40 rods,	do.	20 00	
Repairing small bridges, clearing brush, removing stones, &c.	by Contract,	60 00	
			<hr/> 134 20
			<hr/> \$419 70

Estimate for the current year—

New covering and railing to Long Marsh Bridge,	\$30 00	
Ordinary repairs,	500 00	
		<hr/> \$530 00

No. 31.

*From Great Road No. 32, near Loch Lomond, to Crooked Creek in the
County of Albert.*

71 Miles.

On the division from Loch Lomond to Albert County Line, 44 miles.

JOHN JORDAN, Jun. Supervisor.

New Bridges—

Sherwood, 118 feet long, 19 feet high, by Contract,	\$164 00	
Schoales', in part of last year's Contract,	90 00	
		<hr/> \$254 00
		<i>Forward,</i>

	<i>Forward,</i>	\$254 00
Repairs of Bridges—		
Baird's—with timber, brush, earth, and gravel,		
	by Contract,	\$37 00
Lower Hammond—with 4 new braces, king posts, &c.		
secured with 1½ inch iron bolts, by Contract, \$192,		
advanced in part,	... ..	128 00
Sundry small bridges,	... by Contract,	65 00— 230 20
General repairs of Road,	... do.	123 45
		<hr/> \$607 65

Estimate for the current year—

For ordinary repairs of the Road, including small bridges and culverts, \$800.

On the division extending from Albert County Line, to Crooked Creek, 27 miles.

THOMAS M'CLELAN, Supervisor.

Turnpiking 418 rods,	... ..	by Contract,	\$188 10
Gravelling 134 rods,	... ..	do.	46 90
Repairing small bridges, removing stone, levelling,			
cutting down hills, &c. by day's work, \$12, by			
Contract, \$90.51.	... ..		102 51
			<hr/> \$337 51

Estimate for the current year—

Rebuilding "Forty five" Bridge, 30 ft. long 11 ft. high,	\$80 00
New railing to Broad River Bridge,	20 00
Small bridges, widening and straightening Road, and	
general repairs,	400 00
	<hr/> \$500 00

No. 32.

From Saint John to Quaco.

30 Miles.

JOHN JORDAN, Jun. Supervisor.

Building arched stone culvert at Disbrow's, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet in height, with earthen embankment, and level roadway, 500 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 13½ feet above bed of stream, by Contract, \$760 00, advanced in part, \$610 03

Repairs of Bridges—

Wilmot's,	... ..	by Contract,	\$60 00
Paterson's,	... ..	do.	31 05
Donavan's,	... ..	do.	20 00
Buckley's,	... ..	do.	20 00
Mosher's,	... ..	do.	20 00
Other small bridges and culverts,	... ..	do.	32 90
			<hr/> 183 95
Gravelling 254 rods, by day's work, \$19.45, Contract, \$244 45,			263 90

\$1,057 88

Estimate for the current year—

Rebuilding Wilmot's Bridge, 200 feet in length, and 17 feet in height,	\$500 00
Repairing bridges and culverts,	200 00
Ordinary repairs of Road,	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,200 00

No. 33.

From Great Road No. 1, near A. B. Smith's to Bellisle.
5 Miles.

JOSEPH GILLIES, Supervisor.

Turnpiking 91 rods, by Contract,	\$53 20
Other repairs and improvements, do.	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$57 20

Estimate for the current year—

Four new Bridges,	
No. 1, 43 feet in length, and 9 feet in height, ...	\$40 00
2, 80 " " 12 " " ...	70 00
3, 38 " " 11 " " ...	30 00
4, 50 " " 9 " " ...	30 00
	<hr/>
	170 00
Turnpiking 320 rods,	130 00
	<hr/>
	\$300 00

No. 34.

From Scribner's to Bellisle.
25 Miles.

No expenditure during the past year.

No. 35.

From Nerepis to Gagetown.
23 Miles.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Supervisor.

Turnpiking 40 rods, by Contract,	\$16 00
Gravelling 44 rods, do.	8 10
Turnpiking and gravelling 915 rods, do.	272 80
Other repairs and improvements, do.	7 50
	<hr/>
	\$304 40

Estimate for the current year—

Rebuilding Summer Hill Bridge, 80 feet long. and 16 feet high,	\$140 00
Building and repairing small bridges, turnpiking and gravelling,	300 00
	<hr/>
	\$440 00

No. 36.

From Fredericton to Jemseg.
30 Miles.

NATHAN P. DAY, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Jemseg—Attendance through summer, cleaning, chain, bolts, staple, &c. by Contract,	\$13 60
Coy's Creek, do.	12 00
	<hr/>
	\$25 60

	<i>Forward,</i>	\$25 60	
Estey Creek—Attendance through summer, repairing, making an approach, &c.	by Contract,	46 00	
Sterling's Creek,	do.	20 00	
Duffy's Creek,	do.	4 00	
Bridges' Creek,	do.	11 00	
Loder's Creek,	do.	4 00	
		<hr/>	\$110 60
Repairs of Public Landings—			
Tilley's Wharf,	by Contract,	\$18 00	
Tapley's Wharf,	do.	125 00	
Harding's Wharf,	do.	56 00	
		<hr/>	199 00
Road work—			
On Jemseg Road to Canning, clearing driftwood, filling ruts, &c.	by Contract,	\$41 50	
On Mangerville Road, near Samuel Smith's, repairing with hemlock logs, stones, earth, and pine flooring, and making road round gully, &c. by Contract,		89 00	
Use of wharf for securing piles, and moving fence,		7 25—	137 75
			<hr/>
			\$447 35

Estimate for the current year—

Ordinary repairs and the protection of the Road from the wash of the freshets,	\$600 00
--	----------

No. 37.

From Jemseg to Finger Board.
29 Miles.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Supervisor.

Repairing Hugh's Mill Brook Bridge, by Contract,	\$6 00
Road work—	
Turnpiking 586 rods,	by Contract, \$96 08
	by day's work, 16 00
Gravelling 15 rods,	by Contract, 7 50
Skirting 422 rods, @ 8 cents per rod,	33 76
New culvert, \$37 09, repairing culvert, \$17, by Contract,	54 09
Improving Sharp's hill,	by day's work, 32 00
Other labor,	by Contract, 133 21—
	<hr/>
	372 64
	<hr/>
	\$378 64

Estimate for the current year—

Repairing Belleisle Bridge, \$12, turnpiking, gravelling, repairing culverts, &c. \$488,	\$500 00
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No. 38.

From Colcs' Island to Cape Tormentine.
40 Miles.

GEORGE OULTON, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—			
Canal, by day's work, \$6 50, by Contract, \$7,	\$13 50		
Bay de Verte Creek,	do.	6 00—	\$19 50
		<i>Forward,</i>	

	<i>Forward,</i>	\$19 50
Road work—		
Turnpiking 175 rods,	by Contract,	\$30 00
Turnpiking and gravelling 230 rods,	do.	86 50
Macadamising with stone,	do.	285 40
Repairing culverts and clearing watercourses, do.		17 88
Paid for land, where the road was carried off by the tide of the Sackville River,		20 00—
		439 78
		<u>\$459 28</u>
Estimate for the ordinary repairs of the Road, small bridges and culverts for the current year,		\$500 00

No. 39.

From Fredericton to Little Fork of Salmon River, County of Kent.
66 Miles.

On the division from Fredericton to upper line of Queen's County, 28 miles.
JAMES BURPEE, Supervisor.

New Bridge across the Fork of Burpee's Mill Stream, by Contract, \$16 00

Repairs of Bridges—

Longitudinal hemlock plank covering to Newcastle Bridge,	by Contract,	\$39 90
Balance due for building wing of Little River Bridge in 1861,	by Contract,	69 69
		<u>109 59</u>

Road work—

Turnpiking 184 rods,	by Contract,	\$47 53
Gravelling 36 rods,	do.	5 67
Filling holes and repairing culverts, by day's work,		38 00
Skirting the Road, building and repairing culverts, filling ruts, &c.	by Contract,	114 75
		<u>205 95</u>
		<u>\$331 54</u>

Estimate for the current year—

Building Bridge over Newman Brook, 50 ft. lg. 6 ft. high,	\$100 00
Repairing Road, bridges, and culverts,	400 00
	<u>\$500 00</u>

On the division from the upper line of Queen's County to the Little Fork of Salmon River, 38 miles.

ISAAC C. BURPEE, Supervisor.

New Bridges—

Little Forks, 110 ft. long, 14 ft. high, by Contract,	\$78 00
Bennison Brook, 44 ft. long, 7 ft. high, do.	24 00
Austin Brook, 50 " 8 " do.	36 00
	<u>\$138 00</u>
	<i>Forward,</i>

	<i>Forward,</i>	\$138 00
Repairs of Bridges—		
Replacing Salmon River Bridge, removed by freshet,		
by Contract,	\$39 00	
New stringers and covering to Friel Brook Bridge, do.	14 50—	53 50
Road work—		
Turnpiking 240 rods, at 22 cents per rod,	\$52 80	
Gravelling 300 rods, at 10 cents,	30 00	
Building 6 culverts of cedar, by Contract,	49 40	
	—————	132 20
		\$323 70
Estimate for the current year—		
New Bridge over Salmon Creek, 70 ft. long, 14 ft. high,	\$170 00	
Gravelling, cleaning out ditches, &c.	200 00	
	—————	\$370 00

The turnpiking of this Road is now completed throughout.

No. 40.

From Little Fork of Salmon River to Richibucto.

38 Miles.

THOMAS GIRVAN, Supervisor.

New Bridge over Big Fork of Salmon River, 175 feet in length, and 19 feet in height, by Contract,	\$330 00
Road work—	
Turnpiking 52 rods, by Contract,	\$7 90
Gravelling 96 rods, do.	32 00
Filling holes, turnpiking and gravelling detached places, making new culverts, draining, &c. by Contract,	52 10— 92 00
Paid for Land damages,	64 00
	—————
	\$486 00

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge over Trout Brook, 40 feet long, 8 feet high,	\$40 00
Ordinary repairs from Richibucto to Pine's,	200 00
Turnpiking from thence to Little Eork, 20 miles,	960 00
	—————
	\$1,200 00

No. 41.

From Tilley's Landing to Great Road No. 39, at Little River Mills.

12 Miles.

JAMES BURPEE, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—	
Thoroughfare, by day's work, \$9.50, by Contract, \$93.75,	\$103 25
Coburn's Brook, by Contract,	16 31
Big Cove, do.	4 00
Cow Pasture, do.	9 00
	—————
	\$132 56
	<i>Forward,</i>

	<i>Forward,</i>	\$132 56
Road work—		
Turnpiking 280 rods, by Contract,	\$57 54	
Gravelling 10 rods, do.	1 80	
Repairing Road, culverts, &c. do.	31 00—	90 34
		<u>\$222 90</u>

Estimate for the current year—

Repairing the Thoroughfare and smaller bridges, and ordinary repairs of the Road,	\$300 00
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No. 42.

From Sussex Vale to Upham.

12 Miles.

DUNCAN B. CAMPBELL, Supervisor.

Repairing Sherwood's Mill Bridge with 76 feet new covering of 4 inch flatted Spruce, by Contract,	\$15 00	
Repairing 5 other small bridges, by day's work, \$2 00 by Contract,	17 45—	19 45
		<u>\$34 45</u>

Road work—

Turnpiking 239 rods, by Contract,	\$70 66	
Gravelling 131 rods, do.	48 55	
Reducing 2 hills, 11½ rods in extent, 20 feet in width, and 18 inches in lepth, by Contract,	21 00	
Filling holes, do.	1 50—	141 71
		<u>\$176 16</u>

Estimate for the current year—

Completing the repair of Sherwood's Mill Bridge,	\$60 00	
Gravelling and other repairs to the Road,	160 00	
		<u>\$220 00</u>

No. 43.

From Doak's Bridge, South West Miramichi, to Salmon River.

28 Miles.

On the Southern division.

ISAAC C. BURPEE, Supervisor.

Rebuilding Bridge over M'Callum's Gully, by Contract,	\$160 00	
New Bridge over Morovy Brook, 40 ft. lg. 7 ft. high, do.	24 00	
		<u>\$184 00</u>

Road work—

Turnpiking 100 rods, at 20 cents,	\$20 00	
Gravelling 120 rods, at 10 "	12 00—	32 00
		<u>\$216 00</u>

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge over Perley Brook, 100 ft. long, 12 ft. high,	\$160 00	
Road work,	140 00	
		<u>\$300 00</u>

On the Northern division.

WILLIAM PARKER, Supervisor.

Cutting out the line through the forest 20 feet in width, clearing off all wood, roots, stones, &c., and levelling where required, 424 rods, at 44 cents, nearly, per rod,	\$187 30
Estimate for like work for the current year,	\$200 00

It is estimated that upwards of eight miles of this Road yet remains unopened. To cut out the whole, preparatory to turnpiking, would probably cost \$1,200.

No. 44.

From Bailey's Brook, by way of Hartt's Mills and the Douglas Valley, to the Church on the Nerepis Road.

42 Miles.

On the division from Great Road No. 13, at Bailey's Brook, to Hartt's Mills, 19 miles.

SOLOMON SMITH, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Baker's Creek, by day's work,	\$2 00	
Peabody's, by Contract,	2 00—	\$4 00

Road work—

Turnpiking 954 rods, by Contract,	\$242 32	
Removing stones, repairing culverts, &c. do.	9 80—	252 12
		<u>\$256 12</u>

Estimate for the current year—

Longitudinal planking to Peabody's Bridge,	\$60 00	
Do. Shaw's Creek,	40 00—	\$100 00
Turnpiking, &c.		400 00
		<u>\$500 00</u>

On the division from Hartt's Mills to the Church on the Nerepis, 23 miles.

WILLIAM E. HOYT, Supervisor.

New Bridge over Duff's Gully, 64 ft. long, 14½ ft. high, by Contract, \$47 50

Repairs of Bridges—

Mooney Brook, by Contract,	\$2 50	
Scribner's Brook, do.	4 00	
Mill Brook, do.	8 00	
		<u>\$14 50</u>

Road work—

Turnpiking 136½ rods, by Contract,	\$55 10	
Gravelling 28 rods, do.	5 74	
Skirting 660 rods. do.	14 90	
Renewing and repairing culverts, removing stone, filling up holes, &c. by Contract,	32 50	
		<u>108 24</u>
		<u>\$170 24</u>

Estimate for the current year—

Repairing Hartt's Mill Pond Bridge,	\$70 00	
Ordinary repairs of Road and bridges,	150 00	
		\$220 00

No. 45.

From Chatham, commencing at Great Road No. 6, near Black River, to Escuminac Light House.

31 Miles.

JOHN M'RAE, Supervisor.

Balance for 1861,	\$342 31	
General repairs, by Contract,	189 10	
Paid for ferriage at Little Branch, Black River, ...	60 00	
		\$591 41

Estimate for the current year—

Rebuilding Bridge over Dennis' Creek, 350 feet in length,	\$600 00	
Ordinary repairs of Road and bridges,	200 00	
		\$800 00

No. 46.

From the Salisbury and Harvey Road at Taylor's, near Coverdale River, to the same near M'Latchey's Bridge.

26 Miles.

On the division from Taylor's to Stoney Creek, 23 miles.

MILLEDGE STEVES, Supervisor.

Earthen embankment, 132 feet in length, and 32 feet in height over Smith's Creek, with 2 feet stone culvert, by Contract,	\$270 00	
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Repairs of Bridges—

Mill Creek, by Contract,	\$24 00	
Aboideau, Mill Creek, do.	32 00	
Trite's Creek, do.	3 10	
Turtle Creek, do.	2 50	
		61 60

Road work—

Turnpiking 885 rods, by Contract,	\$264 55	
Other repairs, do.	90 20	354 75
		\$686 35

Estimate for the current year—

Repairs of Bridges, as follows:—Smith's Creek, \$60; Trite's Creek, \$40; Turtle Creek, \$155; Wright's Aboideau, \$14,	\$269 00	
Turnpiking and other repairs,	400 00	
		\$669 00

On the division from Stoney Creek to M'Latchey's Bridge, 3 miles.

SAMUEL GROSS, Supervisor.

Turnpiking 60 rods, by Contract,	\$19 00	
Gravelling 40 rods, do.	20 00	
Repairing Road and cutting down hill, do.	45 25	
		\$85 25

Estimate for ordinary repairs of current year, \$100.

No. 47.

From Hopper's Corner, Cozerdale, to Albert County Line.
26 Miles.

ALEXANDER KAY, Supervisor.

New Bridges—

Beck's Brook, 12 feet long, 5 feet high,	by Contract,	\$7 20	
G. Kay's Brook, 20 feet long, 5 feet high,	do.	14 00—	\$21 20
Repairing covering of Colpitt's Mill Creek Bridge,	by Contract,		9 00

Road work—

Turnpiking 346 rods,	... ..	by Contract,	\$102 04	
Gravelling 149½ rods,	... ..	do.	46 43	
Turnpiking and gravelling 39 rods,	... ..	do.	13 42	
Building 6 wooden culverts,	by Contract,	\$10 50		
“ 1 “	by day's work,	1 50—	12 00	
Building 1 arched stone culvert, 3 feet wide by 2½ feet in height, with stone backing and approaches 83 feet in extent, and 2 feet in height, with roadway 20 feet in width, covered with brush and one foot in depth of gravel,	... ..	by Contract,	19 50	
Cleaning out ditch, 26 rods,	... ..	by Contract,	2 60	
Skirting 52 rods	by Contract,	\$6 10		
“ 30 “	by day's work,	1 70—	7 81	
Repairing turnpike, ...	do.		6 00	
2 men and team of horses hauling gravel, 1 day,			3 00—	212 80
				<u>\$243 00</u>

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge over Scott's Brook,	... ..	\$20 00	
Stone culvert over Cain's Brook, reducing the northeast hill, embanking the hollow, and handrailing the latter,	100 00		
Turnpiking about 620 rods,	... ..	186 00	
			<u>\$306 00</u>

No. 48.

From Great Road No. 1, near Teakles' Mills, to Albert County Line.
4 Miles.

F. W. STEEVES, Supervisor.

Repairing 4 bridges,	by Contract,	... ..	6 57
Road work—			
Turnpiking 250 rods,	... ..	by Contract,	\$110 85
Widening side hill, 176 rods,	... ..	do.	38 50
Cutting through hills,	... ..	do.	27 25
General repairs,	... ..	do.	46 78
			<u>223 38</u>
			<u>\$229 88</u>

Estimate for the current year—

New planking Jonah's Bridge,	... ..	\$60 00	
General repairs, including widening and straightening the road,	... ..	100 00	
			<u>\$160 00</u>

No. 49.

From Shediac to Cape Tormentine.

40 Miles.

ADAM AVARD, Supervisor.

Building five small Bridges, ...	by Contract,		\$62 00
Repairs of Bridges—			
Great Aboushagan,	by Contract,	\$72 00	
Little Aboushagan,	do.	72 00	
		<u> </u>	\$144 00
Road work—			
Turnpiking 220 rods,	by Contract,	\$79 90	
Gravelling 143 rods,	do.	72 80	
Repairing Road, 45 rods,	do.	11 00	
Repairing Road on Little Shemogue Marsh, 12 rods,	do.	19 40	
Repairing Little Shemogue Aboidean,	do.	54 00	
Repairing Approaches to do. 5 rods,	do.	11 00	
Balance due T. Oulton last year,		15 70	
Land Damages for new Road, by agreement,		20 00	283 80
			<u> </u>
			\$489 80

Estimate for the current year—

Rebuilding Chapman's Mill Bridge, 180 ft. lg. 16 ft. high, \$300 00			
“ Great Aboushagan “ 870 “ 18 “ 2,400 00			2,700 00
Ordinary repairs of Road,			300 00
			<u> </u>
			\$3,000 00

The Great Aboushagan Bridge, which it had already been intended to rebuild early in the ensuing summer, was entirely destroyed by the storm of 6th December last.

No. 50.

From Great Road No. 1, at Salisbury Corner, to Great Road No. 39, near Newcastle River.

50 Miles.

On the division extending from Salisbury Corner to Hoar's Brook, about 11 miles.

JEREMIAH TAYLOR, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—			
North River,	by Contract,	\$24 50	
Wilson's,	do.	13 00	
		<u> </u>	\$37 50
Road work—			
Turnpiking 179 rods,	by Contract,	\$41 40	
Gravelling 331 rods,	do.	101 08	
Covering with stone and gravel 65 rods,	do.	38 00	
Building and repairing culverts, including other repairs,	by Contract,	24 54	205 11
			<u> </u>
			\$242 01

Estimate for necessary repairs of the Road for the current year, \$260.

On the division from Hoar's Brook, extending through New Canaan.

JOHN HAGARTY, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—					
Lower Canaan, or Clark's,	...	...	by Contract,	\$250	00
Canaan,	...	...	do.	32	00
Alward Brook,	...	...	do.	4	00
Coy Brook,	...	...	do.	1	50
					\$288 00
Road work—					
Turnpiking 550 rods,	...	...	by Contract,	\$76	00
Gravelling 60 rods,	...	...	do.	18	00
Turnpiking and gravelling 40 rods,			do.	4	80
Building and repairing culverts, including other repairs,			by Contract,	51 50—	150 30
					\$438 30

Estimate for the repairs of the culverts and roadway during the current year, \$400.

No. 51.

From Road No. 43, at Salmon River, eastward of Grand Lake, to Road No. 37.
— Miles.

THOMAS DAVIS, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—					
G. McDonald's,	...	...	by Contract,	\$6	00
Long Creek,	...	...	do.	4	26
Salmon River, new breakwater and underpinning and clearing away jam last spring,			by Contract,	28	00
					\$38 26
Road work—					
Turnpiking 247 rods,	...	...	by Contract,	\$45	62
Gravelling 40 rods,	...	...	do.	12	00
Turnpiking and gravelling 89 rods,			do.	11	58
Stumping and levelling 200 rods,			do.	24 20—	93 40
					\$131 66

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge over Coal Creek, Contract price,	...	...	\$1,872	00
Renewing Red Bank Bridge from the level of low water upwards,	...	...	350	00
Building cutwater to the southern pier of Salmon River Bridge,	...	...	100	00
Stumping, levelling, and turnpiking,	...	...	600	00
					\$2,922 00

No. 52.

From Great Road No. 10 to the Quatawamkedquick River.
38 Miles.

JOHN M'MILLAN, Supervisor.

Repairing Baker's Bridge,	...	...	by Contract,	\$15	80
					Forward,

	<i>Forward,</i>	\$15 80
Road work—		
Turnpiking 21 rods, by Contract,	\$9 60	
Turnpiking and gravelling 163 rods, do.	45 40	
Cutting and turnpiking cross-slopes, 80 rods, do.	81 20	
Filling ruts, do.	10 00	146 20
		<hr/> \$162 00

Estimate for widening and repairing Road for the current year, \$200.

No. 53.

From Great Road No. 8 to Shippegan Harbour.

9 Miles.

JOSEPH PAULIN, Supervisor.

Turnpiking and gravelling 350 rods, by Contract,	\$35 60	
Flooring with poles, and gravelling small bridges, 160 rods, by Contract,	23 00	<hr/> \$58 60

Estimate for the current year—

New covering to South River Bridge,	\$20 00	
Pole and gravel covering to small bridges and barren, 300 yards,	40 00	
Turnpiking and gravelling,	80 00	<hr/> \$140 00

No. 54.

From the River St. John, near the mouth of the Tobique River, to Campbellton.

132 Miles.

On the northeastern division, from Campbellton to Victoria County Line.

JOHN M'MILLAN, Supervisor.

New bridge over Mill Brook, by Contract,	\$40 00	
Repairing Smith's Bridge, do.	6 10	

Road work—

Gravelling 24 rods, do.	\$9 00	
Turnpiking and gravelling 88 rods, do.	56 00	
"Forcing" and gravelling 49 rods, do.	44 80	
Filling ruts, do.	5 80—	115 90
		<hr/> \$162 00

Estimate for making the Road available to the Smith Settlement during the current year, \$150 00

On the southwestern division, from the River Saint John to Victoria County Line.

JOSHUA D. GIBERSON, Supervisor.

Turnpiking 222 rods, by Contract,	\$60 21	
Gravelling 17 rods, do.	10 00	
Taking out stumps, logs, and roots, for a distance of six miles, and making and repairing Road at the head of the Narrows, by Contract,	101 79—	\$172 00

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridges—

Narrows Brook, 80 feet long, 15 feet high,	\$130 00	
Tracey's Brook, 75 " 25 "	125 00	
Three Brooks, 175 " 15 "	300 00	
Head of Narrows of Tobique River,	2,400 00	
		\$2,955 00
Opening the Road through the forest and repairs of Road already in use,	1,000 00	
		\$3,955 00

No. 55.

*From the Mouth of the Nashuacook, opposite the City of Fredericton, along the
Eastern side of the River Saint John, to Carleton County Line.*

54 Miles.

A. D. YERXA, Supervisor.

New Bridges—

Morehouse's, 80 feet long, 30 feet high, by Contract,	\$100 00	
Merche's, 50 feet long, 12 feet high, do.	66 00	
Haney Hill, 80 feet long, 12 feet high, do.	83 00	
Curry's Mill Stream, 62 feet long, 14 feet high, by Contract, \$75, advanced,	60 00	
Near Curry's Mill Stream, 10 ft. long, 8 ft. high, do.	16 00	
		\$325 00

Repairs of Bridges—

Hallet's, No. 4, by Contract,	\$78 00	
Grievess', No. 6, do.	55 00	
Keswick, do.	2 00	
		135 00

Road work—

Approach to Bridge at Curry's Mill Stream, 78 feet in length, 7 feet in height, and 18 feet in breadth, built of cedar, filled with stone and earth, and provided with a strong pine hand- railing, by Contract, \$37, advanced,	16 00	
		\$476 00

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridges—

Edmund Cliff's, 80 feet long, 16 feet high,	\$160 00	
Keswick, 535 feet long, 16 feet high,	2,000 00	
Paterson's, 450 feet long, 17 feet high,	1,400 00	
		\$3,560 00

Repairs of Bridges—

Williams'—widening embankment of approaches and new railing,	\$75 00	
Hawkins'—the same,	160 00	
Hallet's—the same,	100 00	
Thompson's—new plank flooring,	40 00—	375 00
Repairs of Road, including culverts, &c. ... ..	...	250 00
		\$4,185 00

No. 56.

From the upper line of York County, along the east side of the River Saint John, to Whitehead's in the County of Victoria.

63 Miles.

On the division within the limit of the County of Carleton, 48 miles.

JOHN BUBER, Supervisor.

New Bridges—

Harmon's Mill Stream, 115 ft. long, 23 ft. high, Contract, \$183 00

Additional payments made on the following new

Bridges built in 1861:—

Big Shiktehawk,	...	...	...	...	110 00
Shaw's Creek,	...	...	...	...	80 00
Rideout,	...	...	...	...	20 00
					\$393 00

Repairs of Bridges—

Harmon's,	} by day's work, \$13.25, Contract, \$24.35,	\$37 60
Hayden's,		
Deep Creek,		
Tidley's,	... .. by Contract,	7 00
Becaguimec,	... .. by day's work,	2 25
Red Bridge,	... .. by Contract,	2 00
Rogers',	... .. by day's work,	1 00
		49 85

Road work—

New Road, at detached places,	... .. by Contract,	\$302 70
1 new culvert,	... .. do.	5 00
Removing land slide below Deep Creek,	... .. do.	16 00
Drain to prevent bank slipping,	... .. do.	8 00
Repairs to road & culvert, by day's work, \$7, Contract, \$48.80,	55 80—	387 50
		\$830 35

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridges—

Gee's Brook,	90 feet long, 12 feet high,	...	\$60 00
Hatheway's Brook,	120 " 14 "	...	76 00
Musquash Brook,	90 " 8 "	...	60 00
Ryder's Brook,	30 " 6 "	...	20 00
Tidley Brook,	110 " 25 "	...	336 00
Campbell's Brook,	90 " 18 "	...	116 00
Shaw's Creek,	45 " 12 "	...	60 00
Stickney's Creek,	150 " 17 "	...	300 00
Becaguimec River,	300 " 30 "	...	1,500 00—2,528 00

New Road and culverts, repairs of Road, &c.—

From Deep Creek Bridge to Hayden's, about 40 rods of heavy cutting along side hill,	... ..	\$320 00
About 200 rods to complete connection with existing new Road,	... ..	200 00
5 new culverts and general repairs,	... ..	60 00
Unpaid balances for work in 1859, 1860, and 1861,	... ..	361 45— 941 45

\$3,469 45

On the division within the County of Victoria, 15 miles.

B. ARMSTRONG, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Muineek,	by Contract,	\$16 00	
Canghey, \$1, Loveley's, \$2,	do.	3 00	
Craig's,	do.	55 00	
Craig's, upper, balance for work in 1861,		10 00	
			<u>\$84 00</u>

Road work—

Turnpiking 115 rods,	by Contract,	\$48 00	
Blasting and removing rock,	do.	0 50—	48 50
			<u>\$132 50</u>

Estimate for repairs of current year, \$150.

No. 57.

From Kingston, on the south side of Richibucto River, to James Pine's.

22 Miles.

WILLIAM BRAIT, Supervisor.

Turnpiking 929 rods,	by day's work,	\$2 00	
	by Contract,	287 86—	\$289 86
Building and repairing culverts,	do.	16 60	
			<u>\$306 46</u>

Estimate for the repairs of the Road, including the small bridges and culverts, during the current year,			\$75 00
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No. 58.

From Moore's Mills, in the County of Charlotte, to the Oak Bay and Eel River Road.

9 Miles.

ROBERT KING, Jun. Supervisor.

New Bridges—

North West Branch of Digdeguash, 100 feet long, 6½ feet high,	by Contract,	\$74 00	
Three small bridges, \$8, \$4, \$3.15,	do.	15 15	
			<u>\$89 15</u>

Road work—

Turnpiking 92 rods,	by Contract,	\$22 55	
Gravelling 101 rods,	do.	38 80	
Blasting rocks, by day's work, \$8, by Contract, \$3.50,		11 50	
			<u>72 85</u>
			<u>\$162 00</u>

Estimate for the current year—

Repairing Sherman's Mill Bridge,		\$50 00	
Other repairs and improvements,		200 00	
			<u>\$250 00</u>

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING STATEMENT.

No. of Road.	SUPERVISOR.	Distance in Miles.	Expenditure for the Year ended 31st October 1862.			Estimate for Year ending 31st October 1863.			
			On new Bridges.	On repairs of Bridges.	On Roads.	TOTAL.	For New Bridges.	Repairs of Roads and Bridges.	TOTAL.
1	George Burnett,	22	...	\$31 50	\$132 00	\$163 50	\$1,540 00	\$200 00	\$1,740 00
	George A. Morton,	42	...	178 85	126 84	305 19	320 00	780 00	1,100 00
2	J. C. Charters,	68	\$56 00	774 50	900 57	1,731 07	580 00	1,030 00	1,610 00
	A. Menzies,	24	88 00	60 88	229 95	378 83	90 00	310 00	400 00
3	Hugh McCallum,	39	...	121 80	439 95	561 75	...	600 00	600 00
	John Welling,	15	...	11 40	104 45	115 85	...	150 00	150 00
4	Do.	16	...	61 80	86 00	147 80	500 00	250 00	750 00
5	Wm. Fitzgerald,	36	...	189 16	351 50	540 66	1,400 00	2,880 00	4,280 00
6	Wm. M. Kelly,	45	...	121 15	1,190 38	1,311 53	1,092 00	600 00	1,692 00
7	Do.	45	...	...	378 92	378 92	...	380 00	380 00
8	Joseph Paulin,	42	90 00	42 00	215 83	347 83	1,320 00	871 36	2,191 36
	Hilarion Hackey,	26	34 00	53 50	285 35	372 85	2,160 00	440 00	2,600 00
9	Do.	23	62 50	31 00	238 02	331 52	800 00	650 00	1,450 00
10	John McMillan,	53	...	37 95	802 90	840 85	800 00	806 00	1,606 00
11	Wm. M. Kelly,	27	...	200 09	320 05	520 05	...	300 00	300 00
	Hilarion Hackey,	23	...	92 50	296 50	389 00	...	720 00	720 00
12	James McTaggan,	40	...	6 60	677 35	683 95	...	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Rowland Crocker,	62	374 06	642 00	206 60	1,222 66	680 00	632 00	1,312 00
13	Charles Hazen,	26	...	...	302 03	302 63	300 00	280 00	580 00
	Francis Wood,	18	...	112 00	135 15	247 15	...	500 00	500 00
	Philip Nase,	22	39 50	102 00	325 04	466 54	...	595 00	595 00
14	Isaac Kilburn,	17	400 00	201 36	...	601 36	2,850 00	600 00	3,450 00
	Asa Dow,	33	58 00	65 00	302 15	425 15	150 00	390 00	540 00
	Alex. Gibson,	13	...	118 25	43 75	162 00	1,070 00	230 00	1,300 00
15	Amos Gallop,	40	...	379 74	296 78	676 52	700 00	312 00	1,012 00
16	W. R. Newcomb,	33	89 50	41 50	435 75	566 75	...	405 00	405 00
17	Do.	27	...	130 50	68 00	198 50	160 00	100 00	260 00
	L. R. Coombes,	17	...	126 00	205 64	331 64	...	850 00	850 00
18	Do.	32	...	291 00	68 80	359 80	400 00	570 00	970 00
	Forward,	926	\$1,291 56	4,223 94	\$9,165 75	\$14,681 25	\$16,912 00	\$17,431 36	\$34,343 36

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING STATEMENT.—Continued.

No. of Road.	SUPERVISOR.	Distance in Miles.	Expenditure for the Year ended 31st October 1862.				Estimate for Year ending 31st October 1863.		
			On new Bridges.	On repairs of Bridges.	On Roads.	TOTAL.	For New Bridges.	Repairs of Roads and Bridges.	TOTAL.
19	<i>Forward,</i>	9.26	\$1,291 56	\$4,223 94	\$9,165 75	\$14,681 25	\$16,912 00	\$17,431 36	\$34,343 36
20	W. R. Newcomb,	3	...	23 00	50 75	73 75	...	80 00	80 00
21	Do.	5	12 80	16 00	50 00	78 80	50 00	100 00	150 00
22	Amos Gallop,	9	...	...	110 13	110 13	...	80 00	80 00
23	Alex. Gibson,	11	...	...	151 25	151 25	...	200 00	200 00
24	Isaac Kilburn,	43	...	...	452 75	452 75	...	500 00	500 00
25	Henry Hitchings,	32	87 00	...	428 20	515 20	...	405 00	405 00
26	Thomas Cottrell,	9	...	91 00	39 03	130 03	...	150 00	150 00
27	Archibald McCallum,	16	...	38 00	214 83	252 83	...	220 00	620 00
28	Nicholas Carter,	32	...	...	112 60	112 60	...	120 00	120 00
29	Thomas Robinson,	28	...	...	269 56	269 56	...	500 00	512 00
30	Asa Dow,	22	...	...	296 79	296 79	...	300 00	500 00
31	George Moore,	33	...	2 00	244 76	246 76	...	400 00	400 00
32	James Pratt & Wm. Smart,	32	...	215 70	267 36	483 06	...	1,100 00	1,100 00
33	Samuel Gross,	12	...	65 00	468 70	533 70	...	1,400 00	1,350 00
34	Thos. McClelan,	12	...	48 33	116 74	165 07	...	...	211 00
35	John A. Reid,	25	...	285 50	134 20	419 70	...	...	530 00
36	John Jordan, Jr.	44	254 00	180 20	173 45	607 65	...	...	800 00
37	Thomas McClelan,	27	...	...	337 51	337 51	...	80 00	500 00
38	John Jordan, Jr.	30	610 03	183 95	263 90	1,057 88	500 00	700 00	1,200 00
39	Joseph Gillies,	5	...	...	57 20	57 20	170 00	130 00	300 00
40	John Armstrong,	25	...	...	304 40	304 40	140 00	500 00	440 00
41	Nathan P. Day,	30	...	309 60	137 75	447 35	...	600 00	600 00
42	John Robertson,	29	...	6 00	372 64	378 64	...	500 00	500 00
43	George Oulton,	40	...	19 50	439 78	459 28	...	500 00	500 00
44	James Burpee,	28	16 00	109 59	205 95	331 54	100 00	400 00	500 00
45	Isaac C. Burpee,	38	138 00	53 50	132 20	323 70	170 00	200 00	370 00
46	Thomas Girvan,	38	330 00	...	156 00	486 00	40 00	1,160 00	1,200 00
47	James Burpee,	12	...	132 56	90 34	222 90	...	300 00	300 00
48	D. B. Campbell,	12	...	34 45	141 71	176 16	...	220 00	220 00

43	Isaac C. Burpee,	28	184 00	...	...	32 00	216 00	160 00	140 00	300 00
44	Wm. Parker,	19	...	...	187 30	187 30	187 30	...	200 00	200 00
45	Solomon Smith,	23	...	4 00	252 12	252 12	256 12	...	500 00	500 00
46	Wm. E. Hoyt,	31	47 50	14 50	108 24	170 24	170 24	...	220 00	220 00
47	John M'Rae,	23	...	...	591 41	591 41	591 41	600 00	200 00	800 00
48	Millidge Steves,	3	270 00	61 60	354 75	686 35	686 35	...	669 00	669 00
49	Samuel Gross,	26	...	...	84 25	84 25	84 25	...	100 00	100 00
50	Alex. Kay,	4	21 20	9 00	212 80	243 00	243 00	20 00	286 00	306 00
51	F. W. Steeves,	40	...	6 50	223 38	229 88	229 88	...	160 00	160 00
52	Adam Avar,	11	62 00	144 00	283 80	427 80	427 80	2,700 00	300 00	3,000 00
53	Jeremiah Taylor,	39	...	37 50	205 11	242 61	242 61	...	260 00	260 00
54	John Hagarly,	32	...	288 00	150 30	438 30	438 30	...	400 00	400 00
55	Thomas Davis,	38	...	38 26	93 40	131 66	131 66	1,872 00	1,050 00	2,922 00
56	John M'Millan,	9	...	15 80	146 20	162 00	162 00	...	200 00	200 00
57	Joseph Paulin,	132	...	...	58 60	58 60	58 60	...	140 00	140 00
58	John M'Millan,	54	40 00	6 10	115 90	162 00	162 00	...	150 00	150 00
59	Joshua D. Giberson,	54	...	...	172 00	172 00	172 00	2,955 00	1,000 00	3,955 00
60	A. D. Yerxa,	48	304 00	135 00	37 00	476 00	476 00	3,560 00	625 00	4,185 00
61	John Buber,	15	393 00	49 85	387 50	830 35	830 35	2,528 00	941 45	3,469 45
62	B. Armstrong,	22	...	84 00	48 50	132 50	132 50	...	150 00	150 00
63	William Brat,	9	...	...	306 46	306 46	306 46	...	75 00	75 00
64	Robert King.	9	89 15	...	72 85	162 00	162 00	...	250 00	250 00
		2,225	\$4,150 24	\$6,931 93	\$19,510 10	\$30,592 27	\$34,369 00	\$37,223 81	\$71,592 81	
			Balance as explained at page 6,	...	...	5,815 00				
										\$36,407 27

A few discrepancies between the Statement in detail and the Abstract have unavoidably occurred, but which do not affect the final result.

Appendix C.

Report of Auditor General upon Accounts of Supervisors of Great Roads.

No. 1—JOHN ARMSTRONG.			
Advanced in 1862,	... ..		\$360 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	... ..	\$23 44	
On Road No. 35, Gagetown to Nerepis,	... ..	304 40	
Commission on \$360,	... ..	36 00—	363 84
Balance due Supervisor,			\$3 84
No. 2—B. ARMSTRONG.			
Advanced in 1862,	... ..		\$150 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 56, Carleton County Line to Tobique,	... ..	\$130 00	
Commission on \$150,	... ..	15 00—	145 00
Balance due Board of Works,			\$5 00
No. 3—ADAM AVARD.			
Advanced in 1862,	... ..		\$540 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	... ..	\$4 12	
On Road No. 49, Shediac to Cape Tormentine, viz:—			
Turnpiking and gravelling,	\$223 10		
Repairing Great and Little Aboushagan Bridges, and building several small Bridges,	... ..	166 00	
Repair of Aboideau and Approaches at Little Shemogue,	... ..	80 70	
Land damage on new line of Road,	20 00		
Commission on \$540,	... ..	54 00—	543 80—
Balance due Supervisor,			\$7 92
No. 4—J. C. BURPEE.			
Advanced in 1862,	... ..		\$630 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	... ..	\$17 71	
On Road No. 43, Gaspereau to Salmon R.	\$216 00		
“ “ 39, Queen's County Line to Little Forks,	323 70		
Commission on \$630,	... ..	63 00—	602 70—
Balance due Board of Works,			\$9 59

No. 5—JAMES BURPEE.		
Advanced in 1862,	... ..	\$630 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	... ..	\$8 63
On Road No. 39, Fredericton to Queen's Co. Line, viz :—		
Repairing Bridges and Culverts,	\$186 59	
Turnpiking and repairing Road,	144 95—331 54	
On Road No. 41, Tilley's Landing to Little River Mills, viz :—		
Repairing Bridges,	... ..	\$71 31
Repairing Road,	... ..	151 59—222 90
Commission on \$630,	... ..	63 00—
		<u>626 07</u>
Balance due Board of Works,	... ..	<u>\$3 93</u>
No. 6—GEORGE BURNETT.		
Advanced in 1862,	... ..	\$220 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	... ..	\$38 46
On Road No. 1, St. John to Hampton Ferry,	... ..	163 50
Commission on \$220,	... ..	22 00—
		<u>223 96</u>
Balance due Supervisor,	... ..	<u>\$3 96</u>
No. 7—JOHN BUBER.		
Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	... ..	\$262 60
Advanced in 1862,	... ..	1,100 00
		<u>\$1,362 60</u>
Expenditure—		
Additional vouchers furnished on Account of 1860,	\$787 00	
On Road No. 56, Victoria Co. Line to York Co. Line, viz :		
Building Bridge over Harman Brook,	\$183 00	
Repairs of sundry Bridges,	180 85	
Repairing Road,	466 50—	830 35
Commission on \$1,100,	... ..	110 00
		<u>1,727 35</u>
Balance due Supervisor,	... ..	<u>\$364 75</u>
No. 8—WILLIAM BRAIT.		
Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	... ..	\$8 45
Advanced in 1862,	... ..	360 00
		<u>\$368 45</u>
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 57, Richibucto River, via Robinson's, to Little Forks Salmon River—		
Turnpiking and repairing, by public sale,	\$306 46	
Commission on \$360,	... ..	36 00—
		<u>342 46</u>
Balance due Board of Works,	... ..	<u>\$25 99</u>

The balance is retained to meet unfinished Contracts.

No. 9—S. C. CHARTERS.

Advanced in 1862,						\$1,880 80
Expenditure—						
Balance due Supervisor 1861,						\$29 53
Road No. 2, Hayward's Mills to Nova Scotia Line, viz:—						
Repairing Road and Bridges,					\$1,003 07	
Building new Pier and repairing Truss of Memramcook Bridge,			728 00—			1,731 07
Commission on \$1,880 80,						188 08—1,948 68
Balance due Supervisor,						<u>\$67 88</u>

No. 10—DUNCAN B. CAMPBELL.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,						\$18 38
Advanced in 1862,						180 00
<hr/>						
						\$198 38
Expenditure—						
On Road No. 42, Sussex Vale to Upham,						\$176 16
Commission on \$180,						18 00 —194 16
Balance due Board of Works,						<u>\$4 22</u>

No. 11—ROWLAND CROCKER.

Advanced in 1862,						\$1,480 00
Expenditure—						
Charge for personal services in 1857 allowed,					\$30 00	
Do. Com. on Boiestown Bridge '59, do.					80 00	
Balance due Supervisor 1861,					38 33	
<hr/>						
						\$148 33
On Road No. 12, Boiestown to Newcastle, viz:—						
Paid L. Garish, repairing Shear Renous River Bridge,					\$70 00	
Alex. Jardine, new Heiter do.					84 00	
John M'Kenny, in part for Bridge over Wilson's Cove,					374 06	
Joseph Griffith and Isaac Scofield, on Account North West Bridge,					440 00	
Repairing Road, including \$20 keeping cattle off Renous River Bridge,					254 60	
<hr/>						
						1,222 66
Commission on					\$1,480 00	
Less, personal services, &c.					110 00—	\$1,370 00 = 137 00—1,507 99
Balance due Supervisor,						<u>\$27 99.</u>

No. 12—THOMAS COTRILL.

Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$9 75	
Advanced in 1862,	144 00—	153 75
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 24, Waweig to Saint Stephen—		
Paid R. Young, planking and rep'g. Waweig Bridge,	\$95 00	
Raising Road,	35 03	
	<u>\$130 03</u>	
Commission on \$144,	14 00—	144 03
Balance due Board of Works,		<u>\$9 72</u>

No. 13—L. R. COOMBES.

Advanced in 1862, .. ..	.. ..	\$776 00
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 17, Little Falls to Canadian Boundary,	\$122 50	
Do. 17, do. Green River, ...	209 14	
Do. 18, do. St. Francis, includ- ing \$20 Land damages,	359 80	
Commission on \$776,	77 60—	769 04
Balance due Board of Works,		<u>\$6 96</u>

No. 14—NICHOLAS CARTER.

Advanced in 1861, ... ..	.. ..	\$125 00
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 26, Oak Bay to David M'George's,	\$112 60	
Commission on \$125,	12 50—	125 10
Balance due Supervisor,		<u>\$0 10</u>

No. 15—ASA DOW.

Advanced in 1862, ... ..	.. ..	\$900 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$102 67	
On Road No. 26, Little Digdeguash to Eel River, viz:—		
Repairing Road and Bridges,	\$256 79	
Building Wharf, Mouth of Eel River,	40 00—	296 79
On Road No. 14, Eel River to Long's Creek, viz:—		
Repairing Road and Bridges,	\$405 15	
Repairing Dow's Bridge in 1861,	20 00—	425 15
Commission on \$900,	90 00—	914 61
Balance due Supervisor,		<u>\$14 61</u>

No. 16—NATHAN P. DAY.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$71 01	
Advanced in 1862,	450 00	
		<u>\$521 01</u>

Expenditure—

On Road No. 36, Fredericton to Jemseg, viz:—		
Repairs of Road and sundry Bridges and Landings,	\$330 35	
Paid Robt. Bartlett, repairs of Wharf at Tapley's,	117 00—	\$447 35
Commission on \$450,		45 00— 492 35
		<u>\$28 66</u>

Balance due Board of Works, \$28 66

No. 17—T. DAVIS.

Advanced in 1862,	\$175 00
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Expenditure—

On Road No. 50, New Canaan to Salmon River, ...	\$131 66	
Commission on \$175,	17 50—	149 16
		<u>\$25 84</u>

Balance due Board of Works, \$25 84

No. 18—WILLIAM FITZGERALD.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$29 84	
Advanced in 1862,	1,251 51	
		<u>\$1,281 35</u>

Expenditure—

On Road No. 5, Shediac to Richibucto, viz:—		
Repairing Road and Bridges,	\$540 66	
Paid L. P. W. DesBrisay for Lumber for Weldon and Richibucto Bridges, \$416 11		
Paid sundry persons labor on do. 233 03		
Personal services & material furnished, 62 28—	711 42	
Commission on \$540,	54 00—	1,306 08
		<u>\$24 73</u>

Balance due Supervisor, \$24 73

No. 19—THOMAS GIRVAN.

Advanced in 1862,	\$540 00
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Expenditure—

Balance due Supervisor 1862,	\$0 25	
On Road No. 40, Kent County Line to Richibucto, viz:—		
Paid S. Nelson, building Bridge over Big Forks, Salmon River, \$330 00		
Pat. M'Devitt, Land damage, 64 00		
Repairing Road and small Bridges, 92 00—	486 00	
Commission on \$540,	54 00—	540 25
		<u>\$0 25</u>

Balance due Supervisor, \$0 25

No. 23—J. D. GIBERSON.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$22 35	
Advanced in 1862,	180 00	
		<u>\$202 35</u>

Expenditure—

Personal services deducted in 1861, now allowed,	\$16 00	
On Road No. 54, St. John River to boundary between Victoria and Restigouche,	172 00	
Commission on \$180,	18 00—	206 00
Balance due Supervisor,		<u>\$3 65</u>

No. 24—JOSEPH GILLIES.

Advanced in 1862,		\$90 00
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Expenditure—

On Road No. 33, Bellisle to Great Road near A. B. Smith's,	\$57 20	
Commission on \$90,	9 00—	66 20
Balance due Board of Works,		<u>\$23 80</u>

Balance retained to meet unfinished Contracts.

No. 25—JOHN HAGERTY.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$31 15	
Advanced in 1862,	450 00	
		<u>\$481 15</u>

Expenditure—

On Road No. 50, Hoar's Brook to New Canaan River, viz :—		
Paid J. & E. Clark, rebuilding north wing of lower New Canaan Bridge, \$204 00		
Sundry repairs to that and other Bridges, 107 80		
Turnpiking and gravelling Road, 126 50—	\$488 30	
Commission on \$450,	45 00—	483 50
Balance due Supervisor,		<u>\$2 15</u>

No. 26—CHARLES HAZEN.

Advanced in 1862,		\$376 00
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Expenditure—

Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$140 25	
On Road No. 13, Fredericton to Queen's Co. Line,	302 03	
Commission on \$376,	37 60—	479 88
Balance due Supervisor,		<u>\$103 88</u>

No. 27—HENRY HITCHINGS.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$69 20	
Advanced in 1862,	540 00—	\$609 20
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 23, Fredericton to Saint Andrews, viz:—		
Paid George Wilson, building Bridge over Turner's Brook, per contract, \$87 00		
Repairing Road,	428 20—	\$515 20
Allowed him by Chief Com'r. on Acct. of Com. on Johnston's Cove Bridge, deducted 1859,	40 00	
Commission on \$540,	54 00—	\$609 20

No 28—WM. E. HOYT.

Advanced in 1862,		\$400 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$190 15	
On Road No. 44, Hartt's Mills to Douglas Valley, viz:—		
Building Bridge at foot of Pasgal's Hill, \$47 50		
Turnpiking and repairing Road, ... 122 74—	170 24	
Commission on \$400,	40 00—	400 39
Balance due Supervisor,		\$0 39

No. 29—H. HACKEY.

Advanced in 1862,		\$1,200 00
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 8, Grand Aunee to Bathurst, ...	\$872 85	
Do. 9, Bathurst to Belledune,	314 28	
Do. 11, Tabusintac to Bathurst,	389 00	
Commission on \$1,200,	120 00—	1,196 13
Balance due Board of Works,		\$3 87

Mr. Hackey includes the following charges on account of Road No. 9, for which he has furnished no Vouchers, and are consequently disallowed:— Edward Cain, \$15.34, and J. Morrison, \$1.90. He states that he advanced the money to these parties while the work was in progress, and that they then demanded a much larger sum than the amount of their contracts, and as he refused to comply, they would not sign the receipts.

No. 30—JOHN JORDAN, JUN.

Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$28 31	
Advanced in 1862,	1,300 00—	\$1,328 31
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 32, Saint John to Quaco, viz:—		
Building Disbrow's Bridge—		
Paid sundry persons, per Vouchers, \$481 78		
Personal services 88 days, at \$2, 176 00—	\$657 78	
Repairs of Road and Bridges,	456 12	
Carried forward,	\$1,113 90	\$1,328 21

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,113 90	\$1,328 21
On Road No. 31, St. John to Albert County Line, viz:—			
Repairs of Hammond River Bridge,	\$128 00		
Do. School's do.	90 00		
Do. Sherwood's do.	164 00		
Do. Road and small Bridges,	225 65—	607 65	
Commission on	\$1,300 00		
Less, personal services, &c.	176 00—	\$1,124 00 =	112 40—
			1,833 95
Balance due Supervisor,	... ..	... ..	<u>\$505 64</u>

Mr. Jordan received \$400 on the 10th November.

Commission should have been on \$643.22, and Mr. Jordan's balance is consequently \$48.18 less, viz. \$457.46 instead of \$505.64. This will be corrected in next Audit.—A. C.

No. 31—ALEXANDER KAY.

Advanced in 1862,	... ..	... ..	\$270 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 47, Hopper's, Coverdale to Westmorland and Albert County Line,	... ..	\$243 00	
Commission on \$270,	... ..	27 00—	<u>\$270 00</u>

No. 32—ROBERT KING.

Advanced in 1862,	... ..	... ..	\$180 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 58, Moore's Mills to Woodstock Road, viz:—			
Paid Charles Stewart, building Bridge over Northwest Branch of Digdeguash River,	... ..	\$74 00	
Repairs of Road and Bridges,	... ..	88 00—	\$162 00
Commission on \$180,	... ..	... ..	18 00—
			<u>\$180 00</u>

No. 33—WILLIAM M. KELLY.

Advanced in 1862,	... ..	... ..	\$2,161 70
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	... ..	... ..	\$181 70
On Road No. 6, Richibucto to Chatham, viz:—			
Turnpiking and repairing Road, &c.	\$838 48		
Paid J. Ullock for 459 Cedar logs, at 75 cents, and 196, at 55 cents, for Clark's Cove Bridge,	... ..	452 05—	1,290 53
On Road No. 11, Newcastle to Tabusintac, viz:—			
Paid Francis Elliott on account of Mill Cove Bridge,	... ..	\$200 00	
Repairs of Road and Bridges,	... ..	320 05—	520 05
On Road No. 7, Newcastle to Gloucester County Line,			378 92
Commission on \$2,161 70,	... ..	... ..	216 17—
			<u>\$2,587 37</u>
Balance due Supervisor,	... ..	... ..	<u>\$425 67</u>

Note on Wm. M. Kelly's Account.

One irregular Voucher not allowed,	\$17 50	
Error in calculating price of logs, ...	4 50—	\$22 00
Less—Error in stating Voucher No. 23, ...	...	1 00
Total disallowed, ...	...	<u>\$21 00</u>

Mr. Kelly received \$250, 10th November.

No. 34—ISAAC KILBURN.

Advanced in 1862, ...			\$1,357 42
Expenditure—			
Balance due } Great Road Expenditure, ...		\$55 46	
Supervisor, } Special Expenditure, ...		36 82	
On Road No. 14, Fredericton to Long's Creek, viz:—			
Materials and labor repairing Spring Hill Bridge, ...			
	\$318 56		
Repairs of Road and Bridges, ...	222 80		
Personal services, Pennington Brk. Br.	60 00—	601 36	
On Road No. 23, Fredericton to Magaguadavic,		452 75	
Commission on	\$1,357 42		
Less, personal services,	60 00—	\$1,297 42 =	129 74—
			<u>1,276 13</u>
Balance due Board of Works, ...			<u>\$81 29</u>

No. 35—GEORGE MOORE.

Advanced in 1862, ...			\$270 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1861, ...		\$1 90	
On Road No. 27, Deadwater Brook to Saint Stephen,		246 76	
Commission on \$270, ...		27 00—	275 66
Balance due Supervisor, ...			<u>\$5 66</u>

No. 36—ARCHIBALD MENZIES.

Advanced in 1862, ...			\$428 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861, ...		\$0 08	
On Road No. 2, Saint John to Le Preaux,		378 83	
Commission on \$428, ...		42 80—	421 71
Balance due Board of Works, ...			<u>\$6 29</u>

No. 37—GEORGE A. MORTON.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861, ...		\$40 28	
Advanced in 1862, ...		366 00	
			<u>\$406 28</u>

Carried forward,

				<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$406 28
Expenditure—					
Reporting in 1861 on new Road in King's and Albert,	\$57 00				
Less, paid him in April 1862,	20 00—	\$37 00			
Superintending Bridge at Trout Creek, 20 days 1862,		60 00			
On Road No. 1, Hampton Ferry to Hayward's Mills, viz:—					
Paid sundry persons, repairs of Hampton Ferry Bridge,	\$72 25				
Personal services 11 days, \$33; Railway fares, \$3 40,	36 40				
Repairs of Road and Bridges,	207 24				
					315 89
Commission on	\$366 00				
Less, personal services, &c. 205 65—	\$160 35=	16 03—	428 92		
Balance due Supervisor,					\$22 64
No. 38—ARCHIBALD M'CALLUM.					
Balance due Supervisor 1861,		\$9 50			
Advanced in 1862,		270 00			
					\$279 50
Expenditure—					
On Road No. 25, Roix to Oak Bay,		\$252 83			
Commission on \$270,		27 00—	279 83		
Balance due Supervisor,					\$0 33
No. 39—HUGH M'CALLUM.					
Advanced in 1862,					\$630 00
Expenditure—					
On Road No. 2, Le Preaux to St. Andrews,		\$561 75			
Commission on \$630,		63 00			
					624 75
Balance due Board of Works,					\$5 25
No. 40—THOMAS M'CLELLAN.					
Balance due by Supervisor 1861,		\$15 58			
Advanced in 1862,		540 00			
					\$555 58
Expenditure—					
On Road No. 29, Hopewell Court House to Harvey, Do. 31, Do. to King's County Line,		\$165 07			
		337 51			
Commission on \$540,		54 00—	556 58		
Balance due Supervisor,					\$1 00

No. 41—JOHN M'MILLAN.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$30 85	
Advanced in 1862,	1,260 00	
		<u>\$1,290 85</u>
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 10, Belledune to Metis,	\$840 85	
Do. 52, Addington to Tom Kedgewick,	162 00	
Do. 54, Campbellton to Victoria Line,	162 00	
Commission on \$1,260,	126 00	
		<u>\$1,290 85</u>

No. 42—JOHN M'RAE.

Advanced in 1862,		\$720 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$342 31	
On Road No. 45, Chatham to Escuminac Light House—		
Repairs of Road and Bridges, \$189 10		
Paid for a Ferry at Little Black River, 60 00—	249 10	
Commission on \$720,	72 00	663 41
		<u>\$56 59</u>
Balance due Board of Works,		

No. 43—J. M'LAGGAN.

Advanced in 1862,		\$790 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$5 21	
On Road No. 12, Boiestown to Fredericton, ...	683 05	
Commission on \$790,	79 00—	768 16
		<u>\$21 84</u>
Balance due Board of Works,		

No. 44—ALEX. M'DOUGALL.

Balance due Supervisor 1861,		\$3 62
Paid him by Wm. M. Kelly, per receipt 1862,		\$3 62
		<u>\$3 62</u>

No. 45—WILLIAM R. NEWCOMB.

Advanced in 1862,		\$2,075 84
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$122 00	
On Road No. 16, River DeChute to Grand Falls,	566 75	
Do. 17, Grand Falls to Green River,	198 50	
Do. 19, Do. to United States Boundary,	73 75	
Do. 20, Pickard's Store do.	78 80	
Material and labor, repairing Aroostook Bridge,	685 34	
		<u>\$1,725 14</u>

Carried forward, \$1,725 14 \$2,075 84

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,725 14	\$2,075 84
Paid P. O. Byram for building a Breakwater for protection of Sigas Bridge,		60 00	
Paid sundry persons for labor, keeping the Road between Florenceville and Grand Falls open for the passage of H. M. Troops last Winter,		241 25	
Services of 11 men and teams for one week in same service,		81 75	
Personal services connected with the same,		60 00	
Do. at Grand Falls Bridge,		20 00	
Do. Aroostook Bridge,		20 00	
Commission on \$2,075 84			
Less, personal services, &c. 423 00—	\$1,652 84	= 165 28—	2,373 42
Balance due Supervisor,			<u>\$297 58</u>

No. 46—PHILIP NASE.

Advanced in 1862,			\$400 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861,		\$45 16	
On Road No. 13, lower Line Queen's County to Saint John,		466 54	
Commission on \$400,		40 00—	551 70
Balance due Supervisor,			<u>\$151 70</u>

No. 47—GEORGE OULTON.

Advanced in 1862,			\$540 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1861,		\$18 04	
On Road No. 38, Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine,		459 28	
Commission on \$540,		54 00—	531 32
Balance due Board of Works,			<u>\$8 68</u>

No. 48—JAMES PRATT & WILLIAM SMART.

Balance due by Supervisors 1861,		\$23 72	
Advanced in 1862,		540 00	
		<u>563 72</u>	
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 28, Lower Trout Brook to Town of Magaguadavic—			
Paid J. Scott, repairing Young's Bridge, \$100 89			
J. Pratt, 4 days labor on Young's Bridge, and boarding men, 12 00			
Repairs of Road, &c.	370 17—	483 06	
Commission on \$540,		54 00—	537 06
Balance due Board of Works,			<u>\$26 66</u>

No. 49—WILLIAM PARKER.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$29 79	
Advanced in 1862,	180 00	
		<u>\$209 79</u>
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 43, S.W. Miranichi to Gaspereaux River,	\$187 30	
Commission on \$180,	18 00—	205 30
		<u>\$4 49</u>
Balance due Board of Works,		<u>\$4 49</u>

No. 50—J. PAULINA.

Advanced in 1862,		\$410 00
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 8, Gloucester County Line, Tracadie to Grand Annce—		
Repairing and turnpiking Road, \$260 50		
Rope for Pokemouche Ferry, 27 15		
Land Damage caused by alteration of Road, 60 18—	\$347 83	
On Road No. 53, Inkerman to Shippegan Harbor,	58 60	
Commission on \$410,	41 00—	447 43
		<u>\$37 43</u>
Balance due Supervisor,		<u>\$37 43</u>

No. 51—JOHN ROBERTSON.

Advanced in 1862,		\$450 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$22 29	
On Road No. 37, Jemseg to Finger Board, ...	378 64	
Commission on \$450,	45 00—	445 93
		<u>\$4 07</u>
Balance due Board of Works,		<u>\$4 07</u>

No. 52—JOHN A. READ.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$9 11	
Advanced in 1862,	450 00	
		<u>\$459 11</u>
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 30, Isaac Derry's to Point Wolf.	\$419 70	
Commission on \$450,	45 00—	464 70
		<u>\$5 59</u>
Balance due Supervisor,		<u>\$5 59</u>

No. 53—THOMAS ROBINSON.

Advanced in 1862,		\$325 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$13 68	
On Road No. 26, D. M'George's to Little Digdeguash,	269 56	
Commission on \$325,	32 50—	315 74
		<u>\$9 26</u>
Balance due Board of Works,		<u>\$9 26</u>

No. 54—F. W. STEEVES.

Advanced in 1862,		\$270 00
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 48, from Teakles' Mills via Steeves', to County Line between Westmorland and Albert,	\$228 88	
Commission on \$270,	27 00—	255 88
Balance due Board of Works,		<u>\$14 12</u>

No. 55—SOLOMON SMITH.

Advanced in 1862,		\$320 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$21 60	
On Road No. 44, Bailey's Brook to Hartt's Mills,	256 12	
Commission on \$320,	32 00—	309 72
Balance due Board of Works,		<u>\$10 28</u>

No. 56—MILLIDGE STEEVES.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$23 45	
Advanced in 1862,	750 00—	\$773 45
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 46, Taylor's to Stoncy Creek, ...	\$416 35	
Paid Wm. A. Bolser and John Scott, on acct. Smith's Creek Bridge Contract,	270 00	
Commission on \$750,	75 00—	761 35
Balance due Board of Works,		<u>\$12 10</u>

No. 57—JEREMIAH TAYLOR.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$ 0 72	
Advanced in 1862,	275 00—	\$275 72
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 50, Salisbury Corner to Hoar's Brook,	\$242 61	
Commission on \$275,	27 50—	270 11
Balance due Board of Works,		<u>\$5 61</u>

No. 58—FRANCIS WOODS.

Advanced in 1862,		\$376 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,	\$72 60	
Additional Account rendered for 1861,	79 00	
On Road No. 13, Lower Line Sunbury to Lower Line Queen's County,	247 15	
Commission on \$376,	37 69—	436 35
Balance due Supervisor,		<u>\$60 35</u>

No. 59—JOHN WELLING.

Nett Balance due by Supervisor 1861,	\$5 11	
Advanced in 1862,	270 00	
		<u>\$275 11</u>
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 3, Bend to Shediac,	\$115 85	
Do. 4, Shediac to Dorchester,	147 80	
Commission on \$270,	27 00—	290 65
		<u>\$15 54</u>
Balance due Supervisor,		<u>\$15 54</u>

No. 60—A. D. YERNA.

Advanced in 1862,		\$675 00
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 55, Nashwaak to Carleton Co. Line—		
Building and repairing sundry Bridges & Approaches, \$476 00		
Commission on \$675,	67 50—	543 50
		<u>\$131 50</u>
Balance due Board of Works,		<u>\$131 50</u>
To pay for unfinished work.		

No. 61—GEORGE WILSON.

Balance due by Supervisor 1861,		\$34 67
Deduct—		
John Brown's charge for Bridge plans 1859, now allowed, ...		20 00
		<u>\$14 67</u>
Balance due Board of Works,		<u>\$14 67</u>

No. 62—FLORENT FOURNIER.

Advanced in 1862,	\$237 00	
Less—Amount returned by him,	97 00—	\$140 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1861,		140 61
		<u>\$0 61</u>
Balance due Supervisor,		<u>\$0 61</u>

No. 63—T. D. RYAN.

Paid Supervisor in 1862,		\$255 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due him 1861,		\$255 00
		<u><u>\$255 00</u></u>

SUMMARY.

Balances due by Supervisors 1861,	\$913 63		
Less, proportion of J. Welling's balance carried to his special Account,	71 60—	\$842 03	
Advanced by Board of Works 1862,		<u>36,407 27</u>	\$37,249 30
<i>Expenditure—</i>			
Balances due to Supervisors 1861,	\$1,942 07		
Add—I. Kilburn, balance special Acc't.	36 82		
		<u>\$1,978 89</u>	
Repairs, &c. of Roads and Bridges,	\$33,303 70		
Less, balance due A. M'Dougall, paid by Wm. Kelly out of his grant,	3 62—	33,300 08	
Commission allowed Supervisors 1862,		3,432 20—	<u>38,711 17</u>
			\$1,461 87
Balances due to Supervisors 1862,		\$2,155 84	
Do. by do. "	\$625 76		
Do. by do. of 1861 } remaining unsettled, }	68 21—	<u>693 97</u>	
Net balance due by Board of Works 31st Oct. 1861,			<u>\$1,461 87</u>

Supervisors should be careful in rendering their Accounts, to state in their Vouchers the service for which the money was paid, and whether the work was done under Contract or otherwise.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Report of Auditor General upon Accounts for certain Special Services.

No. 1—ARTHUR M'LEAN.

Advanced in 1862,		\$400 00
Expenditure—		
Paid James Cochran for work on Marsh Road, and building two Bridges,	\$160 30	
Hugh M'Devitt and Hugh M'Devitt, Jr. for work on Marsh Road, and building five Culverts,	244 00	
Sundry persons repairing Bridges, &c.	26 55	
Commission on \$400,	40 00—	470 85
Balance due A. M'Lean,		<u>\$70 85</u>

No. 2—JACOB CORY.

Advanced in 1862,		\$320 00
Expenditure—		
Turnpiking, repairing, building Bridge, &c. on Bye Road near Canaan River,	\$304 17	
Commission on \$320,	16 00—	320 17
Balance due Jacob Cory,		<u>\$0 17</u>

No. 3—ROBERT SWIM.

Paid him in 1862,		\$175 65
Expenditure—		
Balance due him in 1861,	\$126 31	
Additional Vouchers furnished for 1861,	27 75	
“ Commission allowed on old Account,	21 59—	<u>\$175 65</u>

No. 4—THOMAS BARRY.

Advanced in 1862,		\$262 00
Expenditure—		
Paid John Scott for repairing Bridge at Lower Falls, Saint George,	\$221 00	
Michael Wilson, whitewashing & repairing, and gravelling Approaches,	20 00	
Commission and Superintending,	21 00—	<u>\$262 00</u>
Balance due Isaac Kilburn 1861, on account of Special Expenditure, is accounted for in his Great Road Account,		\$36 82
Balance due Thomas C. Atherton, on Account for improving the Navigation of the River Saint John, has been paid,		\$115 93
The net Balance due by John Welling, per Report 1862, page 171, is accounted for in his Supervisor's Account,		<u>\$5 11</u>

J. R. P.

A P P E N D I X B .

Correspondence relative to the Au Lac Aboideau.

1.

From the Chief Commissioner of Public Works to the Honorable A. E. Botsford.

Department of Public Works,

Fredericton, 5th Sept. 1862.

SIR,—Your telegram was received this morning, and I hasten to reply. I had but a few moments' interview with my colleagues, (previous to their leaving for Canada,) on the subject of reconstructing the Aboideau. They are of opinion that the work had better proceed as heretofore, by the inhabitants paying two-thirds of the cost of construction—the Government bearing one third.

If it be the opinion of the Commissioners as well as of the Marsh proprietors, that the work can be effectually completed this Fall, the Government will pay as heretofore, one third of cost, upon the work being satisfactorily approved.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE L. HATHEWAY.

2.

Sackville, 9th September, 1862.

To the Hon. G. L. HATHEWAY.

Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works.

SIR,—I received your Letter on Saturday, called a meeting of the Proprietors of the Marsh yesterday, and submitted it for their consideration. They have concluded not to attempt to reconstruct the new Aboideau this autumn in consequence of the expense and difficulty of procuring materials, such as brush, &c. &c., the lateness of the season, probable interruption of the work by the Fall rains, and in the hope that a portion of the new work may be made available next Spring when it has thoroughly settled. They therefore propose to spend some \$500, with the aid of the Government, in securing the old Aboideau until next Spring, so that the postal communication shall not be interrupted or their Marsh flooded. They have every confidence that this can be accomplished, and intend to commence repairing the old Aboideau at once.

The Proprietors request me to say, in answer to the proposition of the Government contained in your Communication, viz:—"To pay as heretofore one third of the cost upon the work being satisfactorily approved," that they deem themselves justly entitled at least to the same consideration and terms from the Government in reconstructing the work, as were agreed upon between them and the Attorney General on behalf of the Board of Works, viz:—"That in building the new Aboideau the Government was to pay one hundred pounds more than one third of the cost, advances to be made as the work progressed, it being a joint work, and at the risk of both parties ;

and that the Proprietors should, while it was being constructed, keep the old Aboideau in good repair for the passage of the Mails and public traffic, the Government paying one half the expense."

The prompt and liberal manner in which the Proprietors considered your proposal, "either to give or take a certain sum," and in offering to give the Government two thousand pounds if it would build the Aboideau, or that they would undertake and guarantee the work for ten years upon being paid one thousand pounds by the Government, is sufficient evidence that they are desirous of doing what is right, and in consideration also of the serious loss they have sustained, they ask of the Government more favorable terms than you now propose.

As a Commissioner of Sewers, (most reluctantly and unexpectedly drawn into this great work,) not having the remotest pecuniary interest in the Marsh reclaimed, and feeling the responsibility of acting, to a certain extent as an agent of the Government, in seeing that the public money is faithfully expended, I may be permitted to express my candid opinion, that the Province generally and the people of the County of Westmorland especially, have been greatly benefited by the labor and means of the few proprietors of the Au Lac Marsh, who have expended no less a sum than £5,000 in building and keeping up an Aboideau, used as a Bridge over the Great Road of communication to Nova Scotia, during a period of 22 years; while the Provincial Government has paid, including what has been expended on the new work this Summer, only some £2,300. Now when it is considered that for keeping up a Bridge over the Tantamar River for the same period, a River very little larger, with a much better foundation for piers, &c. &c. it has cost the Province about £7,200; and when we compare the expense of many other Bridges in various parts of the Province, well known to your Department, and unnecessary for me to enumerate, I think it must be admitted that the public have had the benefit of a Bridge over the Au Lac River at a comparatively small expense, and evidently through the money and labor of the very few proprietors interested in the Marsh reclaimed.

I think you will agree with me when I state that it would cost at the least some £3,500, to build a good substantial Bridge over this River, that is, without taking advantage of the work put there by the proprietors; but if the Government agree to the proposal I now make on behalf of the proprietors, I have no doubt a permanent Bridge in the shape of an Aboideau will be provided for the use of the public, at a cost to the Provincial funds of a sum not exceeding £1,900, including that which has already been expended on the unfinished work this Summer.

That this is a very important work, and one that cannot be permitted to go down, is apparent, inasmuch as it shortens by eight miles the postal communication to Nova Scotia.

The statements I have felt called on to make in this matter will, I have no doubt, be corroborated by the Attorney General and the Postmaster General.

I trust from your knowledge of the locality, the difficulties to be overcome, and the magnitude of the work, you will be induced to recommend to the Executive a reconsideration of the terms stated in your letter, and that the Government will at least give aid to the proprietors on the same conditions and terms it did to the previous work; in such case, to insure a skilful and substantial work, the proprietors as well as the Commissioners, will at all times be happy to receive the advice and suggestions of the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works as to the site to be selected, the materials required, the mode of construction, &c. &c.

The proprietors are anxious to have your reply to this at an early date, as some of them, who can do so, are considering how far it may be to their advantage to dyke their Marsh and leave the Aboideau to its fate.

The northwest end of the new Aboideau, where it broke from the bank, has moved down stream about 10 feet since you were here, and the tide is making a channel at that point, but for the last three days it has gone but little; the sluice has settled more uneven, which prevents the clappers from moving; the cracks on the northeast side have increased, and on the whole it has assumed a dilapidated appearance. The piles, some of which were 30 feet long and driven 22 feet below the foundation, have moved out bodily with the work, shewing the depth of quicksand to be encountered. This bank, when the work was commenced, appeared as firm and solid as any other part; but it is a river of some 600 feet wide and 50 feet deep, running through banks of mud and quicksand.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. E. BOTSFORD.

3.

*Department Public Works,
Fredericton, 15th September, 1862.*

SIR,—I am in receipt of your favor of 10th ultimo, and will lay it before the Board on return of the Provincial Secretary, and as soon as a decision can be arrived at with reference to future proceedings, will at once inform you. I think that the Proprietors have come to a wise conclusion not to rebuild this Fall, but in the meantime to secure the old structure and make it passable for winter use; the proportion of which repair to be borne by the Government will be advanced as formerly upon satisfactory certificate.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE L. MATHEWAY.

To the Hon. A. E. Botsford.

4.

Sackville, October 8th, 1862.

To the Hon. G. L. MATHEWAY,
Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works.

DEAR SIR,—We have repaired the old Aboideau over the Au Lac, and made it, I trust, a safe road for the winter, the work stands well and we have added some 15 feet to the width. The new Aboideau has not moved

for a month, and I think it has got to its foundation; we have built up the end that broke from the northwest bank and there is no leak in it. We have raised a dyke on the new work, and shall make it still higher to prevent the tide from running out and increasing the base of the Aboideau. The clappers of the new sluice still play; but we have not yet decided whether we will require a new sluice when we complete the work next spring. We can judge better when it has had further time to settle; it has not changed much since you saw it. We shall make up the cost immediately, that is of what has been expended on the old and new works, an abstract of which I will send you.

I will draw on you for the balance that may be due from your Department in favor of the Westmorland Bank, to meet the demand the Commissioners have made themselves liable for, and which we are now called on to pay.

Yours truly,

(Signed) A. E. BOTSFORD.

5.

Sackville, 16th December, 1862.

To the Hon. G. L. HATHWAY,

Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works.

DEAR SIR,—I forward an Abstract of the account for work done on the Aboideau over the Au Lac River, shewing the gross expenditure. As much of this work as we could conveniently do, was put up to public competition, and the money paid when the work was done.

I shall draw upon you for the balance, say \$709.34, and as soon as received from the Westmorland Bank, we will forward a detailed Account of the money received from your Department, with Vouchers.

We have succeeded in securing the old Aboideau so as to make it perfectly safe and commodious for public communication during the Winter, and I have no doubt it will last until the new Aboideau is completed in the Spring.

The new work has not moved for nearly three months, and has doubtless found bottom at last. Since you were here we have put a good deal of work upon it, in building up the end that had settled, and in raising a temporary dyke upon it so as to prevent the tides from running over the work, and upon the whole, it looks much more satisfactory than when you were here.

The sluice has twisted so much out of level, that the proprietors, with the assent of the Commissioners of Sewers, have deemed it necessary to make it a thorough job, and to put in a new one next Spring; this can be easily done while the old Aboideau remains as it is.

We have consequently let at auction all the material that will be required to complete the new Aboideau next Spring, as such material can be procured at a much cheaper rate in the Winter.

I will have an opportunity of consulting with you on the subject of my communication of September last on behalf of the proprietors of Marsh, when we meet in Fredericton.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

A. E. BOTSFORD.

6.

Statement of an Account against the Etter Aboideau for Labor and Materials
from 1st March to 20th November 1862.

Peter Etter's	Bill,	...	...	...	...	...	£790	13	8
Bradley Etter's	"	...	...	...	...	...	473	2	6
George Etter's	"	...	...	...	...	...	70	18	5
John Cahill's	"	...	...	...	...	...	143	5	6
Rufus Carter's	"	...	...	...	...	...	77	9	9
Charles Bowser's	"	...	...	...	...	...	28	14	3
Rufus Fowler's	"	...	...	...	...	...	41	0	6
Celia Fowler's	"	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	6
Charles Fowler's	"	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	0
James Millar's	"	...	...	...	...	...	131	13	5
Thos. E. Oulton's	"	...	...	...	...	...	48	2	0
George Oulton's	"	...	...	...	...	...	27	13	6
John Tingley's	"	...	...	...	...	...	75	1	0
Robt. K. Truman's	"	...	...	...	...	...	93	3	7
Amos Ogden's	"	...	...	...	...	...	66	8	3
Colpit Fillamore's	"	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	5
Samuel Sharpe's	"	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	6
Stephen Truman's	"	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	0
Thompson Truman's	"	...	...	...	...	...	9	16	3
Joseph Truman's	"	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	3
Thos. Brownwell's	"	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0
Rufus Fillamore's	"	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	0
Samuel Taylor's	"	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	0
Commissioners' Account for hired labor, material, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	694	13	9
							<u>£2,857</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total amount of cost,	..	...	...	...	...	...	£2,857	0	0
Of this amount expended on the old Aboideau,	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0
							<u>£2,557</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
One third of above amount to be paid by Government in accordance with Mr. Smith's (late Attorney General) agreement with Proprietors of Marsh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$852	6	8
Add £100 more than one third in accordance with Mr. Smith,	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Add one half of amount expended on old Aboideau under similar agreement,	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
							<u>£1,102</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>
Proportion to be paid by Government according to agreement,							<u>\$4,409</u>	<u>34</u>	

A true extract from the Minutes.

AMOS OGDEN, *C. Clerk.*

Examined and found correct.

(Signed)

"

"

A. E. BOTSFORD,

ISAAC LOWERISON,

NELSON BULMER,

} *Commissioners
of Sewers
Au Lac Marsh.*

15th December 1862.

Appendix E.

Report of James M. Barker, of the work performed by the Provincial Steam Dredge, in the year 1862.

Fredericton, December 1862.

SIR,—Herewith, I beg to hand you a detailed Statement of the working of the Provincial Dredge from April 8th to June 17th, at which date it was laid up and the crew discharged.

I commenced repairing the Dredge at Saint John about 9th of March, and on the 8th of April employed it at the Breakwater, where we worked four days. Removed thence to Reed's Point, and worked two days; and from thence to the Ferry on the Western side of the Harbor of Saint John, where I remained at work four days. After the opening of the navigation of the River, the Dredge was removed to Grimross Canal, and was employed there from 1st May to 17th June, at which time all further operations ceased.

The Dredge was taken to Saint John, and laid up at Carleton in November last, where she still remains.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES McD. BARKER,

Master Provincial Dredge.

To the Hon. G. L. Hatheway, Chief Commissioner, &c. Fredericton.

A detailed Statement of work performed by the Provincial Dredge, 1862.

AT BREAKWATER, ST. JOHN.

Date.	No. of Scow Loads.	No. of Yards.
April 8.	6	150
" 9.	13	325
" 10.	8	200
" 14.	4	100
	— 31	— 775

AT REED'S POINT.

April 15.	14	350
" 16.	6	150
	— 20	— 500

AT FERRY LANDING, CARLETON.

April 17.	6	150
" 19.	7	175
" 21.	10	250
" 22.	6	150
	— 29	— 725

AT GRIMROSS CANAL.

Date.	No. of Scow Loads.	No. of Yards.
May 1.	8	200
" 2.	5	125
" 5.	12	300
" 6.	12	300
" 15.	17	425
" 16.	22	550
" 17.	33	825
" 19.	35	875
" 20.	40	1,000
" 21.	24	600
" 22.	13	325
" 23.	10	250
" 24.	28	700
" 26.	31	775
" 27.	10	250
" 28.	12	300
" 29.	8	200
" 30.	12	300
" 31.	17	425
June 2.	16	400
" 3.	16	400
" 4.	14	350
" 5.	16	400
" 11.	17	425
" 12.	20	500
" 13.	14	350
" 14.	14	350
" 16.	10	250
" 17.	10	250
	496	12,400

RECAPITULATION.

At Breakwater, Saint John,	...	...	...	31 loads,	775 yards.
Reed's Point, "	...	...	...	20 "	500 "
Ferry Landing, Carleton,	...	...	...	29 "	725 "
Grimross Canal,	...	...	...	496 "	12,400 "
				Total,	576 loads. 14,400 yards.

JAMES McD. BARKER,
Master Prov. Dredge.

Appendix F.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Communication from the Medical Superintendent relative to recent repairs and the completion of the new wing of the building.

*Provincial Lunatic Asylum,
Saint John, N. B., 8th Sept. 1862.*

Mr. Crosby has done all the work that I considered necessary, included in the estimates for repairs, &c.

He has also in his department repaired the corner room in connection with the front hall, and opened a passage from hall to hall at four places in the rear. In addition to this work, there was much done that could by no means be made the subject of estimate, in as far as the necessity for doing it only became apparent as the other work was in progress. As an instance of this I may mention two windows, one of them in the room above in connection with the corner room, and the brick work around the closets, to keep out the rats; for explanation I beg to refer to Mr. Milligan, who saw the work going on.

The converting of the old water closets into clothes presses, and sink rooms into closets, and the plastering of a partition at the end of the front hall on the first flat, and repairing windows in water closets off the north halls, is all work not included in the estimates.

I have had no work done but what could be more cheaply and more conveniently done, as the contract work was being completed, and without the doing of which, the halls could not be used.

Mr. Crosby has in the most obliging manner executed my wishes, trusting to the generous consideration of the Board of Public Works, to which I most cordially recommend him, to remunerate him for work not included in that already sanctioned by that Department.

The contract is now complete, and I feel it due to Mr. Crosby to state, that in carrying out the work he has at all times shewn a disposition to accommodate; that when small alterations were wished he in no instance refused to make them, even when expense may have been incurred; and as regards the great work itself, it is done in a manner even more than satisfactory—it is done admirably.

JOHN WADDELL,
Medical Superintendent, Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

To the Hon. G. L. Hatheway, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works.

Appendix G.

Memorandum of the movements of Steamer "Arabian" for 1862; also
Statement of Freight and Passenger Traffic.

SAILED FROM QUEBEC.			SAILED FROM SHEDIAC.		
Trip 1,	on Tuesday,	May 13.	Trip 1,	on Wednesday,	May 21.
" 2,	"	" 27.	" 2,	"	June 4.
" 3,	"	June 10.	" 3,	"	" 18.
" 4,	"	" 24.	" 4,	"	July 2.
" 5,	"	July 8.	" 5,	"	" 16.
" 6,	"	" 22.	" 6,	"	" 30.
" 7,	"	Aug. 5.	" 7,	"	Aug. 13.
" 8,	"	" 19.	" 8,	"	" 27.
" 9,	"	Sept. 2.	" 9,	"	Sept. 10.
" 10,	"	" 16.	" 10,	"	" 24.
" 11,	"	" 30.	" 11,	"	Oct. 8.
" 12,	"	Oct. 14.	" 12,	"	" 28.

On trip No. 12 up, did not proceed further than Miramichi, on account of boiler giving out, and returned to Shediac. Called at Caraquet on Trips Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, up.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC DOWN.

From	To Dalhousie.	To Bathurst.	To Miramichi.	To Richibucto.	To Canada.	Total.
Quebec,	43	26	29	26	141	265
Dalhousie, ....	...	5	14	2	28	49
Bathurst, .....	...	...	1	3	21	25
Miramichi, ...	...	...	...	14	113	127
Richibucto, ..	...	...	...	...	18	18
	43	31	44	45	321	484

PASSENGER TRAFFIC UP.

From	To Richibucto.	To Miramichi.	To Bathurst.	To Dalhousie.	To Canada.	Total.
Shediac.....	39	104	72	27	50	292
Richibucto, ..	...	26	1	10	22	59
Miramichi, ...	...	...	12	18	11	41
Bathurst, .....	...	...	...	10	23	33
Dalhousie, ...	...	...	...	...	55	55
	39	130	85	65	161	480

RECAPITULATION.

Total number carried down,	...	...	...	...	484
“ “ “ up,	...	...	...	...	480

Grand Total, 964

FREIGHT.

Equal to nine thousand five hundred barrels down, and two thousand five hundred barrels up.

I certify above Statement to be correct,

THOMAS LEACH, *Purser.*

Portland, Dec. 9th, 1862.

To the Hon. G. L. Mathewy, Commissioner Public Works, Fredericton, N. B.

Appendix II.

LIGHT HOUSES.

1. An Abstract of the Expenditure for the support and maintenance of the Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, belonging to the Province of New Brunswick, for the Fiscal Year ending on the 31st October 1862.

No.	LIGHT HOUSE STATIONS.	No. of Lamps and Reflectors.	By what illuminated.	No. of Keepers.	Salaries of Keepers.	Cost of Gas, Oil, Wick, and Annual Stores.	Extras for Supplies not Annual, and for Repairs, &c.	Total Amount.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Partridge Island,	12	Gas	2	660 00	265 26	...	925 26
2	Beacon.	4	Oil,	1	460 00	232 48	554 23	1,180 71
3	Head Harbour,	8	"	1	400 00	238 92	53 63	692 55
4	Point Lepreaux,	10	"	1	400 00	228 41	33 40	661 81
5	Gannet Rock,	8	"	2	840 00	383 15	...	1,223 15
6	Machias Seal Island.	16	"	2	664 00	504 77	68 78	1,237 55
7	Saint Andrews,	4	"	1	200 00	206 80	89 64	586 44
8	Quaco.	6	"	2	584 00	193 28	11 66	788 94
9	Cape Enrage.	6	"	1	400 00	349 35	12 25	761 60
10	Grindstone Island,	4	"	1	400 00	112 00	39 35	551 35
11	Swallow Tail,	10	"	1	400 00	243 27	48 30	691 57
	Steam Whistle on Partridge Island,			2	380 00	196 30	...	576 30
	General Contingencies, including Salaries, not chargeable to any particular Station,				...	...	...	957 03
					5,728 00	3,243 99	911 24	10,840 26

R. W. CROOKSHANK,
Sec'y. to Commission of Public Institutions.

St. John, N. B. Oct. 31st, 1862.

TABLE SHEWING THE LIGHT STATIONS IN THE BAY OF FUNDY,

Erected and supported by the Province of New Brunswick, by Funds derived from a Tonnage Duty levied on Ships and Vessels arriving at Ports in the said Bay.

No.	SITUATION OF LIGHT HOUSE.	When Erected.	Height of light above high water.		North Latitude.	West Longitude.	Cost of Building when erected.	REMARKS.
			FEET.					
1	Partridge Island,	1791	119		45° 14' 20"	66° 03' 50"	£120 0 0	Fixed White Light.
2	Beacon,	1828	41		45 15 00	66 03 36	1,400 0 0	" "
3	Head Harbour,	1829	64		44 57 40	66 53 55	456 2 11	" "
4	Point Lepreaux,	1831	81		45 03 50	66 27 04	579 9 6	Fixed, 2 Lights, 28 ft. apart, vertically.
5	Gannet Rock,	1831	66		44 30 40	66 42 50	860 6 9	Flash Light.
6	Machias Seal Islands, ...	1832	48		44 30 03	67 06 10	746 19 3	Two Light Houses, fixed Lights.
7	Indian Point,	1833	42		45 04 10	67 04 00	200 0 0	Fixed Light.
8	Quaco,	1835	71		45 19 33	65 31 55	404 13 11	Revolving Light.
9	Cape Enrage,	1840	160		45 36 00	64 46 40	600 0 0	Fixed Light.
10	Grindstone Island,	1859	60		45 43 13	64 37 25	1,151 14 10	Fixed Light.
11	Swallow Tail,	1860	48		44 45 50	66 44 00	1,279 10 5	Fixed White Light.
	Steam Whistle on Partridge Island,	1860					465 16 11	Sounded for 10 seconds in every minute during foggy or thick weather.

Light Houses in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, erected and supported by the
Province of New Brunswick.

Situation of Light Houses.	When erected.	No. of Lamps and Reflectors.	No. of Keepers.	Height of Light above high water.	North Latitude.			West Longitude.			Cost of Building when completed.	Keepers' Salaries	Expenses for 1861, exclusive of Salaries.	REMARKS.
					feet.	°	'	"	°	'				
Point Escuminac,	1841	8	1	70	47	4	30	64	50	30	£1,700	\$400	\$384 45	Fixed White Light.
Miscou Island,	1856	8	1	76	48	1	06	64	30	00	2,200	500	345 20	Fixed Red Light.

A Light House to be erected on Richibucto Head is now under contract, and the Light is expected to be exhibited early in the ensuing Summer, of which due notice will be given.

ERRATA.

At page 29, 12 lines from bottom, for "29 miles," read "39 miles."

At page 48, 15 lines from bottom, for "\$300," read "\$1,300," and for totals "\$400," and "\$850," read "\$1,400," and "\$1,850."

APPENDIX No. 4.

THE
SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK.
BEING
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1862.

HON. JAMES STEADMAN, POSTMASTER GENERAL.

LAI'D BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE BY 'COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY
THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.



FREDERICTON:

J. SIMPSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1863.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G.

*Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick,
&c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to submit, for Your Excellency's information, the Seventh Annual Report of the Post Office Department for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862, with Returns numbered from 1 to 32, containing particulars of the Receipts and Expenditures in each Branch of the Department.

The net Revenue from Postal Receipts for the Year, as shewn in Return No. 2, is \$46,582.33, being \$15.39 less than that of 1861.

The total Expenditure for the Year, for Mail Conveyance, Salaries, and Commissions to Postmasters, Way Office Keepers, and Clerks, with other charges, amount to \$69,854.31, being \$1,647.22 less than for the year 1861.

The principal items upon which a saving has been effected, are those for Printing, Blank Forms, Advertising, and conveyance of Mails. The contract for carrying the Mails between Saint John and Digby and Windsor in Nova Scotia, expired on the 1st of May last. A new contract was entered into with the Proprietor of the Steam Boat on that route for the performance of the same service, by which a saving to the Department of \$800 per annum has been realized, without detriment to the public accommodation.

Fifteen new Way Offices were established and two were discontinued during the year, viz:—Mouth of St. Francis, and North West Bridge. Six new Mail Routes were established, and Four others extended, without however materially increasing the expenditure for this Branch of the service.

To afford more regularity and greater security in the conveyance of the Mails on the Railway Trains between Saint John, the Bend, and Shediac, I considered it expedient to appoint a person unconnected with the Railway to take charge of the Mails, who would be directly responsible to this Department, and have appointed Mr. H. W. Baldwin as Mail Clerk on the Trains, the remuneration being the same as previously paid for this service.

Return No. 3 shows the Amount of Postage Stamps sold during the year to be \$21,411.66½, being \$2,781.09 more than in 1861.

The total number of Letters posted at the different Offices in the Province during the year was 1,134,224, and the number received for delivery, 792,948. The number of Newspapers posted was 3,634,618, and the number received for delivery, 2,028,377.

The number of Parcels posted during the year was 313, being 45 less than in 1861, while the net Revenue derived therefrom was \$124.17, an increase of \$57 over that of 1861.

The number of Letters Registered during the year was 11,057, being 1,267 less than in 1861. The number lost was three, and one from which the contents is alleged to have been abstracted. The number of Letters *not* Registered, and stated to have contained Money, and alleged to have been lost or their contents abstracted, was seventeen.

The number of Dead Letters returned to the Department during the year, as shewn by Report No. 31, was 12,666, being 2,227 more than in 1861. The number of Dead Letters of value was 76; of these, 63 were opened and returned to the writers, and 13 were returned to the countries in which they originated. Of those opened, 43 contained money to the amount of \$224.21, and 24 contained Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and other valuable papers.

Previous to the 5th July 1851, all Newspapers transmitted through the Post in the Province were charged a rate of one half-penny each. Since that period, the Department has conveyed and delivered them free. Although the annual deficiency in the Department may be considered large, yet it might not be advisable, at the present time, to reimpose the tax upon Newspapers posted by Publishers and addressed to their regular subscribers, but the Department having once performed this service gratis, there can be no

good reason assigned why they should be transmitted a second time, at the instance of private individuals, without remuneration. I would therefore respectfully recommend that all Newspapers posted in the Province (except by publishers) be charged one cent each, to be prepaid by Stamp.

The large and constantly increasing number of "Drop Letters" in the several Post Towns of the Province, has engaged my attention. In the chief Cities of the United Kingdom and the United States, a charge is imposed, while in this Province they have hitherto contributed nothing to the Revenue. These Letters chiefly consist of Bills, Circulars, Valentines, &c., and as no reason can be urged in support of this usage, entailing considerable expense upon the Department, and a large amount of labor not legitimately connected therewith, I have issued orders that, in future, a charge of two cents be made upon all "Drop Letters."

With a view of affording further facilities, and greater security to the Public for the transmission of Money, I would respectfully recommend that the "Money Order System" which has proved so successful in Great Britain and Canada, be introduced into this Province, and I would also suggest that arrangements be made as soon as practicable, for the exchange of Money Orders with the other North American Colonies, and with the United Kingdom.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES STEADMAN,

Postmaster General.

Fredericton, November 1862.

 SCHEDULE.

Accompanying this Report are the following Returns.

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REPORT No. 1.
THE HON. JAMES STEADMAN, POSTMASTER GENERAL, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

INCOME.		AMOUNT.	EXPENDITURE.	No of Report.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT.
No of Report.				No of Report.		
..	To Balance due 31st October 1861,.....	\$ 2,953 03½	By Amount paid for—	11	\$17,539 89	
..	Postage on Letters in hands of Postmasters 31st October 1861,.....	320 60½	Salaries to Postmasters, Clerks, &c.....	12	2,845 06	
			Salaries to Way Office Keepers,.....	13	1,215 32½	\$21,600 31½
	To Amount of—		Commission on Postage Stamps sold,.....	14	\$35,250 31	
	Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices,.....	\$20,248 60½	Gratuities on Ship Letters,.....	15	721 45	
5	Way Letter Postage collected at the several Post Offices,.....	1,706 15	Travelling Expenses,.....	16	..	35,080 76
6	Ship Letter Postage,.....	1,280 63	Packet Postage to Great Britain,.....	17	..	206 00
7	Postage collected on British Correspondence,.....	3,066 92½	Tradesmen's Bills,.....	18	..	5,842 55
8	Postage stamps sold,.....	21,411 66½	Printing, Blank Forms, &c.....	19	\$2,347 43	1,111 14
..	Excess to debit of Postmasters,.....	25 15	Advertising and Telegraphing,.....	20	813 48	
		\$47,739 13½	Fuel and Light,.....	21	..	3,160 91
	Deductions of Returned, Refused, Redirected, and Misagent Letters,.....	1,477 40	Rents and Taxes,.....	22	..	314 76
			Mail Hags,.....	23	..	1,226 00
	To Amount of Miscellaneous Receipts,.....	48,261 73½	Miscellaneous Expenses,.....	24	..	360 45
		24,135 50	By Amount of Errors to the Credit of Postmasters,.....	..	..	155 97
			By Amount of Postage on Letters in hands of Postmasters,.....	..	..	288 79
			By Amount due by the late Thos. H. Black, Postmaster of Saint Martins,.....	..	..	1 37
			By Balance due 31st October, 1862,.....	..	..	3,357 25
		\$73,070 88½				\$73,070 88½

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

WM. PAISLEY, Accountant.

REPORT No. 2.

STATEMENT of the Net Revenue and Expenditure of the Department for the Year ended 31st October 1862; shewing also the amount required in aid from the Provincial Revenue.

INCOME.		AMOUNT.	AMOUNT.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT.
To Postage on Letters in hands of Postmasters 31st October 1861,.....		.. ..	\$330 60½			
To Amount of—				By Amount of—		\$21,070 37½
Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices, Way Letter Postage,.....		\$30,248 60½		Salaries to Postmasters, Clerks, &c.....	\$17,530 90	
Ship Letter Postage,.....		1,706 15		Salaries to Way Office Keepers,.....	2,845 06	
Postage Stamps sold,.....		1,380 63		Commission on Postage Stamps sold,.....	1,215 32½	
Postage on British Correspondence,.....		21,411 60½				
Errors to Debit of Postmasters,.....		3,068 92½		Conveyance of Mails,.....	\$35,250 31	
		25 15		Ship Letter Gratuities,.....	731 45	
Deduct Refused, Returned, Redirected, and Missent Letters,.....		\$47,739 12½				35,050 70
		1,477 40		Packet Postage to Great Britain,.....	.. ..	5,477 45
To Amount of Miscellaneous Receipts,.....		.. ..	46,261 72½	Travelling Expenses,.....	.. ..	296 00
			135 50	Tradesmen's Bills,.....	.. ..	1,111 14
				Blank Forms, &c.,.....	\$2,247 43	
				Advertising and Telegraphing,.....	813 48	
						3,100 91
				Rents and Taxes,.....	.. ..	1,226 00
				Fuel and Light,.....	.. ..	314 70
				Mail Bags,.....	.. ..	365 45
				Miscellaneous payments,.....	.. ..	63 12
				Errors to the credit of Postmasters,.....	.. ..	28 55½
				Postage on Letters in hands of Postmasters,.....	.. ..	238 70
To Balance required in aid from Provincial Revenue,...		.. ..	23,136 48½			
			\$69,954 31½			\$69,954 31½

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

WM. PAISLEY, Accountant.

REPORT No. 3.

POSTAGE STAMP ACCOUNT CURRENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER 1862.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Postage Stamps on hand at the Post Office Department, 31st October 1861,	88,373	07	By Postage Stamps sold during the Year ended 31st October 1862,	21,411	66½
“ Postage Stamps remaining in hands of Postmasters, 31st October 1861,	5,887	06½	“ Postage Stamps remaining in hands of Postmasters, 31st October 1862,	5,421	95
“ Five thousand Sheets of Five cent Postage Stamps received from Manufacturers,	25,000	00	“ Amount of difference, reducing Account Postage Stamps sold in the year 1860, from £ s. d. to Decimal currency,	0	02
	\$ 118,710	13½	“ Postage Stamps remaining on hand at the Post Office Department, 31st Oct. 1862,	86,876	50
	\$ 118,710	13½		\$ 118,710	13½

WM. PAISLEY, Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 4,

Shewing the amount of INLAND POSTAGE collected at the several Post Offices in the Province during the Year ended 31st October 1862.

NAME OF OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Andover,	\$ 93 85½
Baie Verte,	129 04
Bathurst,	266 06½
Bend,	275 37
Buctouche,	105 91
Campbellton,	71 78
Campo Bello,	19 55½
Canterbury,	105 36
Carleton,	271 63½
Chatham,	527 83½
Dalhousie,	135 07½
Dorchester,	402 86
Edmundston,	80 52
Fredericton,	5,813 86½
Gagetown,	233 93
Grand Falls,	160 12½
Grand Manan,	30 45
Harvey,	92 51
Hillsborough,	257 07
Kingston,	106 53
Memramcook,	67 52½
Milltown,	53 41
Mouth of Nerepis,	121 82½
Newcastle,	250 95
Oromocto,	235 29
Ossekeag,	100 25
Richibucto,	391 04½
Sackville,	365 39½
Salisbury,	154 85½
Shediac,	283 81
Sheffield,	60 70
Springfield,	57 76
Saint Andrews,	368 62
Saint George,	373 12
Saint John,	6,535 38½
Saint Martins,	64 39
Saint Stephen,	181 19
Sussex Vale,	511 84
Upham Vale,	32 97
Upper Mills,	7 73
Woodstock,	851 20½
	\$ 20,248 60½

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 5,

Shewing the amount of WAY LETTER POSTAGE collected at the several Post Offices in the Province during the Year ended 31st October 1862.

NAME OF OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Andover,	\$ 12 24
Baie Verte,	13 60
Bathurst,	55 37
Bend,	2 98
Buctouche,	16 55
Campbellton,	2 22
Campo Bello,	0 36
Canterbury,	1 96
Carleton,	0 00
Chatham,	56 50
Dalhousie,	38 18
Dorchester,	1 12
Edmundston,	5 10
Fredericton,	522 03½
Gagetown,	80 72
Grand Falls,	4 71½
Grand Manan,	0 00
Harvey,	29 70
Hillsborough,	31 47
Kingston,	4 23
Memramcook,	1 12
Milltown,	0 00
Mouth of Nerepis,	5 07
Newcastle,	41 73
Oromocto,	12 78
Ossekeag,	9 35
Richibucto,	36 01
Sackville,	4 11
Salisbury,	6 02
Shediac,	11 99
Sheffield,	7 34
Springfield,	0 40
Saint Andrews,	8 32
Saint George,	13 68
Saint John,	371 71
Saint Martins,	4 24
Saint Stephen,	15 95
Sussex Vale,	87 37
Upham Vale,	3 17
Upper Mills,	0 00
Woodstock,	186 74
	\$1,706 15

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 6,

Shewing the amount of SHIP LETTER POSTAGE collected at the undermentioned Post Offices during the Year ended 31st October 1862.

NAME OF OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Bathurst,	\$ 0 00
Bend,	0 00
Campbellton,	0 00
Campo Bello,	0 00
Carleton,	0 00
Chatham,	0 00
Dalhousie,	2 50
Dorchester,	0 00
Grand Manan,	34 60
Harvey,	0 00
Hillsborough,	0 00
Newcastle,	0 00
Richibucto,	0 00
Sackville,	0 00
Shediac,	0 00
Saint Andrews,	18 14
Saint George,	0 00
Saint John,	1,225 09
Saint Stephen,	0 30
	\$ 1,280 63

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 7,

Shewing the amount of POSTAGE collected at the undermentioned Post Offices on Unpaid Correspondence received from, and Paid Correspondence sent to, the United Kingdom, Bermuda, and Newfoundland, during the Year ended 31st October 1862.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Unpaid Received.	Paid Sent.	Total Received and Sent.
Chatham,	\$ 0 33	\$ 0 00	\$ 0 33
Dalhousie,	0 62	0 00	0 62
Edmundston,	0 75	0 00	0 75
Fredericton,	227 13½	515 55½	742 69
Newcastle,	0 25	0 00	0 25
Sackville,	0 00	0 00	0 00
Saint John,	909 68	1,406 06½	2,315 74½
Saint Stephen,	5 12	1 42	6 54
	\$ 1,143 88½	\$ 1,923 04	\$ 3,066 92½

JAMES STRADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 3,

Shewing the amount of POSTAGE STAMPS sold by Postmasters, and the Way Office Keepers subordinate to them, during the Year ended 31st October 1862.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Amount sold by Postmasters.	Amount sold by W. O. Keepers.	Total Amount sold.
Andover,	\$ 127 00	\$ 0 00	\$ 127 00
Baie Verte,	74 88	37 07½	111 95½
Bathurst,	260 33	288 14½	548 47½
Bend,	721 59	25 99	747 58
Buctouche,	132 00	0 00	132 00
Campbellton,	110 72	5 90	116 62
Campo Bello,	60 00	0 00	60 00
Canterbury,	59 50	95 94	155 44
Carleton,	408 03	0 00	408 03
Chatham,	1,025 85	165 70	1,191 55
Dalhousie,	205 48	7 70	313 18
Dorchester,	134 25	8 50	142 75
Edmundston,	108 00	0 00	108 00
Fredericton,	1,669 50	230 57	1,900 07
Gagetown,	226 34	247 43½	473 77½
Grand Falls,	131 20	0 00	131 20
Grand Manan,	22 50	12 75	35 25
Harvey,	78 20	24 52½	102 72½
Hillsborough,	188 54	266 12	454 66
Kingston,	90 24½	12 49½	102 74
Memramcook,	48 99½	10 70	59 69½
Milltown,	78 80	0 00	78 80
Mouth of Nerepis,	36 20	36 22	72 42
Newcastle,	424 32½	10 00	434 32½
Oromocto,	99 69½	51 61	151 30½
Ossekeag,	89 75½	96 20½	185 96
Richibucto,	514 38½	15 55	529 93½
Sackville,	476 84	38 35	515 19
Salisbury,	134 90	9 00	143 90
Shediac,	396 12½	267 07	663 19½
Sheffield,	73 02½	9 95	82 97½
Springfield,	40 51½	20 82	61 33½
Saint Andrews,	954 00	0 00	954 00
Saint George,	357 22½	55 81½	413 04
Saint John,	6,925 91	357 85	7,283 76
Saint Martins,	124 44	10 20	134 64
Saint Stephen,	542 64	17 88	560 52
Sussex Vale,	96 31½	240 62½	336 94
Upham Vale,	10 10	3 07½	13 17½
Upper Mills,	16 20	0 00	16 20
Woodstock,	876 62½	228 73	1,105 35½
Agent at Fredericton,	0 00	0 00	252 00
	\$ 18,251 17	\$ 2,908 49½	\$ 21,411 66½

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 9,

Shewing the amount of POSTAGE on Refused, Redirected, and Missent Letters, claimed by Postmasters in Forms No. 3 & 4, during the Year ended 31st October 1862.

NAME OF OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Andover,	\$ 7 42
Baie Verte,	9 22
Bathurst,	15 54
Bend,	29 50
Buctouche,	6 68
Campbellton,	8 70
Campo Bello,	1 47
Canterbury,	10 80
Carleton,	18 98½
Chatham,	92 61
Dalhousie,	13 54
Dorchester,	22 00
Edmundston,	13 45
Fredericton,	338 61½
Gagetown,	20 70
Grand Falls,	10 82
Grand Manan,	1 81
Harvey,	12 40
Hillsborough,	24 77
Kingston,	10 51
Memramcook,	6 52
Milltown,	4 38
Mouth of Nerepis,	13 11
Newcastle,	20 65
Oromocto,	24 90
Ossekeag,	14 31
Richibucto,	16 70
Sackville,	21 24
Salisbury,	24 23
Shediac,	19 48
Sheffield,	8 23
Springfield,	13 89
Saint Andrews,	46 11
Saint George,	18 33
Saint John,	412 87½
Saint Martins,	7 80
Saint Stephen,	23 16
Sussex Vale,	56 83
Upham Vale,	1 45
Upper Mills,	0 40
Woodstock,	58 76½
	\$1,477 40

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 10.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER 1862.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.					AMOUNT.
Warrant No. 91 on Treasury, to meet current expenses,					\$ 3,000 00
Do.	95	do.	do.	do.	3,000 00
Do.	172	do.	do.	do.	4,000 00
Do.	205	do.	do.	do.	2,000 00
Do.	295	do.	do.	do.	5,000 00
Do.	405	do.	do.	do.	1,200 00
Do.	425	do.	do.	do.	5,800 00
Amount received for Rent of Building formerly occupied as a Post Office at Saint John,					135 50
					\$ 24,135 50

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 11,

Of all CHARGES FOR SALARIES to Postmasters, Clerks, &c., shewing in each case the Name of the person employed, the service or duty performed, and the amount paid, during the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Name of Office.	Name of Officer.	Service.	Amount.
Post Office Department,	James Hale,	Secretary,	\$ 1,000 00
	William Paisley,	Accountant,	800 00
	W. H. Smithson,	Clerk,	640 00
	Peter Markey,	Messenger,	140 00
	George F. Fisher,	Temporary Clerk,	200 00
	William Beveridge,	Postmaster,	80 00
	James Sutherland,	Do.	60 00
	Helen Waitt,	Postmistress,	280 00
	Joseph Crandall,	Postmaster,	400 00
	C. J. Smith,	Do.	100 00
	James Harvie,	Do.	180 00
	Louisa Moses,	Postmistress,	40 00
	C. E. Grosvenor,	Postmaster,	80 00
	James R. Reed,	Do.	100 00
	James Caie,	Do.	640 00
	Isabella Caie,	Assistant,	140 00
	J. H. LaBillois,	Postmaster,	240 00
	C. B. Godfrey,	Do.	200 00
	J. T. Hodgson,	Do.	120 00
	A. S. Phair,	Do.	1,200 00
H. J. Thorne,	Assistant,	640 00	
W. F. Bonnell,	Postmaster,	200 00	
William Clifford,	Do.	100 00	
J. Lakeman,	Do.	40 00	
J. M. Stevens,	Do.	140 00	
R. E. Steeves,	Do.	300 00	
Samuel Foster,	Do.	60 00	
S. C. Charters,	Do.	50 00	
George Hiltz,	Do.	80 00	
J. M. Nase,	Do.	80 00	
James Johnston,	Do.	340 00	
J. R. M'Pherson,	Do.	180 00	
George Flewelling,	Do.	160 00	
S. B. Hetherington,	Do.	260 00	
C. Milner,	Do.	660 00	
J. S. Trites,	Do.	150 00	
T. B. Hanington,	Do.	200 00	
T. B. C. Burpee,	Do.	80 00	
Malcom King,	Do.	50 00	
G. F. Campbell,	Do.	700 00	
Gideon Knight,	Do.	280 00	
John Howe,	Do.	1,600 00	
H. C. Frink,	1st Clerk,	640 00	
Thomas B. Allan,	2nd do.	640 00	
J. F. M'Guirk,	3rd do.	400 00	
James Woodrow,	4th do.	480 00	
H. P. Otty,	5th do. to 19th November 1861,	19 56	
R. Seely, Jr.	5th do. from 19th " " "	380 43	
John Leetch,	Office Keeper,	300 00	
Edward Nugent,	Postmaster,	60 00	
D. A. Rose,	Do.	500 00	
H. M'Monagle,	Do.	300 00	
W. Fowler,	Do.	40 00	
Charlotte M. Robinson,	Postmistress,	40 00	
James Grover,	Postmaster,	750 00	
			\$17,539 99

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 12,

OF WAY OFFICES in the Province—Showing Name of Office, Name of Way Office Keeper, the Counties in which they are situated, the Corresponding Post Offices, Amount of Revenue collected, and Amount of Salary and Commission on Postage Stamps sold, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Name of Office.	Name of W. Office Keeper.	County.	Corresponding Post Office.	Revenue collected.	No. of Bags per week.	Night duties per week.	Salary.	Com. on Stamps sold.	REMARKS.
Aboushagan Road,	R. H. Towse,	Westmorland,	Sackville,	\$ 1 87	1	..	\$ 2 19	\$..	
Albert Mines,	Wm. Hallett,	Albert,	Hillsborough,	31 60	3	..	9 15	7 71	
Albert Quarries,	Geo. Russell,	Albert,	Harvey,	3 13	2	..	4 31	0 84½	
Annapance,	W. W. Teakles,	King's,	Salisbury and Sussex Vale,	27 88	12	..	26 78	1 80½	
Armsirong's Brook,	J. C. Bent,	Restigouche,	Bathurst and Dalhousie,	10 20	6	6	23 51	1 09	
Aroostook,	I. Sloat,	Victoria,	Anover and Grand Falls,	17 14½	6	..	13 71	..	
Bailie Settlement,	T. Hos. Robinson,	Charotte,	Saint Stephen,	6 36	1	..	2 03	..	
Baker's Creek,	J. L. Turner,	Victoria,	Edmundston,	14 30	1	..	3 42	..	
Barachois,	Thos. Gallong,	Westmorland,	Shediac,	5 68	2	..	4 50	0 33½	
Barnesville,	Geo. Barnes,	King's,	Saint John and Upham Vale,	22 51	2	..	6 24	..	
Barthog,	Patrick Doyle,	Northumberland,	Chatham,	7 74	2	..	4 26	..	
Baswood Ridge,	Margaret Love,	Charotte,	Saint Stephen,	2 17	1	..	2 21	..	
Bathurst Village,	Murdoch Smith,	Gloucester,	Bathurst and Dalhousie,	77 97½	6	6	31 79	15 01	
Bay du Vin,	A. Williston,	Northumberland,	Chatham and Richibucto,	9 53½	2	..	4 95	..	
Bay Side,	F. W. Bradford,	Charotte,	Saint Andrews,	21 13	2	..	6 11	..	
Bear Island,	Lewis Huestis,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	21 89½	2	..	6 18	..	
Beaver Brook,	W. R. Brewster,	Albert,	Harvey,	1 50	2	..	4 15	..	
Beaver Harbour,	Leonard Best,	Charotte,	Saint George,	2 32	1	..	1 07	..	
Beekanguimick,	Wm. S. Nevers,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	12 21	1	..	3 22	0 20	
Belledune,	John Chalmers,	Gloucester,	Bathurst and Dalhousie,	9 55	6	6	21 95	0 60	
Belledune River,	Mich. Kilorin,	Restigouche,	Bathurst and Dalhousie,	4 92	6	6	24 48	0 48	
Belleisle Bay,	Thomas Lake,	King's,	Kingston,	8 30	2	..	4 82	0 45	
Bellevue Village,	Lewis Richard,	Westmorland,	Memramcook,	7 59	1	..	2 75	..	
Black Brook,	Robert Blake,	Northumberland,	Chatham,	1 72	2	..	2 17	0 20	
Black River,	M. McNaughton,	Northumberland,	Chatham and Richibucto,	7 24	2	..	0 22	0 51	
Black River Bridge,	D. Cameron,	Northumberland,	Chatham and Richibucto,	2 24	2	..	4 23	1 07½	
Blackville,	Simon Bean,	Northumberland,	Fredericton and Newcastle,	35 85	2	1	9 58	..	
Blissfield,	J. DeCantillon,	Northumberland,	Fredericton and Newcastle,	20 75½	2	1	9 57	..	
Blissville,	Timothy Colman,	Sunbury,	Oromocto,	11 69½	1	..	3 15	..	
Bloomfield,	Robert Sherrard,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	5 00	1	..	2 50	..	
Bloomfield,	John Leavitt,	King's,	Ossokeg, Saint John & Sussex	10 53	6	..	13 05	..	
Boacow,	Wm. Erskine,	Charlotte,	St. Andrews & St. George,	44 77	6	3	17 97	..	
Boiseton,	Miles McMillan,	Northumberland,	Fredericton and Newcastle,	59 59	2	1	13 35	..	
Boundary Presquisle,	John D. Baird,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	7 82	1	..	2 78	..	
Bridg's Corner,	G. G. King,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	23 08	2	..	6 31	1 61	
Brookvale,	I. B. Bonnell,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	4 96	2	..	2 99	0 53½	
Burton,	M. E. A. Burpee,	Sunbury,	Gagetown and Oromocto,	8 94	4	..	8 88	0 06	
Butternut Ridge,	M. B. Keith,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	48 45½	1	..	0 84	..	

From 30th May.

From 1st May.
Bay du Vin Mails, St.

REPORT No. 12.—Way Offices in New Brunswick, shewing Name of Office, &c. for Year ended 31st October 1862.—Continued.

Name of Office.	Name of W. Office Keeper.	County.	Corresponding Post Offices.	Revenue collected.	No. of Bags per week.	No. of Night duties per week.	Salary.	Com. on Postage Stamps sold.	REMARKS.
Caledonia,	James Reed,	Albert,	Hillsborough,	\$3 69	1	..	\$2 38	..	
Cambridge,	W. H. White,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	7 21	2	..	4 72	0 63	
Campbell Settlement,	D. K. Campbell,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	0 92	1	..	0 27	0 14	
Canning,	C. Estabrooks,	Queen's,	Gagetown, Oromocto & Sheffield	1 23	3	..	8 12	0 27	
Canterbury Station,	R. Robinson,	York,	Gagetown,	43 73	3	..	10 36	6 42	
Cape Tormentine,	C. van Buskirk,	Westmorland,	Bathurst,	19 78	2	..	5 37	0 50	
Carquet,	J. G. C. Blackhall,	Gloucester,	Woodstock,	21 99	2	..	6 18	5 17	From 17th March.
Chamcook,	W. D. Estey,	Charlotte,	St. Andrews & St. George,	0 87	1	..	2 21	..	
Chamcook,	Alex. Stevenson,	Kent,	Buctouche and Richibucto,	26 62	6	6	14 66	0 56	
Chockfish,	A. M'Evwen,	Charlotte,	Month of Nerepis,	5 55	1	..	21 57	..	
Charenton,	R. G. Moran,	Gloucester,	Bathurst,	7 03	2	2	2 51	0 87	
Clifton,	A. J. Seaman,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	6 63	2	..	8 71	0 91	
Coal Mines,	H. C. Babbitt,	Kent,	Buctouche,	4 69	1	..	2 47	..	
Coale's Mills,	John Coates,	Kent,	Buctouche and Shediac,	28 36	9	9	26 82	2 07	
Cocaigne,	James Lucas,	Kent,	Woodstock,	13 70	1	..	3 37	..	
Coldstream,	Sam. Dickenson,	King's,	Gagetown and Sussex Vale,	14 24	3	..	7 40	0 97	
Coie's Island,	Jacob Corey,	King's,	Springfield and Sussex Vale,	21 03	2	..	0 09	0 06	
Collins,	J. M. Gibbon,	King's,	Kingston,	4 17	2	..	4 41	0 16	
Connorsville,	Sam. Perkins,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	4 07	1	..	2 40	0 42	
Coverdale,	Fenwick Coates,	Albert,	Hillsborough and Salisbury,	7 70	4	..	9 76	0 44	
Cumberland Bay,	Wm. Smith,	King's,	Gagetown,	6 31	2	..	2 47	0 57	
Curryville,	A. Branscombe,	Queen's,	Hillsborough,	3 34	1	..	2 33	..	
Dawson Settlement,	John Beaumont,	Albert,	Hillsborough and Salisbury,	5 30	6	..	12 53	..	
Derby,	Isaac Dawson,	Northumberland,	Fredericton and Newcastle,	9 32	2	..	2 95	0 90	From 1st May.
Deer Island,	Wm. Hart,	Charlotte,	Musquash,	0 35	1	..	0 84	..	
Dipper Harbour,	J. M'Nichol,	Saint John,	Fredericton and Newcastle,	0 25	2	1	8 42	1 08	
Donk Town,	Hiram Belmore,	Northumberland,	Buctouche,	6 20	1	..	2 62	..	
Doherty's Mills,	Joseph Doherty,	Kent,	Gagetown,	8 91	2	..	4 50	0 70	
Donny's,	C. Doney,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	10 05	2	..	4 09	1 13	
Douglas Harbour,	Abner Belmain,	Northumberland,	Chatham and Newcastle,	54 20	9	..	24 42	12 52	
Douglas Town,	R. Hutchinson,	Queen's,	Mouth of Nerepis,	3 24	1	..	2 32	..	
Douglas Valley Road,	J. O. Dunham,	Westmorland,	Memramcook,	11 63	1	..	3 15	..	
Dover,	H. Dolenderier,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	40 90	6	..	16 08	0 27	
Dumfries,	C. W. Tilley,	Restigouche,	Dalhousie,	4 32	1	..	2 42	0 23	
Dundee,	Alex. Laing,	Northumberland,	Fredericton and Newcastle,	5 25	2	1	6 32	0 32	
Dunphy,	Geo. Dunphy,	Albert,	Hillsborough,	8 91	3	..	9 59	1 03	
Edget's Landing,	Ward Edgett,	Restigouche,	Salisbury and Sussex Vale,	8 47	3	..	6 54	0 10	
Eel River,	Wm. Jamieson,	Albert,		25 49	2	..	6 51	2 20	
Elgin,	Jas. Gifford, Sr.	Albert,							

Emigrant Settlement,	B. Corrigan,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte,	18 25	2	..	5 81	0 70	
English Settlement,	John Wilson,	Queen's,	Gagetown and Sussex Vale,	5 08	2	..	4 60	0 04	
Esquimaux,	Wm. Y. Preston,	Northumberland,	Chatham and Richibucto,	6 23	1	..	4 69	..	
Fenwick,	Freese Fenwick,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	1 03	1	..	1 36	..	From 15th March.
Finger Board,	J. D. Baxter,	King's,	Ossikeag, St. John & Sussex Vale,	31 73	1	..	21 10	2 27	
Flatlands,	A. McKenzie,	Restigouche,	Campbellton,	8 53	1	..	2 87	0 58	
Florenceville,	S. G. Burpee,	Carleton,	Andover and Woodstock,	70 83	0	0	31 05	5 87	
Forks,	Wm. B. Corey,	Queen's,	Sussex Vale,	3 04	1	..	13 02	0 55	
Fox Creek,	Philip Burk,	Westmorland,	Rend and Memramcook,	10 31	0	..	2 45	0 25	
Fredericton Road,	J. O. Sullivan,	Westmorland,	Shediac,	4 62	1	..	2 61	0 22	
French Lake,	W. B. Clayton,	King's,	Saint John,	0 85	1	..	3 95	..	
French Village,	Caleb J. Stuart,	Saint John,	Gagetown and Sheffield,	12 88	1	..	10 37	1 09	
Gardiner's Creek,	John Wallace,	Queen's,	Mouth of Nerepis & Oromocto,	43 84	3	2	8 64	0 08	
Gaspereaux,	Chas. E. Langin,	Sunbury,	Harvey,	6 43	2	..	2 00	1 14	
Geary,	Sam. Boone,	Albert,	Woodstock,	4 44	1	..	2 30	0 37	
Germanstown,	Wm. Fillmore,	Carleton,	Sussex Vale,	3 15	1	..	5 53	0 23	
Glassville,	James Lawson,	Albert,	Sussex Vale,	15 41	2	..	2 10	..	
Goshen,	Wm. H. Stevens,	Gloucester,	Bathurst,	1 18	1	..	20 62	1 81	
Grand Anvoe,	F. LeGresley,	Victoria,	Edmundston and Grand Falls,	20 27	4	..	2 25	0 24	
Grand Falls Portage,	Pat. Mulhern,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte and Shediac,	15 54	4	..	7 47	1 17	
Grand River,	E. Akerley,	Westmorland,	Woodstock,	3 57	1	..	14 80	0 91	
Great Shepoguis,	Joseph Ayard,	Carleton,	Gagetown & Mouth of Nerepis,	28 90	6	..	10 47	0 81	
Greenfield,	Thos. Wakelan,	King's,	Ossikeag and Saint John,	24 87	4	..	10 52	0 57	
Greenwich Hill,	C. E. McKel,	Queen's,	Ossikeag,	48 31	6	..	1 00	..	From 1st June.
Hammond River,	Mrs. C. Jarvis,	King's,	Fredericton,	1 71	1	..	4 61	..	
Hampstead,	David Hasfield,	King's,	Fredericton,	6 08	1	..	4 15	..	
Hampson,	John Flowerling,	York,	Chatham and Richibucto	21 10	4	..	10 10	1 69	
Hartford,	Herl. Smith,	Northumberland,	Salisbury and Sussex Vale,	49 07	12	..	6 04	3 21	
Hawwell,	George R. Gallop,	Westmorland,	Harvey, St. John & Up'n Vale,	0 45	3	..	2 32	..	
Hardwicke,	Robert Noble,	Westmorland,	Woodstock,	101 43	12	..	22 40	33 65	
Harey Peticodiac,	Thos. Cockburn,	King's,	Saint John,	9 68	1	..	6 48	..	
Hillsdale,	H. Humphreys,	Carleton,	Bend,	0 97	1	..	6 48	..	
Holmesville,	Thos. Cassidy,	King's,	Hillsborough,	14 39	1	..	8 30	1 05	
Hopewell Cape,	Isaac Broad,	Albert,	Woodstock,	3 10	2	2	4 54	0 26	
Hopewell Corner,	W. M. Palmer,	Albert,	Bathurst,	8 46	2	..	9 91	..	
Hopewell Hill,	M. B. Cassidy,	Westmorland,	Gagetown,	19 02	4	..	29 12	..	
Hopewell Hill,	W. E. Bishop,	Albert,	Baie Verte and Sackville,	51 86	12	..	5 85	..	
Indian Island,	O. A. Barbarie,	Albert,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	28 40	2	..	14 93	3 08	
Indian Town,	J. B. W. Chaffoy,	Charlotte,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	101 43	12	..	69 69	17 80	
Irish Town,	W. G. Brown,	Saint John,	Buctouche, Rich'to & Shediac,	9 67	1	..	..	..
Irish Settlement,	John Laracey,	Westmorland,		4 97	3	..	..	..
Jacksonville,	W. E. Bishop,	Albert,		14 39	1	..	..	..
Jameseg,	James Simonsen,	Carleton,		8 46	2	..	..	..
Jolicoeur,	Eugene A. Cote,	Gloucester,		19 02	4	..	..	..
Kennebecas Bay,	N. B. Cottle,	Queen's,		51 30	12	..	..	..
Keewick Ridge,	Rufus C. Wry,	Westmorland,		28 40	2	..	..	..
Kingolier,	Wm. King,	King's,		20 40	6	..	..	..
Kingston,	A. M'Keen,	York,		14 93	6	..	..	..
	G. A. Hammond,	Kent,		57 06	19	12	..	..
	Henry L. Dwyer,	Kent,		..	..	..	..	..

Name of Office.	Name of W. Office Keeper.	County.	Corresponding Post Offices.	Revenue col- lected.	No. of Bags per week.	No. of Night duties per week.	Salary.	Com. on Stamps sold.	REMARKS.
Knowlesville,	Wm. Cook,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	\$ 5 02	1	.. 6	\$ 2 50	..	
Kouchibouguac,	Wm. S. Caie,	Kent,	Chatham and Richibucto,	19 70½	9	..	41 45	\$ 1 00	
Lakefield	D. B. Campbell,	King's,	St. John and Sussex Vale,	1 36	2	..	4 13	0 10	
Ledge,	Bridget Leary,	Charlotte,	Saint Stephen,	5 50½	2	..	5 90	1 51	
Lopou,	John M'Dermid,	Charlotte,	Saint George and Saint John,	112 38	12	12	59 23	..	
L'Etete,	George Dick, Sr.	Charlotte,	Saint George,	8 14	1	..	2 80	1 48	
Lindsay's,	Alex. Lindsay,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1 37	1	..	2 13	0 33	
Little River, Coverdale,	R. J. Colpitts,	Albert,	Salisbury,	3 43	1	..	2 25	.. 36	
Little River, Elgin,	C. Gifford,	Albert,	Sheffield,	2 61	1	..	3 08	0 24	
Little River, Sunbury,	M. H. Coburn,	Sunbury,	Harvey,	10 79	1	..	3 08	0 24	
Little Roher,	C. Richardson,	Westmorland,	Saint John and Saint Martins,	3 62	2	..	4 38	0 34½	
Little Skegogue,	Thomas Oulton,	Westmorland,	Harvey and Upham Vale,	15 42	2	..	5 51	0 16	
Loch Lomond,	John Jordan, Jr.	Saint John,	Woodstock,	14 12	4	..	9 41	..	
Lochlanderry,	John Coultter,	King's,	Woodstock,	5 61	2	..	4 56	0 30	
Long Point,	James Dougliaas,	King's,	Woodstock,	2 61	2	..	4 23	0 18	
Long Settlement,	John Nelson,	Carleton,	Carterbury,	0 00	1	..	3 07	..	
Lower Brighton,	Jeremiah Lutes,	Northumberland,	Harvey and Hillsborough,	6 26½	6	..	15 62	0 51	From 22nd September, 1862
Lower Canterbury,	I. G. Gutchell,	Westmorland,	Hillsborough and Salisbury,	6 83	6	..	9 67	..	
Lower Cape,	R. V. Hanson,	Charlotte,	Fredricton and Woodstock,	14 00	6	..	13 40	..	
Lower Coverdale,	James Mitchell,	York,	Hillsborough,	0 99	3	..	1 72	0 02	
Lower French Village,	Daniel M'Kinley,	York,	Fredricton and Woodstock,	27 53½	6	..	14 75	0 51½	
Lower Hillsborough,	C. Christopher,	Albert,	Fredricton,	1 27	1	..	2 12	0 14	
Lower Lakes,	J. G. Vanwart,	York,	Woodstock,	3 52	3	..	10 85	0 07	
Lower Prince William,	Stephen Britton,	Carleton,	Fredricton and Newcastle,	8 90	3	..	6 88	..	
Lower Queensborough,	Isaac Cluff,	Carleton,	Bend,	8 69	2	1	2 87	..	
Lower Wakefield,	John Nelson,	Northumberland,	Saint Stephen,	5 73	1	..	2 17	..	
Lower Woodstock,	Jeremiah Lutes,	Westmorland,	Saint George and Saint John,	1 69	1	..	4 01	..	
Lutes' Mountain,	I. G. Gutchell,	Charlotte,	Fredricton and Woodstock,	6 95½	2	..	4 51	0 50	
Lynnfield,	R. V. Hanson,	Charlotte,	Edmundston and Grand Falls,	6 63	6	..	12 66	..	
Maces Bay,	P. C. Amiraux,	Victoria,	Bathurst and Dalhousie,	24 55	6	6	26 45	..	
Mactaquack,	Alex. Cantley,	Gloucester,	Fredricton and Saint Stephen,	13 74	4	..	10 37	..	
Madawaaks,	Solomon Vail,	York,	Campbellton and Dalhousie,	4 07	1	..	2 45	0 41	
Maduro,	James Henry,	Restigouche,	Gagetown and Shedfield,	8 31	6	..	12 92	0 10	
Magandy,	James Fraser,	Queen's,	Gagetown and Woodstock,	3 83	2½	..	4 02	..	
Maple Green,	Thos. Vandine,	Charlotte,	Oromocto and Sheffield,	6 51½	6	..	2 01	..	
Maquait Lake,	A. M'Diarnaid,	Sunbury,	Sussex Vale,	49 13½	6	..	10 00	2 00	
Mascarene,	W. H. Bent,	King's,	Gagetown,	11 31	1	..	4 52	..	
Maugerville,	Alex. Moore,	Queen's,		5 20	2	..			
Mechanic's Settlement,	Lewis M'Donald,	Queen's,			1	..			
M'Donald's Corner,					2	..			

M'Donald's Point,	Daniel N. Smith,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	\$3 13½	2	..	4 31	0 25	
M'Kensie's Corner,	J. Y. Hoyt,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	42 30½	1	..	6 23	..	
M'Laughlin Road,	Ira Hicks,	Kent,	Buctouche,	3 15	4	..	2 35	..	
Middle Coverdale,	James Ryan,	Albert,	Hillsborough and Salisbury,	5 64	4	..	9 51	..	
Middle Simonds,	Thomas Boyd,	Carleton,	Andover and Woodstock,	26 05	6	6	26 60	1 10	
Middleton,	Mary C. Dixon,	Westmorland,	Dorchester,	7 25	3	..	6 71	0 85	
Might,	Mariner Hicks,	Westmorland,	Sackville,	4 27	1	..	2 42	..	
Mill Creel,	N. Beckwith,	Kent,	Buctouche,	2 41	1	..	7 19	1 57	
Millstream,	John H. Ryan,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	31 90½	1	..	3 40	0 18½	
Miseco,	Dan. Gallagher,	Saint John,	Saint John,	14 11½	12	..	25 45	2 05	
Moncton,	M. D. Harris,	Westmorland,	Bend and Salisbury,	14 57	12	..	14 28	0 41½	
Monument Settlement,	C. J. P. Wetmore,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	5 09½	1	..	2 50	0 08½	
Moore's Mills,	A. M'Queen,	Charlotte,	Saint Stephen,	62 87	4	..	4 40	0 31	
Mount Whitley,	J. E. Moore,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte and Sackville,	9 12	2	..	6 07	..	
Mouth of Jemes,	George Ramsey,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	26 62½	2	..	14 74	4 05	To 31st January.
Mouth of Kenwick,	E. Shephard,	York,	Fredricton and Woodstock,	27 43	6	..	0 52	..	
Mouth of Millstream,	A. Johnson,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	0 10	1	..	4 56	0 21	
Mouth of St. Francis,	James Grew,	Victoria,	Edmundston,	28 70½	1	..	5 21	0 33	
Munquart,	M. Giberson,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	12 38	2	..	56 61	..	For rd on Dipper Harbor, \$2.
Murray's Corner,	P. Murray,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte,	101 10	12	12	3 97	1 50	From 22nd September.
Musquash,	G. C. Carnan,	Saint John,	Saint George and Saint John,	0 12	2	..	4 63	0 80	
Nackawick,	W. H. Clark,	York,	Fredricton and Woodstock,	6 28	2	..	8 15	0 36	
Narrows,	Henry Todd,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	21 84½	2	..	6 36	1 12½	
Nashwaaks,	Wm. Plant,	York,	Harvey,	15 34	2	..	8 61	..	
Nashwaaks,	Peter M'Farlane,	York,	Fredricton and Newcastle,	16 41	2	..	3 97	1 50	To 30th April.
Nashwaak Village,	I. L. Fletcher,	York,	Fredricton and Newcastle,	10 10	2	..	3 30	..	From 24th February.
Nelson,	Wm. Hart,	Northumberland,	Bathurst,	9 73	2	..	5 42	0 94	
New Brandon,	Wm. Dawson,	Gloucester,	Sussex Vale,	13 36	2	..	4 48	0 28	
New Canaan,	E. Thorne,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	13 12	1	..	3 30	..	
Newcastle Bridge,	R. P. Yeomans,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	5 60	2	..	3 24	1 07	
Newcastle Creek,	G. D. Bailey,	Queen's,	Harvey,	14 22	2	..	5 42	0 94	
New Horton,	M. Cannon,	Albert,	Gagetown,	5 15	2	..	4 48	0 28	
New Ireland,	J. Flemming, Jr.	Queen's,	Harvey and Upham Vale,	10 59	3	..	7 15	1 80	
New Jerusalem,	Sam. Mahood,	Queen's,	Bathurst and Dalhousie,	17 33	6	3	10 72	1 91	
New Mills,	D. M'Allister,	Restigouche,	Saint George and Saint John,	25 93½	12	12	43 50	..	
New River,	James M'Nanley,	Northumberland,	Chatham,	15 47	1	..	4 65	0 40½	
Nigou,	G. E. Latson,	Carleton,	Fredricton and Woodstock,	6 53	2	..	3 38	..	
North Branch,	D. S. Gibson,	Sunbury,	Oromocto,	13 45	1	..	3 02	0 07	
North Brook,	H. D. Currie,	Sunbury,	Newcastle,	13 91	1	..	6 40	0 52	
North Oak Boom,	J. Hutchison,	Northumberland,	Sheffield,	10 24	1	..	5 31	1 57½	
North Head,	E. T. Scott,	Sunbury,	Grand Manan & St. Andrews,	27 38	2	..	2 45	..	
North Joggins,	E. Daggat,	Charlotte,	Dorchester and Sackville,	3 05	1	..	2 45	..	
North Lake,	Rufus Cole,	Westmorland,	Sackville,	8 55	1	..	13 77	0 75	
North River,	John Wheaton,	Westmorland,	Salisbury,	4 55	1	..	31 81	1 47	
North West Bridge,	J. Taylor,	Westmorland,	Fredricton and Newcastle,	8 35	2	..	7 18	..	
Norton,	Alex. M. Muir,	Northumberland,	Ousekeeg,	10 05	2	..			
Oak Bay,	John Hayes,	King's,	St. John & St. Ste-	18 08	9	6			
Oak Point,	J. L. Flewelling,	King's,	Gagetown & Mouth of Nepesis,	11 52½	3	..			

REPORT No. 12.—Way Offices in New Brunswick, showing Name of Office, &c. for Year ended 31st October 1862.—Continued.

Name of Office.	Name of W. Office Keeper.	County.	Corresponding Post Offices.	Revenue collected.	N ^o . of Bags (duties per week.)	Night duties per week.	Salary.	Com-on Postage Stamps sold.	REMARKS.
Upper Queensborough,	A. Atherton,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	\$ 24 55	2	..	\$ 6 45	..	
Upper Sackville,	R. Dobson,	Westmorland,	Sackville,	28 75½	3	..	9 88	1 00	
Upper Southampton,	T. Akertley,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	6 70	2	..	1 69	..	
Upper Sussex,	Wm. S. Stone,	King's,	Salisbury and Sussex Vale,	42 2¼	12	..	28 21	2 82½	
Upper Wicklow,	S. H. Estabrooks,	Carleton,	Andover and Woodstock,	8 07	6	0	21 79	1 26½	
Upper Woodstock,	W. H. Sisson,	Carleton,	Andover and Woodstock,	71 86½	9	0	43 18	3 0¼	
Victoria,	G. R. Boyer,	Carleton,	Andover and Woodstock,	25 38	6	0	26 53	3 70½	
Ward's Creek Road,	G. H. Wallace,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	5 15	1	..	2 51	0 13½	
Washademoak,	J. Colwell,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	8 02	2	..	4 79	..	
Waterborough,	C. H. Vanoy,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2 70	2	..	4 27	0 76	
Waterville,	J. McCready,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	14 37½	1	..	3 43	..	
Watson's Settlement,	J. Watson,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	6 00	1	..	2 65	..	
Wawels,	J. McComb,	Charlotta,	Saint George & Saint Stephen,	2 16	6	3	19 70	0 41	
Webster's Creek,	A. J. Foxeridge,	Victoria,	Edmundston,	9 07	1	..	2 91	..	
Welsford,	T. Woods,	Queen's,	Gagetown, Mouth of Nerepis & Sackville,	33 65	7	6	30 26	..	
Westcock,	D. Hutchison,	Westmorland,	Sackville,	11 54	1	..	3 15	..	
Westmorland Point,	T. E. Oulton,	Westmorland,	Bain Verte and Sackville,	16 31	1	..	9 62	1 22	
White's Cove,	S. V. White,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	14 48	2	..	5 44	1 31	
Wickham,	G. N. Golding,	Queen's,	Gagetown & Mouth of Nerepis,	15 14½	1	..	8 76	0 36	
Wicklow,	T. H. Eaty,	Carleton,	Andover and Woodstock,	8 78	6	0	21 87	1 17½	
Wilson's Beach,	R. W. Brown,	Charlotta,	Campe Bello,	8 34	1	..	2 83	..	
Williamstown,	Thos. Lindsay,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	10 49	1	..	3 01	..	
Wood Point,	S. Outhouse,	Westmorland,	Sackville,	14 80½	1	..	3 47	..	
Young's Cove,	R. Snodgrass,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	9 10	2	..	4 91	1 17	
							\$2,815 00		

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

WM. PAISLEY, Accountant.

REPORT No. 13,

Shewing the amounts paid to Postmasters and subordinate Way Office Keepers for Commission on Postage Stamps sold during the Year ended 31st October 1862.

[MEMO.—A Commission of 5 per cent. is allowed to Postmasters, and 10 per cent. to Way Office Keepers.]

NAME OF OFFICE.	Amount paid to Postmasters.	Amount paid to W. O. Keepers.	Total Amount paid.
Andover,	\$ 6 35	\$ 0 00	\$ 6 35
Baie Verte,	3 74	3 70	7 44
Bathurst,	13 01	28 80	41 81
Bend,	36 08	2 59	38 67
Buctouche,	6 60	0 00	6 60
Campbellton,	5 53	0 58½	6 11½
Campo Bello,	3 00	0 00	3 00
Canterbury,	2 97½	9 58	12 55½
Carleton,	20 38	0 00	20 38
Chatham,	51 28	16 56	67 84
Dalhousie,	15 27	0 77	16 04
Dorchester,	6 70	0 85	7 55
Edmundston,	5 40	0 00	5 40
Fredericton,	83 45	23 04	106 49
Gagetown,	11 81	24 73	36 04
Grand Falls,	6 56	0 00	6 56
Grand Manan,	1 12½	1 27	2 39½
Harvey,	3 90	2 43½	6 38½
Hillsborough,	9 42	26 60½	36 02½
Kingston,	4 50	1 24	5 74
Memramcook,	2 44	1 06½	3 50½
Milltown,	3 92	0 00	3 92
Mouth of Nerepis,	1 80	3 61	5 41
Newcastle,	21 20	1 00	22 20
Oromocto,	4 97	5 16	10 13
Ossekeag,	4 47	9 61	14 08
Richibucto,	25 71	1 54	27 25
Sackville,	23 83	3 82½	27 65½
Salisbury,	6 73	0 89	7 62
Shediac,	19 79	26 69	46 48
Sheffield,	3 64	0 97½	4 61½
Springfield,	2 02½	2 06½	4 09
Saint Andrews,	47 70	0 00	47 70
Saint George,	17 84	5 57½	23 41½
Saint John,	346 28	35 78	382 06
Saint Martins,	6 21	1 01	7 22
Saint Stephen,	27 12	1 78	28 90
Sussex Vale,	4 81	24 05	28 86
Upham Vale,	0 49	0 30	0 79
Upper Mills,	0 80	0 00	0 80
Woodstock,	43 82½	22 86½	66 69½
Agent at Fredericton,	12 60	0 00	12 60
	\$ 924 78½	\$ 290 54½	\$ 1,215 32½

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

WM. PAISLEY, Accountant.

REPORT No. 14,

Shewing in detail all Payments made and Charges incurred for Mail Transportation, including Forriages, for Year ended 31st October 1862.

NAME OF ROUTE.		Name of Contractor.	No. Trips per week.	Period.	AMOUNT.
Andover	Fort Fairfield,	Wm. Everitt, Jr.	2	1 year	\$ 89 72
Andover	Tobique,	James Bishop,	1	1 year	120 00
Bathurst	Caraquot and Shippigan,	John Frizzell,	2 & 1	1 year	400 00
Bay du Vin	Preston's Point,	Robert Noble,	1	1 year	38 88
Bellisle Bay	Long Point,	John Coultier,	2	1 year	12 00
Bellisle Bay	Tennant's Cove,	John Toole,	2	1 year	59 96
Bend	Amherst,	Wm. Hickman,	6	9 m. less fine	710 00
Bend	Amherst,	Wm. Hickman,	6	3 months	307 50
Bend	Irish Town,	Wm. Larracey,	1	1 year	30 00
Bend	Lutes' Mountain,	M. Horsman,	1	1 year	30 00
Bend	Railway Station,	Patrick King,	18	1 year	120 00
Black River	Hardwicke,	Wm. McNaughton,	1	1 year	89 80
Bloomfield	Railway Station,	Peter Fairweather,	2	5 months	70 00
Buonouche	McLauchlan Road,	A. McInyre,	1	1 year	72 00
Campbellton	Flatlands,	Benjamin Thomson,	1	1 year	40 00
Campo Bello	Wilson's Beach,	James Brown,	1	1 year	40 00
Canterbury	Canterbury Station,	Coles Carpenter,	3	9 months	60 00
Canterbury	Canterbury Station,	Joseph Scott,	3	3 months	28 75
Canterbury	Rankin's Mills,	Coles Carpenter,	1	9 months	29 82
Canterbury	Rankin's Mills,	Joseph Scott,	1	3 months	12 50
Coles' Island	Brook Vale,	David Lawson,	1	1 year	32 00
Chatham	Black Brook,	Alex. Marshall,	2	6 months	39 74
Chatham	Shippigan,	Thomas Barry,	1	1 year	245 00
Chatham	South Nelson,	Wm. M. Kelly,	3	1 year	99 92
Dalhousie	Dundee,	Simon McGrigor,	1	1 year	51 96
Dorchester	North Joggins,	Wm. McHaffey,	1	6 m. & 26 d.	45 65
Edmundston	Saint Francis,	John Emmerson,	1	1 year	196 00
Four Corners	Point Midgie,	Silas Dobson,	1	1 year	40 00
Fredericton	Chatham,	Wm. M. Kelly,	2	3 months	275 00

REPORT OF THE

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Fredericton	Chatham,	Wm. M. Kelly,	1	3 months	183 00
Fredericton	Fredericton Letter Boxes,	Wm. Seymour,	12	1 year	20 00
Fredericton	Newcastle,	Robert Orr,	2	6 months	382 50
Fredericton	Stanley,	James Malone,	1	7 months	58 42
Fredericton	Stanley,	Benjamin Smith,	1	7 months	82 21
Fredericton	Saint John,	George R. Atherton,	6	1 year	1,900 00
Fredericton	Saint Stephen,	Hardy & Bridges,	2	1 year	781 24
Fredericton	Saint Stephen,	James R. Tupper,	6	1 year	1,872 00
Fredericton	Woodstock,	Wm. Russell,	1	1 year	398 00
Fredericton	Woodstock, (East side of River)	Charles F. Bulyea,	2	6 months	120 00
Gagetown	Cole's Island,	Geo. W. Ramsay,	2	6 months	117 50
Gagetown	Cole's Island,	Charles James Burpee,	2	1 year	398 40
Gagetown	Gaspereaux,	John Beattie,	2	1 year	348 00
Gagetown	Mouth of Nerepis,	John Beattie,	2	1 year	253 80
Gagetown	Nerepis,	John Hartt,	3	1 year	608 80
Grand Falls	Edmundston,	J. B. Dodge,	3	6 months	10 00
Hammond River	Railway Station,	Mrs. C. Jarvis,	3	6 months	10 00
Hammond River	Railway Station,	John H. Dougan,	2	6 months	13 50
Hampstead	Wickham,	John H. Dougan,	2	6 months	15 50
Hampstead	Wickham,	Jon. R. Stevens,	2	1 year	37 68
Harvey	Albert Quarries,	Jon. R. Stevens,	2	1 year	120 00
Harvey	Point Wolf,	Lewis Keith,	1	1 year	86 00
Head of Petitcodiac R. Station	Forks,	H. Humphreys,	6	1 year	66 00
Head of Petitcodiac, W. O.	Railway Station,	Wm. M. Hughes,	3 & 1	1 year	110 00
Hillsborough	Albert Mines and Curryville,	Wm. D. Bazley,	1 & 3	1 year	112 00
Hillsborough	Caledonia and Irving Settlement,	G. Chapman,	1	1 year	14 00
Hillsborough	Lower Queensborough,	J. T. Appleby,	1	1 year	80 00
Kingsolear	Lyons Point,	Alex. McAlara,	6 & 2	1 year	120 00
Kingston	Nine Mile Station and Springfield,	Jacob T. Pitt,	6 & 2	6 months	180 00
Kingston	Nine Mile Station and Springfield,	Robert Hope,	1	1 year	18 00
Lepreau	Maces Bay,	Peter Burgois,	1	1 year	60 00
Memramcook	Dover,	C. R. Parlee,	1	1 year	48 00
Millstream	Head of Millstream,	M. D. Harris,	12	1 year	20 80
Moncton, W. O.	Railway Station,	Z. Lutes,	1	1 year	14 00
Moncton, W. O.	Steeves' Mountain,	Daniel Boyce,	2	1 year	72 00
Murray's Corner	Baie Verte,	James Hovey,	1	1 year	52 00
Musquash	Dipper Harbour,	Wm. M. Kelly,	1	1 year, less fine	62 00
Newcastle	Campbellton,		3	1 year, less fine	1,796 00

REPORT OF THE

1862

NAME OF ROUTE.	Name of Contractor.	No. Trips per week.	Period.	AMOUNT.
Newcastle	Peter Russell,	1	1 year	\$ 80 00
Newcastle	Wm. M. Kelly,	6	1 year	2,180 00
New River	James M'Naney,	6	1 year	59 00
Norton	Peter Fairweather,	2	7 months	25 24
Oromocto	Chas. J. Burpee,	3	1 year	424 00
Oromocto	Thomas Lewis,	1	1 year	90 00
Ossakeag	Samuel Freeze,	6	7 months	17 60
Ossakeag	Samuel Freeze,	6	5 months	28 18
Prince William	B. Teague,	1	1 year	36 00
Richibucto	Joseph Schollick,	1	1 year	98 00
Richmond Corner	Hugh Graham,	1	1 year	80 00
Richmond Corner	John Watson,	1	1 year	38 00
Rolling Dam	Wm. Smart,	1	1 year	38 00
Sackville	E. C. Palmer,	2	1 year	237 80
Sackville	Wm. M'Hadley,	1	1 year	52 00
Sackville	E. Bowes,	3	1 year	59 40
Salisbury	Wm. Leeman, Jr.	1	1 year	104 00
Salisbury	Daniel Murphy,	3	1 year	220 00
Salisbury	Alex. Morton,	2	1 year	199 00
Salt Springs	James Ryan,	1	1 year	80 00
Shediac	George M'Ewen,	2	1 year	229 48
Shediac	E. C. Trenholm,	12	6 months	10 00
Shediac	Carpenter & Milos,	12	6 months	10 00
Shediac Road	Wm. Carpenter,	3	1 year	26 00
Springfield	James Rogerson,	1	1 year	177 60
Springfield	Charles J. Burpee,	1	1 year	82 00
Springfield	J. J. M. Scovil,	1	1 year	19 60
Springfield	Samuel Cromwell,	1	1 year	100 00
Spruce Lake	E. Kellier,	3	1 year	16 00
Saint Andrews	W. C. Davies,	1	1 year	82 00
	Thomas Dean,	1	1 year	60 00
	John Simpson,	2	1 year	

1862

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Saint Andrews	James M'Masters,	2	1 mo. & 15 d.	17 12
Saint Andrews	Isaac Rice,	2	10 mo. & 16 d.	175 54
Saint Andrews	Wm. Gatcomb,	1	1 year	370 00
Saint Andrews	Jesse Prescott, Jr.	1	6 mo. & 2 d.	32 48
Saint George	George Dick,	1	1 year	150 00
Saint George	Jesse Prescott, Jr.	2	6 mo. & 29 d.	30 10
Saint George	Wm. Bowden,	2	1 year	79 00
Saint John	John Vickery,	12	6 mo. & 18 d.	43 91
Saint John	Wm. Watters,	12	5 mo. & 13 d.	36 09
Saint John	James King,	2	6 months	1,000 00
Saint John	James King,	2	6 months	600 00
Saint John	Miles Hoar,	1	10 months	867 06
Saint John	J. R. Stevens,	1	2 months	72 93
Saint John	F. H. Boyle,	6	1 year	100 00
Saint John	F. H. Boyle,	1	1 year	50 00
Saint John	Patrick Mahoney,	6	1 year	180 00
Saint John	E. & N. A. Railway,	6	1 year	8,378 00
Saint John	Alex. Boone,	6	1 year	8,800 00
Saint John	A. G. Fownes,	3	1 year	314 00
Saint John	Geo. M'Ewen,	1	1 year	240 00
Saint John	Wm. Wallace,	1	1 year	140 00
Saint John	Alex. Clendennin,	3	1 year	140 00
Saint Stephen	Wm. T. Rose,	3	1 year	50 00
Saint Stephen	Wm. T. Rose,	3	1 year	100 00
Saint Stephen	A. M'Lean,	1	1 year	186 00
Sussex Vale	H. D. M'Leod,	1	1 year	180 00
Sussex Vale	F. C. Buchanan,	1	1 year	136 00
Sussex Vale	H. M'Monaglo,	6	1 year	60 00
Sussex Vale	Robert Snell,	2	1 year	38 65
The Range	A. B. Colwell,	2	1 year	46 00
Washademoak	E. Brown,	2	9 months	80 00
Welsford	Benj. J. Ogden,	1	3 months	16 25
Welsford	Robert Hume,	1	3 months	44 75
Woodstock	James R. Tupper,	3	1 year, less fine	1,906 00
Woodstock	Robert Hume,	1	9 months	184 25
Woodstock	George H. Parks,	6	1 year	80 00
Woodstock	Robert Hume,	1	1 year	224 00
Woodstock	Robert Hume,	3	1 year	29 12

REPORT No. 14.—Detail of all Payments made and Charges incurred for Mail Transportation, &c.—Continued.

		AMOUNT.
Amherst, N. S.	William Hickman, ...	\$ 653 40
Bend	European & North American Railway,	60 00
Chatham	William M. Kelly, ...	540 00
Moncton	Patrick King, ...	112 00
Moncton	Carpenter & Miles, ...	30 00
Shediac	F. Boyle, ...	6 00
Saint John	George R. Atherton, ...	112 00
Saint John	Stockford & Robertson, ...	92 00
Saint John	C. B. Archibald, ...	170 80
Truro, N. S.	C. B. Archibald, ...	62 25
Truro, N. S.	Jacob Wortman, ...	20 00
Bend	Smith & Brown, ...	5 00
Bend	Patrick King, ...	108 00
Bend	Charles L. Hart, ...	60 00
Fredericton	D. Wheelan & Son, ...	60 00
Fredericton	Patrick Mahoney, ...	8 00
Railway Station	Carpenter & Miles, ...	15 00
Shediac	... ..	101 49
J. H. Bartlett, taking charge of Mails on Railway Trains,	... ..	88 99
W. B. Deacon, taking charge of Mails on Railway Trains,	... ..	23 50
James M. Decker, taking charge of Mails on Railway Trains,	... ..	12 50
G. Rainnie, taking charge of Mails on Railway Trains,	... ..	12 50
William Humbert, taking charge of Mails on Railway Trains,	... ..	11 00
William Gonce, taking charge of Mails on Railway Trains,	... ..	4 00
Little and Petitcodiac Rivers,	James Ryan, ...	24 00
Oromocto River,	George R. Atherton, ...	6 00
Swan Creek,	Charles J. Burpee, ...	...
EXPRESSES.		
to Bend,	... ..
" Saint John,	... ..
" Campbellton,	... ..
" Nine Mile Station, and back,	... ..
" Sussex, and back,	... ..
" Richibucto,	... ..
" Nine Mile Station,	... ..
" Fredericton,	... ..
" Sussex Vale, and back,	... ..
" Amherst, N. S.	... ..
" Halifax, N. S.	... ..
EXTRA SERVICE.		
and Shediac,	... ..
" Shediac,	... ..
" Sussex,	... ..
" Sproule's,	... ..
" Saint John,	... ..
" Saint John,	... ..
" Saint John, P. O.	... ..
" Bend,	... ..
J. H. Bartlett, taking charge of Mails on Railway Trains,	... ..
W. B. Deacon, taking charge of Mails on Railway Trains,	... ..
James M. Decker, taking charge of Mails on Railway Trains,	... ..
G. Rainnie, taking charge of Mails on Railway Trains,	... ..
William Humbert, taking charge of Mails on Railway Trains,	... ..
William Gonce, taking charge of Mails on Railway Trains,	... ..
FERRIAGES.		
Little and Petitcodiac Rivers,	... ..
Oromocto River,	... ..
Swan Creek,	... ..
\$ 85,259 81		

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

WM. PAISLEY, Accountant

REPORT No. 15,

Shewing the amounts paid as GRATUITIES ON SHIP LETTERS at the undermentioned Post Offices, during the Year ended 31st October 1862.

NAME OF OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Bathurst,	\$ 0 00
Bend,	0 00
Campbellton,	0 60
Campo Bello,	0 00
Carleton,	0 00
Chatham,	0 00
Dalhousie,	1 25
Dorchester,	0 00
Grand Manan,	17 30
Harvey,	0 00
Hillsborough,	0 00
Newcastle,	0 00
Richibucto,	0 00
Sackville,	0 00
Shediac,	0 00
Saint Andrews,	17 30
Saint George,	0 00
Saint John,	684 82½
Saint Stephen,	0 77½
	\$ 721 45

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 16,

Shewing the amount paid for TRAVELLING EXPENSES during the Year ended 31st October 1862.

NAME OF OFFICER.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
Postmaster General, William Paisley,	Travelling Expenses on Post Office business, Travelling Expenses from Fredericton to Sackville and back, in search of Missing Mail,	\$ 227 00 34 00
John Leetch,	Travelling Expenses while in charge of English and Eastern Mails,	6 00
James Harvie,	Travelling Expenses from Campbellton, up the Resti- gonche River, with Despatches for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	24 00
Alex. Boone,	Travelling Expenses from St. John, with Despatches to Colonel Shadwell,	2 50
H. C. Frink,	Travelling Expenses incurred in removing Hammond River Way Office,	2 50
		\$ 296 00

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 17,

Of the **PACKET POSTAGE** on Correspondence between the United Kingdom and New Brunswick, showing the amount paid during the year, and the amount still due to the United Kingdom, to 31st October 1862.

TO THE CREDIT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.	Amount Sterling.	TO THE CREDIT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.	Amount Sterling.
Balance due 31st October 1861,	£628 13 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Amount due on the Correspondence between the United Kingdom and New Brunswick,	£380 6 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Amount due on the Correspondence between the United Kingdom and New Brunswick,	1,487 15 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Amount due for Dead Letters returned to London,	15 18 1
Amount due on the Correspondence between New Brunswick and other Colonies not passing through the United Kingdom, ...	31 18 3	Amount due for New Brunswick Postage Stamps,	0 18 2
Amount due for Dead Letters returned to New Brunswick,	3 3 5	Balance of Errors to 31st October 1861, ...	0 4 0
Amount short remitted on Accounts to 31st August 1857,	0 0 10	*Amount paid into the Commissariat Chest Saint John,	1,200 10 8
	£2,151 11 7	Balance due the United Kingdom,	553 14 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
			£2,151 11 7

*The above sum of £1,200 10 8 Sterling, or \$5,842.55, was paid into the Commissariat Chest at Saint John, which leaves a balance due the United Kingdom and still unpaid of £553 14 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ Sterling.

WM. PAISLEY, Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 18,

Shewing the amount paid TRADESMEN for Work performed and Articles supplied for the use of the Post Office Department for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.
James H. Venning,	Office Stamp, Bag Seals, Rating Stamp, &c. ...	\$ 852 84
Am. Bank Note Co.	Printing 5000 Sheets of Five cent Postage Stamps,	100 00
John Carter,	Mail Lock Keys,	8 69
Robert Kertson,	Tin Boxes and Stamp Cases,	7 90
H. C. Jones,	Mail Lock Keys,	7 20
Geo. C. Hunt, Jr.	Gum Arabic, Fluid, &c. for Post Office Department,	7 23
Thomas Rutter,	Sundry jobbing do. do.	5 45
Richard Dunn,	Do. do. do. do.	2 70
Alexander M'Pherson,	Repairing and Cleaning Clock, do. do.	1 50
L. H. DeVeber & Sons,	Twine, for Post Office, St. John,	22 33
Thomas Cotter,	Carpenter's work, do. do.	17 12
George Brown,	Painting and Whitewashing, do. do.	14 14
Bowes & Kennedy,	Tinsmith work, do. do.	12 40
Harris & Allan,	Iron work, do. do.	10 85
Geo. Hutchinson,	Regulating and winding Clock, do. do.	10 00
Chas. E. Potter,	Lettering Signs, &c. do. do.	6 85
George Nixon,	Room Paper, do. do.	6 00
Thomas Campbell,	Repairing Gas and Water Pipes, do. do.	5 40
W. E. & A. A. Baker,	Map, do. do.	5 00
John Miles,	Glazing, do. do.	4 10
F. A. Cosgrove,	Twine, do. do.	3 44
		\$1,111 14

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 19,

Shewing the amount paid for Printing, Blank Forms, Stationery, and Binding, for the use of the Post Office Department for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.
John Simpson,	Blank Forms and Printing,	\$ 874 13
James Hogg,	Printing Postmaster General's Report for 1861, ...	450 00
S. R. Miller,	Stationery, Ruling, and Binding,	367 07
Samuel Watts,	Blank Forms and Printing,	299 93
H. F. Vavasseur,	Envelopes, &c.	37 70
James Hogg,	Printing Labels on Mail Bags,	31 00
W. L. Avery,	Stationery and Printing for Post Office, St. John, ...	179 93
J. & A. M'Millan,	Stationery do. do. ...	40 00
Ellis & Armstrong,	Printing do. do. ...	19 50
Barnes & Co.	Printing do. do. ...	12 00
H. F. Vavasseur,	Stationery for Post Office, Fredericton, ...	23 15
Francis Beverly,	Stationery do. do. ...	13 02
		\$2,347 43

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 20,

Shewing amount paid for ADVERTISING, &c. and TELEGRAPHING, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Where performed.	By whom performed.	Amount.	
Bend,	James Robertson,	Westmorland Times,	\$ 9 24
Chatham,	James A. Pierce & Son,	Gleaner,	50 80
Fredericton,	John Simpson,	Royal Gazette,	56 40
Fredericton,	James Hogg,	Reporter,	5 27
Sackville,	E. Bowes,	Borderer,	3 00
Saint Andrews,	A. W. Smith,	Standard,	15 20
Saint John,	Chubb & Co.	Courier,	113 92
Saint John,	James G. Forbes,	Colonial Presbyterian,	46 60
Saint John,	Ellis & Armstrong,	Daily Globe,	77 00
Saint John,	R. Woodrow,	Globe,	40 10
Saint John,	G. E. Fenety,	Morning News,	39 40
Saint John,	Barnes & Co.	Church Witness,	30 44
Saint John,	Barnes & Co.	Religious Intelligencer,	9 35
Saint John,	George W. Day,	Christian Watchman,	10 39
Saint John,	George W. Day,	Albion,	4 80
Saint John,	George W. Day,	Religious Intelligencer,	2 60
Saint Stephen,	John S. Hay,	Saint Croix Herald,	9 00
Woodstock,	Samuel Watts,	Carleton Sentinel,	14 00
Chatham,	Davis P. Howe, sub. to	Colonial Times,	4 00
Saint John,	John Livingston, do.	Morning Telegraph,	2 50
Woodstock,	William Edgar, do.	Woodstock Journal,	4 00
Fredericton,	Am. Tel. Company,	Telegraphing on Post Office business,	180 68
Saint John,	Am. Tel. Company,	Telegraphing on Post Office business,	84 79
			\$ 813 48

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 21,

Shewing the amount paid for FUEL and LIGHT during the Year ended 31st October 1862.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.
R. P. M'Givern,	Coal, cartage, &c. for use of Post Office, Saint John,	\$ 60 00
Andrew Crawford,	Wood, cutting, &c. do. do.	58 00
St. John Gas Company,	Gas consumed and use of Meter, do. do.	159 05
Peter Markey,	Cutting Wood for use of Post Office Department,	20 00
William Wilkins,	Wood do. do.	9 00
Michael M'Ginn,	Wood do. do.	2 81
Andrew Stene,	Wood do. do.	2 40
F'ton Gas Company,	Gas consumed and use of Meter, do. do.	3 50
		\$ 314 76

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 22,

Shewing the amount paid for RENTS and TAXES during the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.
John Walker, Bank of New Brunswick,	Rent of Premises occupied as a Post Office, St. John, Rent of Premises formerly occupied as a Post Office, Saint John,	\$ 800 00 200 00
G. F. H. Minchin, St. John Water Comp'y,	Rent of Premises occupied by Post Office Department, Water Rate Assessment, Post Office, Saint John, ...	200 00 26 00
		\$1,226 00

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 23,

Shewing the amount paid for MAIL BAGS, &c. during the Year ended 31st October 1862.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.
S. D. M'Pherson, G. & W. Almond, James M'Pherson, Henry Rutter, George Letson, S. D. M'Pherson, J. F. Marsters,	Leather Portmanteaus, Mail Bags, Leather Labels for Mail Bags, Repairing Mail Bags, Do. do. Do. do. Freight and Expenses on Mail Bags,	\$ 193 50 137 04 27 00 2 83 2 80 1 00 2 28
		\$ 366 45

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 24,

Shewing amount of MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS during the Year ended 31st Oct. 1862.

PARTICULARS OF PAYMENTS.	Amount.	
Amount reimbursed to George Wallace for Money lost in a Letter in the year 1855,	\$ 80 00	
Amount reimbursed to the Postmaster of Woodstock for Postage Stamps destroyed by fire in 1860,	4 00	
Amount reimbursed to the Way Office Keeper at Annagance for Postage Stamps stolen from his Office 13th October 1861,	8 85	
Incidental disbursements at Post Office Department,	22 88	
Do. do. do. Saint John,	40 24	
		\$ 155 97

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 25,

Showing the Names of Postmasters, Clerks, Assistants, and Letter Carriers, connected with the Post Office Department, New Brunswick, with the Name of Office, Date of Appointment, Annual Salary, and Revenue collected by Postmasters, Year ended 31st October 1862.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Revenue collected.	Am't Salary per annum.	No. of Bags sent.
Post Office Department,	James Hale,	Secretary,	Dec. 15, 1857,		\$ 1,000 00	
Do.	William Paisley,	Accountant,	May 4, 1858,		800 00	
Do.	W. H. Smithson,	Clerk,	May 1, 1860,		640 00	
Andover,	Peter Markey,	Messenger,	August 4, 1859,		140 00	
Baie Verte,	Wm. B. Beveridge,	Postmaster,	May 25, 1861,	\$ 225 67½	80 00	1,784
Bathurst,	James Sutherland,	Do.	Dec. 31, 1857,	245 37½	60 00	896
Bend,	Ellen J. Waitt,	Postmistress,	Mar. 28, 1862,	854 37	280 00	2,524
Buctouche,	Jos. Crandall,	Postmaster,	Mar. 6, 1847,	996 43	400 00	4,757
Campbellton,	C. J. Smith,	Do.	Oct. 6, 1856,	247 78	100 00	2,001
Campo Bello,	James Harvie,	Do.	Jan. 7, 1861,	181 92	180 00	757
Canterbury,	Louisa Moses,	Postmistress,	Dec. 5, 1861,	78 44½	40 00	202
Carleton,	C. E. Grosvenor,	Postmaster,	May 1, 1860,	251 96	80 00	840
Chatham,	James R. Reed,	Do.	Nov. 5, 1857,	660 68	100 00	614
Chatham,	James Cate,	Do.	Oct. 7, 1825,	1,683 60½	640 00	12,514
Dalhousie,	Isabella Cate,	Assistant,			140 00	
Dorchester,	J. A. LaBillois,	Postmaster,	May 23, 1857,	476 01½	240 00	2,304
Edmundston,	G. B. Godfrey,	Do.	Nov. 23, 1847,	524 78	200 00	1,397
Fredericton,	J. T. Hodgson,	Do.	July 6, 1847,	180 92	120 00	1,728
Fredericton,	A. S. Phair,	Do.	Jan. 9, 1845,	8,640 04½	1,200 00	6,672
Gagetown,	H. J. Thorne,	Assistant,	Dec. 1, 1857,		640 00	
Grand Falls,	W. F. Bonnell,	Postmaster,	May 9, 1837,	767 72½	200 00	5,044
Grand Manan,	Wm. Clifford,	Do.	Mar. 18, 1861,	285 72	100 00	1,000
Harvey,	Joseph Lakeman,	Do.	July 26, 1853,	98 49	40 00	134
Hillsborough,	J. M. Stevens,	Do.	Mar. 30, 1855,	212 53½	140 00	2,166
Kingston,	R. E. Steeves,	Do.	July 5, 1852,	718 43	300 00	2,444
Memvancook,	Samuel Foster,	Do.	Oct. 9, 1845,	202 99	60 00	1,536
Milltown,	S. C. Charters,	Do.	June 2, 1458,	121 82	50 00	1,248
	Geo. Hiltz,	Do.	Aug. 9, 1862,	127 83	80 00	356

Month of Nepesis,	J. M. Nase,	Do.	Jan. 9, 1860,	186 20½	80 00	1,612
Newcastle,	James Johnson,	Do.	July 3, 1858,	706 60½	340 00	2,440
Oromocto,	J. R. M'Pherson,	Do.	May 13, 1848,	374 47½	180 00	172
Ossekeag,	George Flewelling,	Do.	Nov. 10, 1859,	281 25	160 00	220
Richibucto,	S. B. Hetherington,	Do.	Oct. 6, 1859,	940 29	260 00	3,432
Sackville,	C. Milner,	Do.	July 6, 1837,	863 45½	660 00	3,172
Salisbury,	Geo. Pittfield,	Do.	Mar. 8, 1850,	280 54½	150 00	4,472
Shediac,	T. B. Hanington,	Do.	May 26, 1859,	989 51½	200 00	4,116
Sheffield,	T. B. C. Burpee,	Do.	Sept. 1, 1857,	147 78½	80 00	1,282
Springfield,	Malcolm King,	Do.	Jan. 9, 1860,	105 60½	50 00	504
Saint Andrews,	G. F. Campbell,	Do.	Oct. 6, 1829,	1,302 97	700 00	1,776
Saint George,	Gideon Knight,	Do.	Oct. 16, 1856,	781 51	280 00	2,730
Saint John,	John Howe,	Do.	July 5, 1851,	17,318 81½	1,600 00	14,317
Saint John,	H. C. Frink,	1st Clerk,	Oct. 30, 1848,		640 00	
Saint John,	T. B. Allan,	2nd do.	Oct. 4, 1852,		640 00	
Saint John,	J. F. M'Guirk,	3rd do.	Nov. 1, 1856,		400 00	
Saint John,	J. Woodrow,	4th do.	Nov. 1, 1858,		480 00	
Saint John,	R. Seely, Jr.,	5th do.			400 00	
Saint John,	John Leetch,	Office Keeper,	July 31, 1859,		300 00	
Saint Martins,	E. Nugent,	Postmaster,	Aug. 20, 1860,	195 47	60 00	426
Saint Stephen,	D. A. Rose,	Do.	Sept. 8, 1851,	741 34	500 00	2,956
Sussex Vale,	H. M'Onagle,	Do.	Jan. 26, 1848,	879 32	300 00	4,900
Upham Vale,	W. Fowler,	Do.	Nov. 21, 1854,	47 86½	40 00	140
Upper Mills,	C. M. Robinson,	Postmistress,	May 1, 1862,	23 53	40 00	—
Woodstock,	James Grover,	Postmaster,	Sept. 11, 1849,	2,084 53½	750 00	6,980
Fredericton,	Wm. Seymour,	Letter Carrier,	June 1852			
Saint John,	James Leetch,	Do.				
Saint John,	W. Watters,	Do.				
Saint John,	R. M'Laughlan,	Do.				
Fredericton,	J. W. Brayley,	Postage Stamp Agent,	...	252 00		

Paid by a fee of 2 cents on each Letter delivered by them

JAMES HALE, Secretary.

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

REPORT

RECORD OF ALL OFFERS MADE FOR CARRYING THE MAIL UPON CONTRACTS ADVER

Name of proposed Contract.	Conditions stipulated by Department in advertising proposed Contract.	Date of advertising for Tender.	Date for reception of Tender.	Name of person Tendering.	Residence of person Tendering.
Saint Andrews and Campo Bello,	Twice per week each way in Summer, and once per week in Winter. In a sailing vessel. To commence Dec. 16, 1861.	1861. Nov. 16	1861. Dec. 10	Isaac Rice,	Campo Bello,
Gagetown and Coles' Island,	Twice per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses, 4 m. per hour. To commence May 1, 1862.	1862. March 17	1862. April 10	S. S. Wiggins, Geo. W. Ramsey, Andrew Latta, John Hutchison, Wm. E. Farris, Samuel D. Nevers, George Ramsey, Wm. Cooper, Wm. Wallace, Leonard Williams.	Cambridge, Do. Do. Gagetown, Waterborough, Cambridge, Do. Gagetown, Do. Do.
Rolling Dam and Pleasant Ridge,	Once per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses, 4 m. per hour. To commence May 1, 1862.	March 17	April 10	Robert Stuart,	Pleasant Ridge,
Hampstead and Wickham,	Twice per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses, 4 m. per hour. To commence May 1, 1862.	March 17	April 10	John H. Dougan, James W. Stults, James Lowry,	Hampstead, Do. Do.
Fredericton and Boiestown,	Once per week each way, and twice, if required. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses, 6 m. per hour. To commence May 1, 1862.	March 17	April 10	<i>Once per week.</i> Robert Orr, David M'Leod, Charles Avery, Hugh Doherty, Jr. Wm. Russell, Wm. M'Kay, Ely Perkins, John M'Keen, Geo. R. Atherton, Chas. L. Hartt, Wm. H. Friel, <i>Twice per week.</i> Charles Avery, Robert Orr, David M'Leod, Hugh Doherty, Jr. Wm. M'Kay, Chas. L. Hartt, Ely Perkins, John M'Keen, G. R. Atherton, Wm. M'Kay,	Fredericton, Do. Boiestown, Fredericton, Do. Boiestown, Fredericton, Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Boiestown, Fredericton, Do. Do. Boiestown, Fredericton, Do. Do. Do. Do. Boiestown,
Kingston and Springfield,	Twice per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses, 6 m. per hour. To commence May 1, 1862.	March 17	April 10	Jacob T. Pitt, Alex. M'Alara, John Appleby, T. G. Baird, T. E. Pevis, T. H. Ellison, Francis Boyle,	Kingston, Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Saint John,

No. 26.

TISED FOR PUBLIC COMPETITION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 1862.

Date of Tender.	Date of receipt of Tender by P. M. Gen.	No. of Tender.	Terms proposed in Tender.	Proposed duration of Contract.	Amount per Annum proposed in Tender.	Observations.
1861. Dec. 2	1861. Dec. 10	1	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice. Usual reservation in favor of P. M. G.	\$200 00	Accepted by P. M. Gen.
1862. April 9	1862. April 10	1	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice. Usual reservation in favor of P. M. G.	\$230 00	S. S. W. declined to enter into Bond and Contract. Accepted by P. M. Gen.
" 9	" "	2			235 00	
" 7	" "	3			239 50	
" 7	" "	4			240 00	
" 7	" "	5			240 00	
" 7	" "	6			252 00	
" 7	" "	7			270 00	
" 7	" "	8			288 00	
" 7	" "	9			300 00	
" 7	" "	10			300 00	
April 7	April 10	1	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice. Usual reservation in favor of P. M. G.	\$38 50	Accepted by P. M. Gen.
April 5	April 10	1	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice. Usual reservation in favor of P. M. G.	\$31 00	Accepted by P. M. Gen.
March 31	" "	2			32 25	
" 31	" "	3			34 00	
April 10	April 10	1	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice. Usual reservation in favor of P. M. G.	\$175 00	Accepted by P. M. Gen.
" 10	" "	2			230 00	
" 10	" "	3			232 00	
" 10	" "	4			248 00	
" 10	" "	5			299 00	
" 10	" "	6			300 00	
" 10	" "	7			300 00	
" 9	" "	8			340 00	
" 8	" "	9			380 00	
" 9	" "	10			400 00	
" 10	" "	11			559 00	
" 10	" "	12			352 00	
" 10	" "	13			426 00	
" 10	" "	14			480 00	
" 10	" "	15			490 00	
" 10	" "	16			500 00	
" 9	" "	17			600 00	
" 10	" "	18			600 00	
" 9	" "	19			640 00	
" 8	" "	20			700 00	
" 10	" "	21			850 00	
April 7	April 10	1	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice. Usual reservation in favor of P. M. G.	\$260 00	Accepted by P. M. Gen.
" 8	" "	2			280 00	
" 8	" "	3			290 00	
" 5	" "	4			380 00	
" 5	" "	5			429 00	
" 5	" "	6			540 00	
" 10	" "	7	600 00	Received 11th April 1862.		

REPORT No. 27.—Record of all offers made for carrying the

Name of proposed Contract.	Conditions stipulated by Department in advertising proposed Contract.	Date of advertising for Tender.	Date for reception of Tender.	Name of person Tendering.	Residence of person Tendering.
Newcastle and Boiestown,	Once per week each way, and twice, if required. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses, 6 m. per hour. To commence May 1, 1862.	March 17	April 10	<i>Once per week.</i>	
				Robert Orr,	Fredericton,
				Wm. M'Kay,	Boiestown,
				Alex. Muir,	Bridgetown,
				Alex. A. Cowden,	Derby,
				Wm. Ullock,	Chatham,
				<i>Twice per week.</i>	
				Alex. A. Cowden,	Derby,
				Robert Orr,	Fredericton,
				Alex. M. Muir,	Bridgetown,
Wm. Ullock,	Chatham,				
Chatham and Bathurst, via Tracadie and Caraquet.	Twice per week each way. Vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 4 miles per hour. To commence May 1, 1862.	March 17	April 10	Thomas Barry,	Pokemouche,
				Do.	Do.
Pokemouche, Shippegan, and Little Shippegan.	Twice per week each way, and once per week each way to Little Shippegan. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses, 4 m. per hour. To commence May 1, 1862.	March 26	April 15	James O'Donnell,	Pokemouche,
				Stephen Campbell,	Do.
Fredericton and Stanley,	Once per week each way. Vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 4 miles per hour. To commence June 1, 1862.	April 17	May 5	Benjamin Smith,	Hamtown,
				Richard Pugh,	Douglas,
Ossekeag and Hampton, and Ossekeag and Norton,	The former six times per week each way, the latter twice per week each way. Vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 5 miles per hour. To commence June 1, 1862.	April 25	May 20	David Estabrooks,	Nashwaak,
				Wm. M'Farlane,	Douglas,
Railway Station, Moncton, and Post Office, Amherst,	Six times per week each way. Vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 7 miles per hour. To commence Aug. 1, 1862.	June 16	July 10	Richard Shortill,	Do.
				Wm. Logan,	Stanley,
Canterbury and Rankin's Mills,	Once per week each way. Vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 4 miles per hour. To commence Aug. 1, 1862.	June 16	July 10	William Russell,	Fredericton,
				Samuel Freeze,	Norton,
Railway Station, Moncton, and Post Office, Amherst,	Six times per week each way. Vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 7 miles per hour. To commence Aug. 1, 1862.	June 16	July 10	William Taylor,	Hampton,
				Thos. M'Inneray,	Norton,
Canterbury and Rankin's Mills,	Once per week each way. Vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 4 miles per hour. To commence Aug. 1, 1862.	June 16	July 10	John B. Belyea,	Do.
				James Clarke,	Ossekeag,
Railway Station, Moncton, and Post Office, Amherst,	Six times per week each way. Vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 7 miles per hour. To commence Aug. 1, 1862.	June 16	July 10	Jer. D. Mabee,	Hampton Ferrv,
				Jer. D. Mabee,	Do.
Railway Station, Moncton, and Post Office, Amherst,	Six times per week each way. Vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 7 miles per hour. To commence Aug. 1, 1862.	June 16	July 10	William Hickman,	Dorchester,
				William Carpenter,	Shediac,
Canterbury and Rankin's Mills,	Once per week each way. Vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 4 miles per hour. To commence Aug. 1, 1862.	June 16	July 10	Wm. John Weldon,	Do.
				Sam. Charters, Jr.,	Moncton,
Railway Station, Moncton, and Post Office, Amherst,	Six times per week each way. Vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 7 miles per hour. To commence Aug. 1, 1862.	June 16	July 10	James R. Lamy,	Amherst, N. S.
				Amos B. Barnes,	Saint John,
Canterbury and Rankin's Mills,	Once per week each way. Vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 4 miles per hour. To commence Aug. 1, 1862.	June 16	July 10	Alfred Atkinson,	Amherst, N. S.
				Andrew Weldon,	Dorchester,
Railway Station, Moncton, and Post Office, Amherst,	Six times per week each way. Vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 7 miles per hour. To commence Aug. 1, 1862.	June 16	July 10	John Wright,	Moncton,
				Geo. B. Estabrooks,	Sackville,

Mail during the Year ended 31st October 1862.—Continued.

Date of Tender.	Date of receipt of Tender by P. M. Gen.	No. of Tender.	Terms proposed in Tender.	Proposed duration of Contract.	Amount per Annum proposed in Tender.	Observations.
1862.	1862.					
April 10	April 10	1	In accordance	No time specified.	\$490 00	Accepted by P. M. Gen. Only rec'd April 17th, having been tied up with Monthly Returns lying in the Office.
" 10	" "	2	with stipulations	can be ended any	700 00	
" 5	" "	3	proposed in ad-	time by giving 3	501 90	
" 7	" "	4	vertisement.	months' notice.	587 00	
" 2	" "	5		Usual reservation	343 00	
				in favor of P. M. G.		
" 7	" "	6			787 00	
" 10	" "	7			749 00	
" 5	" "	8			1,200 20	
" 2	" "	9			572 00	
April 4	April 10	1	In accordance	No time specified.	\$1,000 00	These Tenders being too high, the P. M. G. concluded to let this service lie over.
" 7	" "	2	with stipulations	can be ended any	1,148 00	
No date.	" "	3	proposed in ad-	time by giving 3	1,202 10	
April 4	" "	4	vertisement.	months' notice.	1,492 00	
" 7	" "	5		Usual reservation	500 00	
" 7	" "	6		in favor of P. M. G.	1,500 00	
April 4	April 15	1	In accordance	No time specified.	\$118 00	These Tenders being too high, the P. M. G. concluded to let this service lie over.
" 5	" "	2	with stipulations	can be ended any	140 00	
" 4	" "	3	proposed in ad-	time by giving 3	158 00	
" 4	" "	4	vertisement.	months' notice.	160 00	
" 4	" "	5		Usual reservation	224 00	
				in favor of P. M. G.		
May 5	May 5	1	In accordance	No time specified.	\$198 00	Accepted by P. M. Gen.
" 5	" "	2	with stipulations	can be ended any	207 00	
" 3	" "	3	proposed in ad-	time by giving 3	240 00	
" 2	" "	4	vertisement.	months' notice.	258 00	
" 2	" "	5		Usual reservation	279 00	
" 2	" "	6		in favor of P. M. G.	297 50	
" 5	" "	7			298 00	
May 19	May 20	1	In accordance	No time specified.	\$55 75	Accepted by P. M. Gen. [Hampton only. Between Ossekeag and
" 19	" "	2	with stipulations	can be ended any	59 60	
" 16	" "	3	proposed in ad-	time by giving 3	64 00	
" 19	" "	4	vertisement.	months' notice.	70 25	
" 9	" "	5		Usual reservation	72 00	
" 17	" "	6		in favor of P. M. G.	100 00	
" 17	" "	7			40 00	
July 4	July 10	1	In accordance	No time specified.	\$1,230 00	Accepted by P. M. Gen.
" 7	" "	2	with stipulations	can be ended any	1,240 00	
" 7	" "	3	proposed in ad-	time by giving 3	1,250 00	
" 8	" "	4	vertisement.	months' notice.	1,540 00	
" 7	" "	5		Usual reservation	1,599 75	
" 8	" "	6		in favor of P. M. G.	1,600 00	
" 4	" "	7			3,000 00	
" 4	" "	8			3,100 00	
" 4	" "	9			3,150 00	
" 4	" "	10			3,600 00	
July 9	July 10	1	In accordance	No time specified.	\$50 00	Accepted by P. M. Gen.
" 9	" "	2	with stipulations	can be ended any	60 00	

REPORT No. 26.—Record of all offers made for carrying the

Name of proposed Contract.	Conditions stipulated by Department in advertising proposed Contract.	Date of advertis'g for Tender	Date for reception of Tender.	Name of person Tendering.	Residence of person Tendering.
Canterbury and Canterbury Station,	Three times per week each way. Vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 6 miles per hour. To commence Aug. 1, 1862.	1862. June 16	1862. July 9	Joseph Scott, Jeremiah Herion,	Lower Wood- Canterbury. [stock.
W. O. Welsford, and W. O. Douglas Valley Road, and Clarendon,	Once per week each way. Vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 5 miles per hour. To commence Aug. 1, 1862.	June 16	July 10	S. H. Parks,	Welsford.
Frederickton and Woodstock, Eastern side Riv.	Once per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses, 4 m. per hour. To commence Nov. 1, 1862.	Aug. 28	Oct. 1	R. A. Mageehan, Hugh Doherty, Jr. Richard Pugh, John Collins, Robert Hume, Jarvis M ^c Gibbon, Wm. Hallett, George Hume, Jacob J. Dunphy, Wm. Russell, Coles Carpenter, F. A. Lyon,	Frederickton, Do. Douglas, Frederickton, Upp'r Woodstock Douglas, Do. Richmond. Douglas. Frederickton, Woodstock. Lower Do.

JAMES HALE, *Secretary.*

Mails during the Year ended 31st October 1862.—Continued.

Date of Tender.	Date of receipt of Tender by P. M. Gen.	No. of Tender.	Terms proposed in Tender.	Proposed duration of Contract.	Amount per Annum proposed in Tender.	Observations.
1862. July 9	1862. July 10	1	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice. Usual reservation in favor of P. M. G.	\$115 00 120 00	Accepted by P. M. Gen.
July 9	July 10	1	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice. Usual reservation in favor of P. M. G.	\$100 00	Tender too high; P. M. G. made a private bargain with Benjamin Ogden, to carry the Mail for \$65 per annum.
Sept. 13 Oct. 1	Oct. 1	1 2	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	No time specified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice. Usual reservation in favor of P. M. G.	\$359 50 370 00	Accepted by P. M. Gen.
"	"	3			378 90	
"	"	4			380 00	
Sept. 30	"	5			388 00	
" 29	"	6			399 00	
"	"	7			399 50	
No date	"	8			400 00	
Sept. 30	"	9			420 00	
Aug. 30	"	10			479 00	
Sept. 29	"	11			499 80	
" 26	"	12			500 00	

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT No. 27.

STATEMENT of all existing Contracts made for the transportation of the Mails in the Province of New Brunswick for the Year ended 31st October 1862. Stating in each case the date of Contract, the name of Contractor, the Route embraced in the Contract, with the length of each, the mode of Transportation contracted for, and the Price stipulated to be paid by the Department.

ROUTES.		Name of Contractor.	Distance.	Trips per Week.	Mode of Transportation.	Stipulated Price to be paid.	Commencement of Contract.	No. of Miles Contracted For.	Per Annum.
FROM	TO								
Andover,	Fort Fairfield,	Wm. Everett, Jr.	7	2	One or more horses,	\$89 72	April 1, 1857	1,456	
Do.	Tobique,	James Bishop,	24	1	do.	120 00	Nov. 1, 1859	2,496	
Bathurst,	Caraque & Shippegan,	John Frizzell,	41 & 60	2 & 1	do.	400 00	Jan. 6, 1854	14,768	
Bay du Vin,	Preston's Point,	Robert Noble,	8	1	Horseback or otherwise,	38 88	Oct. 1, 1858	832	
Belleisle Bay,	Long Point,	John Coulter,	1	2	do.	12 00	July 1, 1856	208	
Do.	Tennant's Cove,	John Toole,	10	2	One or more horses,	59 96	May 10, 1861	2,080	
Bend,	Amherst,	Wm. Hickman,	44	6	Two or more horses,	1,230 00	Aug. 1, 1862	27,456	
Do.	Irish Town,	Wm. Larrancey,	16	1	One or more horses,	30 00	Nov. 1, 1859	1,664	
Do.	Lutes' Mountain,	Matthias Horsman,	16	1	do.	120 00	Nov. 1, 1859	1,904	
Do.	Railway Station,	Patrick King,	4	18	do.	89 80	April 6, 1853	1,872	
Black River,	Hardwicke,	Wm. M. Naughton,	3	2	do.	15 00	Nov. 1, 1861	156	
Bloomfield,	Railway Station,	Peter Fairweather,	3	1	do.	72 00	Nov. 14, 1854	1,040	
Buctouche,	McLaughlan Road,	Adam McIntyre,	18	1	do.	40 00	Nov. 15, 1859	1,664	
Campbellton,	Flatlands,	Benj. Thomson,	16	1	do.	115 00	Aug. 1, 1862	2,406	
Campo Bello,	Wilson's Beach,	James Brown,	8	3	do.	50 00	Aug. 1, 1862	728	
Canterbury,	Canterbury Station,	Joseph Scott,	7	1	do.	32 00	Aug. 1, 1862	832	
Do.	Rankin's Mills,	do.	8	1	do.	79 50	May 1, 1862	1,664	
Cole's Island,	Brookvale,	David Lawson,	8	2	do.	245 00	July 6, 1854	7,280	
Chatham,	Black Brook,	Alex. Marshall,	7	1	do.	99 92	May 30, 1855	2,184	
Do.	Shippegan,	Thomas Barry,	7	3	do.	51 96	Feb. 1, 1859	936	
Do.	South Nelson,	Wm. M. Kelly,	9	1	do.	80 00	May 1, 1860	1,248	
Dalhousie,	Dundee,	Simon McGrigor,	12	1	do.	136 00	July 6, 1852	3,774	
Dorchester,	North Joggins,	Wm. McHaffey,	36	1	do.	40 00	Feb. 1, 1861	1,872	
Edmundston,	Saint Francis,	John Emmerson,	18	1	do.	20 00	May 1, 1862	624	
Four Corners,	Point Midgie,	Silas Dobson,	18	1	do.				
Fredericton,	F ^r on Letter Boxes,	Wm. Seymour,	4	12	do.				

REPORT OF THE

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Do.	Newcastle,	Robert Orr,	102	2	do.	665 00	May 1, 1862	21,216
Do.	Stanley,	Benj. Smith,	28	1	do.	198 00	June 1, 1862	2,912
Do.	Saint John,	G. R. Atherton,	65	6	do.	1,900 00	May 1, 1860	40,500
Do.	Saint Stephen,	Hardy & Bridges,	75	2	do.	781 25	Nov. 1, 1860	15,900
Do.	Woodstock,	J. R. Tupper,	63	6	Two or more horses,	1,872 00	Feb. 1, 1860	39,312
Do.	Do. (East side River),	Wm. Russell,	84	1	One or more horses,	398 00	Nov. 1, 1862	8,736
Cagetown,	Cole's Island,	Geo. W. Ramsey,	26	2	do.	235 00	May 1, 1862	5,408
Do.	Gaspereaux,	Chas. J. Burpee,	50	2	do.	398 40	June 1, 1861	10,400
Do.	Mouth of Nerepis,	John Beattie,	48	2	do.	348 00	Nov. 1, 1860	9,984
Do.	Nerepis,	do.	28	2	do.	268 80	Apr. 15, 1859	5,928
Grand Falls,	Edmundston,	John Hartt,	37	3	do.	608 80	Nov. 26, 1854	11,544
Hammond River,	Railway Station,	Mrs. C. Jarvis,	4	3	Horse or otherwise,	31 00	May 1, 1862	520
Hampstead,	Wickham,	John H. Dougan,	2 1/2	2	One or more horses,	37 68	Nov. 24, 1857	1,040
Harvey,	Albert Quarries,	J. R. Stevens,	5	2	do.	20 00	June 1, 1860	4,784
Do.	Point Wolfe,	do.	23	2	do.	86 00	Feb. 1, 1861	2,900
Hd. Petitecodiac R. S.	Forks,	Lewis Keith,	25	1	do.	60 00	Feb. 1, 1861	1,248
Do.	W. O.	H. Humphries,	2	6	do.	110 00	Feb. 1, 1861	2,704
Hillsborough,	Albert Mines & Curryville,	Wm. M. Hughes,	6 & 8	3 & 1	do.	112 00	May 1, 1860	4,368
Do.	Caledonia & Irving Sett'l't.	Wm. D. Bazley,	12 & 10	1 & 3	do.	14 00	May 1, 1860	104
Kingsclear,	Lower Queensbury,	G. Chapman,	1	1	do.	80 00	May 1, 1859	1,040
Kingston,	Lyons' Point,	J. T. Appleby,	10	1	do.	260 00	May 1, 1862	7,360
Do.	Nine M. Sta. & Springfield,	Jacob T. Pitt,	10 & 15	6 & 2	do.	18 00	Mar. 12, 1855	468
Lepreaux,	Maces Bay,	Robert Hope,	4 1/2	1	do.	60 00	July 6, 1854	1,664
Memramcook,	Dover,	Peter Bourgeois,	16	1	do.	48 00	April 5, 1854	1,768
Millstream,	Head of Millstream,	C. R. Parlee,	17	1	do.	20 80	Nov. 1, 1861	312
Moncton W. O.	Railway Station,	M. D. Harris,	4	12	do.	72 00	Feb. 1, 1861	3,120
Do.	Steeves' Mountain,	Zeechariah Lutz,	3 1/2	1	do.	52 00	Oct. 17, 1854	1,040
Murray's Corner,	Baie Verte,	Daniel Boyce,	15	2	do.	1,798 00	Oct. 30, 1856	38,376
Musquash,	Dipper Harbour,	James Hayve,	10	1	do.	80 00	Oct. 17, 1858	1,456
Newcastle,	Campbellton,	Wm. M. Kelly,	123	3	do.	2,180 00	May 1, 1860	51,168
Do.	Red Bank,	Peter Russell,	14	1	do.	59 00	Nov. 1, 1860	1,872
Do.	Shediac,	Wm. M. Kelly,	82	6	Two or more horses,	424 00	Aug. 1, 1861	7,488
Do.	Prescott's Mills,	Jas. McNameley,	3	3	One or more horses,	90 00	Jan. 1, 1859	3,120
New River,	Gagetown,	Chas. J. Burpee,	24	6	do.	55 75	June 1, 1862	4,976
Oromocto,	South Branch,	Thos. Lewis,	30	1	do.	86 00	Nov. 1, 1861	832
Do.	Hampton & Norton,	Samuel Freeze,	1 & 6 1/2	6 & 2	do.			
Ossekeg,	Magundy,	Barnard Teague,	8	1	do.			

REPORT No. 27.—Statement of existing Contracts for Transportation of Mails for Year ended 31st October 1862.—Continued.

ROUTES.		Name of Contractor.	Distance.	Trips per Week.	Mode of Transportation.	Stipulated price to be paid.	Commencement of Contract.	No of miles Contracted for per annum.
FROM	TO							
Richibucto,	Weldford,	Jos. Schollick,	22	1	One or more horses,	\$98 00	Feb. 28, 1857	2,288
Richmond Corner,	South Richmond,	Hugh Graham,	18	1	do.	80 00	Mar. 10, 1858	1,872
Do.	Watson's Settlement,	John Watson,	9	1	do.	36 00	Aug. 1, 1859	936
Rolling Dam,	Pleasant Ridge,	Wm. Smartt,	9	1	do.	38 00	June 1, 1861	936
Sackville,	Cape Tormentine,	Edw. C. Palmer,	43	2	do.	237 80	Oct. 1, 1860	8,914
Do.	North Jogging,	Wm. C. Hailey,	15	1	do.	52 00	Aug. 1, 1853	1,560
Do.	Upper Sackville,	Edward Bowes,	4	3	do.	59 40	April 3, 1858	1,248
Salisbury,	Eglin,	W. Leeman, Jr.	22	1	do.	104 00	Nov. 1, 1857	2,288
Do.	Fredericton Road,	Daniel Murphy,	8	3	do.	26 00	Nov. 1, 1861	832
Do.	Harvey,	Alex. Morton,	42	1	Two or more horses,	220 00	June 15, 1861	13,104
Do.	Hillsborough,	James Ryan,	28	2	One or more horses,	199 00	May 1, 1860	5,824
Salt Springs,	Sussex Vale,	Geo. M'Ewen,	16	1	One or more horses,	80 00	Nov. 1, 1861	1,664
Shediac,	Baie Verte,	Eliza C. Trenholm,	30	2	One or more horses,	229 48	Nov. 1, 1861	6,240
Do.	Railway Station,	Wm. Carpenter,	1	12	do.	20 00	Nov. 1, 1861	156
Do.	Do.	Jas. Rogerson,	1 1/2	3	do.	26 00	Aug. 1, 1860	468
Do. Road,	Gaspereaux,	Chas. J. Burpee,	40	1	do.	177 60	Aug. 1, 1860	4,160
Sheffield,	Collina Corner,	J. J. M. Scovil,	9	1	do.	32 00	Feb. 13, 1856	936
Springfield,	Cronwell,	Samuel Cronwell,	5	1	do.	19 00	Nov. 1, 1860	520
Do.	Railway Station, Norton,	Edward Kellier,	8	3	Two or more horses,	100 00	June 1, 1861	2,496
Do.	Sprague's Point,	W. C. Davis,	3	1	One or more horses,	16 00	Jan. 5, 1855	312
Do.	Pisarinco,	Thomas Dean,	8	1	do.	32 00	Jan. 14, 1854	882
Spruce Lake,	Bay Side,	John Simpson,	7	2	do.	60 00	May 1, 1860	1,456
Saint Andrews,	Campo Bello,	Isaac Rice,	17	2	In a sailing Vessel,	200 00	Dec. 16, 1861	3,586
Do.	Grand Manan,	Wm. Gatcomb,	63	1	do.	370 00	Sept. 1, 1857	6,552
Do.	Beaver Harbour,	Jesse Prescott,	10	2	One or more horses,	150 00	Dec. 22, 1859	2,496
Saint George,	Deer Island,	George Dick,	24	1	One horse vehicle & boat,	79 00	Aug. 1, 1859	1,872
Do.	Upper Mills,	Wm. Bowdin,	9	2	One or more horses,	80 00	May 19, 1862	986
Do.	Carleton,	Wm. Watters,	1 1/2	12	do.	1,200 00	May 1, 1862	33,120
Saint John,	Digby & Windsor,	James King,	40 & 12 1/2	2	By Steamer & Packet,	440 00	Sept. 1, 1862	8,424
Do.	Harvey,	Miles Hoar,	81	1	One or more horses,			

Do.	Indiantown,	Francis H. Boyle,	2	12	do.	100 00	May 1, 1860	1,248
Do.	Mispec,	do.	9	1	do.	50 00	May 8, 1861	936
Do.	Railway Station,	Patrick Mahoney,	108	6	E. & N. A. Railway,	3,240 00	May 1, 1860	312
Do.	Shediac,							67,392
Do.	St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais,	Alex. Boone,	80	6	One or more horses,	3,800 00	Sept. 1, 1857	49,920
Do.	St. Martins, Salmon Riv. Springs,)	Alex. G. Fownes,	31 & 40	3 & 1	do.	314 00	Aug. 1, 1860	8,320
Do.	Ten Mile Creek,	G. M'Ewen,	43	1	do.	240 00	Dec. 1, 1855	4,472
Saint Stephen,	St. James, (circular ride,)	Wm. Wallace,	32	1	do.	140 00	June 1, 1855	3,328
Do.	The Ledge,	Alex. Glendinnin,	20	1	do.	140 00	Apr. 17, 1854	2,080
Do.	Upper Mills,	Wm. T. Rose,	4	3	do.	50 00	Sept. 16, 1861	1,248
Do.	Butternut Ridge,	do.	7	3	do.	100 00	Sept. 1, 1857	2,184
Sussex Vale,	Cole's Island,	Arthur M'Lean,	23	1	do.	136 00	Nov. 24, 1855	2,392
Do.	Elgin,	H. D. M'Leod,	22	1	do.	180 00	May 1, 1860	2,288
Do.	Sussex Corner,	F. C. Buchanan,	30	1	do.	136 00	April 1, 1856	3,120
Do.	Cumberland Bay,	H. M'Onagle,	2	6	do.	60 00	Nov. 1, 1856	1,248
Do.	M'Donald's Point,	Robert Sewell,	2 1/2	2	do.	32 00	May 1, 1860	468
The Range,	Clarendon,	A. E. Colwell,	3	2	do.	46 00	June 1, 1861	624
Washademoak,	Grand Falls,	Edward Brown,	14	1	do.	40 00	Aug. 1, 1862	1,456
Welsford,	Greenfield,	Jas. R. Tupper,	74	3	Two or more horses,	1,608 00	Feb. 1, 1850	23,088
Do.	Hopkton,	Robert Hume,	45	1	One or more horses,	179 00	Nov. 1, 1861	4,680
Do.	Upper Kent,	George H. Parks,	14	6	Two or more horses,	80 00	May 1, 1859	8,736
Do.	Upper Woodstock,	Robert Hume,	53	1	One or more horses,	224 00	Nov. 1, 1861	5,512
Do.		do.	2	3	do.	29 12	Aug. 1, 1860	624
			2,807 1/2			\$32,640 22		712,286

RECAPITULATION.—Length of Mail Routes, 2,807 1/2. Distance travelled per annum, 712,286. Cost per annum, \$32,640.22. Average pay per mile, 4 4-7ths cents nearly.

JAMES HALE, Secretary.

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 28.

List of all Post and Way Offices established, shewing the County in which situated, and the name of the person appointed, during the Year ended 31st October 1862.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Name of County.	Post or Way Office.	Date of Appointment.	Name of person appointed.
Beaver Harbour,	Charlotte,	Way Office,	April 26, 1862,	Leonard Best.
Fenwick,	King's,	do.	March 8, 1862,	Freeze Fenwick.
Hamtown,	York,	do.	May 21, 1862,	Benj. Griffiths.
Lower Canterbury,	York,	do.	August 9, 1862,	Moses Lenentine.
Lower Hillsborough,	Albert,	do.	August 9, 1862,	Chas. Christopher.
Nackawick,	York,	do.	August 9, 1862,	Wm. H. Clark.
Newcastle Bridge,	Queen's,	do.	Jan. 18, 1862,	R. P. Yeomans.
Peel,	Carleton,	do.	April 26, 1862,	Wm. V. Harman.
Point DuChene,	Westmorland,	do.	August 9, 1862,	W. J. M. Hanington.
Royal Road,	York,	do.	April 26, 1862,	Benj. Edney.
Roxburgh,	Albert,	do.	March 11, 1862,	John Kelly.
Summer Hill,	Queen's,	do.	Jan. 18, 1862,	J. Kerr.
Tay Mills,	York,	do.	April 26, 1862,	Wm. Sanson.
Tay Settlement,	York,	do.	April 26, 1862,	Alex. Boyd.
Upper Buctouche,	Kent,	do.	Oct. 26, 1862,	S. Jerway.

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

JAMES HALE, *Secretary.*

REPORT No. 29.

FINES imposed and Deductions made from the Pay of Mail Contractors during the Year ended 31st October 1862.

NAME OF ROUTE.		Name of Contractor.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Fine.	Amount.
From	To				
Amherst,	Bend,	Wm. Hickman,	Loss of Time,	1862. Jan. 16,	\$10 00
Woodstock,	Grand Falls,	Jas. R. Tupper,	Loss of Time Bill,	Feb. 4,	\$2 00
Newcastle,	Campbellton,	Wm. M. Kelly,	Loss of Time Bill,	Feb. 15,	\$2 00

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

JAMES HALE, *Secretary.*

REPORT No. 30,

Of all cases occurring within the Year ended 31st October 1862, of the abstraction or loss of Letters containing Money, &c. sent by Post in New Brunswick, shewing the particulars of each case, and stating the result of proceedings instituted therein by the Department.

REPORT

Of all cases occurring within the Year ended 31st October 1862, of the abstraction or particulars in each case, and stating the result of the

No.	Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mail'd	Contents.	ADDRESS
					Name.
69	James O'Brien,	Saint John,	May 8, 1861	Two pounds,	Ellen O'Brien,
70	John Bennet, Esq. Chief Sup't Schools,	Gagetown,	Sep. 12, 1861	A Draft,	Miss Janet E. Maxwell,
71	A. S. Sutherland,	Bathurst,	Nov. 27, 1861	£30, viz: one note £10, Bank N. Brunswick; 1 note £10, Commercial Bank; and two £5 Central Bank notes,	Messrs. M'Dougald & Snowball,
72	J. W. Estey,	Saint Stephen,	Nov. 25, 1861	\$152, viz: of Saint Stephen Bank \$100; and \$52 Halifax Bank,	R. P. Estey,
73	Arthur King,	Sackville,	Aug. 21, 1861	One £5 note,	James Ray,
74	Mr. Henry Simonds,	Frankfort, Germany,	Nov. 12, 1861	A box containing a gold chain & locket,	Mrs. Ellman,
75	Thomas C. Stockton,	Saint John,	Dec. 5, 1861	Important papers,	Thomas C. Stockton,
76	Henry J. M'Lardy,	Woodstock,	Nov. 28, 1861	\$50, viz: 2 \$5 Bills St. Stephen Bank; 1 Central Bank Bill \$20; and one Bank New Brunswick Bill \$20,	Mr. Thomas Denham,
77	Postmaster, Saint Andrews,	Saint Andrews,	Dec. 3, 1861	Not stated,	Mr. Charles M'Farlane,
78	B. Kinnear,	Put in Letter Box in Railway Train for Saint John, at Annagance,	Not stated.	\$20, viz: three one pound notes; one \$3 note St. Stephen Bank; 1 sovereign; 1 pie. silver 12 cts. and 2 copper cents.	Mr. John Devoe,
79	Westmorland Bank, Moncton,	Moncton,	Dec. 21, 1861	\$164, viz: Draft on W. H. Wiswell for \$88; 3 £5 N. S. notes; 4 £1 N. S. notes.	W. Mackay, Esq.
80	Mr. — Durkee,	Yarmouth, N. S.	One in Nov. and 1 in Dec. 1861.	Each Letter contained £5,	Mrs. Mary Durkee,
81	James O'Brien,	Saint John,	May 28, 1861	Two pounds,	Ellen O'Brien,
82	A. Balloch, Esq.	Saint John,	Dec. 31, 1861	£30, viz: three £5 notes Bank of Nova Scotia; 3 £5 notes Bank B. N. A.	John W. Barss, Esq.

No. 30,

loss of Letters containing Money, &c. sent by Post in New Brunswick, shewing the proceedings instituted therein by the Department.

OF LETTER.	Evidence of Loss or abstraction.	Whether Registered or not.	Result of proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.
Place.			
Care of John Isaac Heard, Kinsale, Co. Cork, Ireland,	Not received.	Registered.	Letter duly received and acknowledged by party addressed.
Brookvale, Brunswick,	Not received.	Not stated.	Letter received at Dead Letter Office, and returned to writer.
Chatham,	Affidavit received of the mailing of the letter and money.	Not Registered.	No trace.
Tangier, Co. Halifax, N. S.	Affidavit received of the loss of money and letter.	Two letters mailed to same address, wrong letter Registered.	No trace. Postmaster of St. Stephen neglecting to Register the letter, was called upon to make payment of the amount sworn to, \$152.
Margaretville, N. S.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace of this letter.
Care Wm. Ellman, Esq. St. John, N. B.	Not received.	Not stated.	Box received by Mr. Ellman; not posted as stated, but sent through Express.
Butternut Ridge, King's County, Saint John,	Not received.	Not stated.	Letter missent, but afterward received by the party addressed.
	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace of this letter.
Tobique River, Parish of Perth, Victoria County,	Not received.	Registered.	Letter laid at Andover P. O., 9th Jan. 1862, and would be delivered to address when called for.
St. John.	Not traced.	Not Registered	No trace of this letter.
Merchant, Upper Water Street, Halifax.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace of this letter.
Woodstock, N. B.	Not received.	Not Registered.	Every enquiry made without success.
Care of John I. Heard, Kinsale, Cork, Ireland.	Not received.	Registered.	Letter sent in Mail for Londonderry by way of Quebec, and left that place in the Steamer Canadian, which vessel was lost in the Straits of Bellisle.
Wolfville, N. S.	Not received.	Not Registered.	Every enquiry made without success.

REPORT of all cases occurring within the Year ended 31st October 1862,

No.	Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mail'd	Contents.	ADDRESS
					Name.
83	Rudal Green,	Saint John's, Newfoundland,	Dec. 3, 1861	£10 10s. in Bank notes,	Mr. Joseph Dupress,
84	J. & A. D. Shireff,	Chatham,	Feb. 26, 1862	£25 in Bank notes,	Gregory I. Tobin, Esq
85	L. Routh, Dep. Com. Gen. Halifax,	Halifax,	Mar. 17, 1861	Bills of Exchange,	E. J. M'Mahon, Esq.
86	James Holley,	Indiantown,	Mar. 18, 1862	\$80,	Mr. Elias J. Yerxa,
87	Robinson Crocker,	Chatham Head,	Feb. 28, 1862	Bill on Reynolds, Man & Co. for £90 stg.; and Draft on Halifax, \$201.61,	Charles Allison, Esq.
88	James Simpson,	Halifax, N. S.	Mar. 15, 1862	\$60,	Mr. Roger Hunter,
89	Dennis Murray,	Saint John,	July 8, 1861		Mrs. C. Leahy,
90	Hugh Munro,	W. O. Albert Mines, Albert County,	Dec. 10, 1861	\$96,	Mr. John Munro,
91	Jas. Trueman, Esq.	Saint John,	Mar. 11, 1862	\$1 and a Document for Registry,	Nath. Hubbard, Esq.
92	Mr. John Wilson,	Digby, N. S.	Dec. 5, 1860	\$48 in Bank Bills,	Mrs. Jane Jefferson,
93	Mrs. John Burn,	W. O. Cornhill,	Mar. 28, 1862	£4 10,	Mr. Wm. Cullan,
94	James Tanner, L. Sgt. Army Hospital Corps, Purveyor's Office, St. John,	Saint John,	Mar. 3, 1862	Half a gold sov'gn,	Mrs. J. S. Tanner,
95	Mr. Thos. Frecker,	Richibucto,	April 26, 1862	\$46,	Alexander Keith, Esq.
96	Mrs. Dalby, 8 Arthur Terrace, Caledonia Road, London,	London,	7th and 27th Feb. 1862	Nil,	Gunner Thos. Dalby,
97	J. M'Allister, Cashier Westmorland Bank,	Moncton,	May 20, 1862	£10 N. S. currency at 19s. 6d.; and a one dollar note,	Messrs. Burns, Neal & Murray,
98	Robert Hopper,	Salisbury,	May 22, 1862	£5, and 3 £1 Bank notes,	J. E. P. Hopper,
99	W. F. Wortman,	Salisbury,	June 30, 1862	\$80,	Amos Patterson,
100	Henry W. Baldwin,	Bathurst,	June 20, 1862	£23 15s. in Bank notes,	Messrs. Esson & Co.
101	James Evans,	London,	Feb. 20, 1862		J. W. Smith,

of the abstraction or loss of Letters containing Money, &c.—Continued.

OF LETTER.	Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Whether Registered or not.	Result of proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.
Place.			
No. 7, Richileau Street, St. John Sub., Quebec.	Not received.	Not Registered.	The letter is stated to have been forwarded from St. John's, Newfoundland, by the "S. S. Merlin," on the 4th Dec. 1861, in a closed mail to Quebec.
Halifax, N. S.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace of this letter.
Asst. Commissary General, Fredericton.	Not received.	Registered.	All efforts to discover it proved unsuccessful; mail bag containing this letter was lost or stolen.
Halifax, N. S.	Not received.	Registered.	Letter duly delivered to address.
Halifax, N. S.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace of this letter.
St. John.	Not received.	Registered.	All efforts to discover it proved unsuccessful; mail bag containing this letter was lost or stolen.
Care of Robert Troy, Castle Townsend, Co. Skibbereen, Ireland.	Not received.	Registered.	Letter duly delivered to person addressed.
Loch Lomond, Cape Breton, N. S.	Contents received, \$76.	Registered.	Only \$76 are said to have been really forwarded in the letter.
Registrar, Sunbury County.	Not received.	Not stated.	No trace of this letter.
Salem, P. O. Malahide, C.W.	Not received.	Registered.	Letter received by due course of Post, and delivered to person addressed.
Trappist Monastery, Co. Sidney, Tracadie, N. S.	Contents only partly received.	Registered.	Every enquiry failed to show where loss occurred; letter delivered as received, without appearance of being tampered with.
No. 2, New Street, Notting Hill, Kensington, London, England.	Contents not rec'd.	Registered.	Half Sovereign found and delivered to Mrs. Tanner.
Halifax.	Not received.	Not Registered.	Every enquiry made without success.
H Battery, 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, St. John, N. B.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace.
Merchants, Halifax, N. S.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace of this letter.
Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace.
St. John.	Not received.	Registered.	Mail Bag said to contain letter supposed to be lost, every effort to discover it proved unsuccessful.
Halifax.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace.
10th Brigade Royal Artillery, Halifax, N. S.	Not received.	Not stated.	Letter received at St. John and re-addressed to Kingston, C.W., forwarded via Woodstock, 10th April 1862.

REPORT of all cases occurring within the Year ended 31st October 1862,

No.	Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mail'd	Contents.	ADDRESS
					Name.
102	R. P. M'Givern, Esq.	Saint John,	July 12, 1862	\$93.67,	Wm. Patrick,
103	Applicant, Postmaster of St. John,	Saint John,	June 2, 1862	Two sovereigns.	Bridget Coffee,
104	Mr. Charles P. Craig,	Fredericton,	July 21, 1862	\$9, viz: 1 note \$5; two notes \$2 each,	Mrs. Diana W. Craig,
104	Robert Moffatt,	Salisbury,	June 30, 1862	\$24,	J. & F. Burpee,
104	J. S. Colpitts,	Salisbury,	June 30, 1862	\$3,	A. J. Fullam,
105	John Ryder, Esq.	Argyle, N. S.	July 17, 1862	\$18 in Am. Bills,	Thos. Gayton,
106	J. Wilson, Color Sgt. 1st 15th Regt.	Saint John,	July 7, 1862	Not stated,	Mrs. John Wilson,
107	Edmund Kaye,	Liverpool,	July 3, 1862	Accounts,	R. P. M'Givern, Esq.
108	Edmund Kaye,	Liverpool,	July 3, 1862	A Bill of Lading, and Invoice,	W. H. Scovil, Esq.
109	John S. Colpitts,	Salisbury,	July 8, 1862	\$3, viz: a \$1 note, Put in Letter and a \$2 note, Box in Railway Car,	A. J. Fullam,
110	Postmaster of F'ron,	Saint John,	July 8, 1862	A Draft for \$2,	Mrs. Cath. Fitzpatrick,
111	Mr. Ellis, Agent Steamer Arabian,	Bathurst,	Sept. 24, 1862	£12 10s.	Thomas Leach, Esq.
112	Henry M'Cullough,	Saint John,	Sept. 24, 1862	\$50 in Am. notes,	Mr. O. Luppin,
113	Charles A. Estey,	Saint John,	Oct. 6, 1862	3 American Bills \$5 each,	Mrs. B. C. Willis,
114	A. C. Page, M. D.	Truro, N. S.	Oct. 3, 1862	C. Twining & Sons acceptance for £30,	Mrs. M. A. Cole,

JAMES HALE, *Secretary.*

of the abstraction or loss of Letters containing Money, &c.—Continued.

OF LETTER.	Evidence of Loss or Abstraction.	Whether Registered or not.	Result of proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.
Place.			
Victoria Mines, River Herbert, N. S.	Not received.	Not Registered.	This letter duly received by party addressed.
Care of George Everitt, Athlone, Ireland.	Not received.	Registered.	This letter duly received by George Everitt, and delivered by him to Bridget Coffee.
Augusta, Maine.	Not received.	Not stated.	Letter delivered (addressed to Mrs. Chas. P. Craig,) to Mrs. — Craig.
No. 62 Prince Wm. Street, St. John.	Not received.	Registered.	Mail Bags said to contain letter supposed to be lost, every effort to discover it proved unsuccessful.
Springfield, Vermont, U. S.	Not received.	Not Registered.	Mail Bags said to contain letter supposed to be lost, every effort to discover it proved unsuccessful.
Knowlesville, Carleton County.	Contents not rec'd.	Registered.	Letter delivered by W. O. Keeper at Knowlesville, Seal perfect, and letter bore no marks of having been tampered with.
No. 8 Columbia Place, St. Heliers, Jersey, Channel Island.	Not received.	Registered.	Letter returned to Dead Letter Office and delivered to writer.
St. John, New Brunswick.	Not received.	Not stated.	Letter missent to Newfoundland, afterward received by R. P. M'Givern.
St. John, New Brunswick.	Not received.	Not stated.	Letter missent to Newfoundland, afterward received by W. H. Scovil, Esq.
Springfield, Vt.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace.
Care of D. Gordon, 32 Barrack Street, Dublin.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace of this letter.
Purser Steamer Arabian. Care Muirhead, Chatham.	No evidence.	Registered.	Upon enquiry it is supposed the money was not put in the letter as stated.
Dock Square, Boston, U. S.	Not received.	Not stated.	No trace of this letter.
Lexington, Mass., U. S.		Registered.	Affidavits requested of money said to be in the letter and abstracted, not yet produced.
St. John, N. B.	Not received.	Not stated.	This letter received by person addressed in due course.

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT No. 31,
 Shewing the Number of Letters received at the DEAD LETTER OFFICE, and how disposed of, for the Year ended 31st October 1862.

RECEIVED.		Number.	SENT.		Number.
Received from Great Britain, ...	...	545	Returned to Great Britain, ...	...	941
Do. Canada, ...	...	536	Do. Canada, ...	...	572
Do. Nova Scotia, ...	...	274	Do. Nova Scotia, ...	...	806
Do. Prince Edward Island, ...	...	80	Do. Prince Edward Island, ...	...	173
Do. United States, ...	...	1,318	Do. United States, ...	...	2,804
Do. Postmasters in New Brunswick, ...	...	9,913	Do. Writers in New Brunswick, ...	...	5,846
			Destroyed for want of Name or Residence of writer,		1,524
		12,666			12,666

Wm. PAISLEY, Inspector of Dead Letters.

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 32,

Of Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office New Brunswick, and returned to the Writers, during the Year ended 31st October 1862.

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
Michael Nee, South Boston,	Wm. Quinn, Saint John,	Five dollars,	Sent to P. M. G. of U. States, Nov. 7, 1861.
James Forsyth, (No Address,)	John Wallace, Hillsborough,	Twelve cents,	Sent to Postmaster of Hillsborough, Nov. 19, 1861,
Azor Flewelling, (No Address,)	Mrs. Daniel Bulyea, Aroostook,	Eight dollars,	Sent to Postmaster of Gagetown, Nov. 19, 1861,
George Kerr, Chatham,	William Clarke, Care of A. T. Stewart & Co. New York,	Bill of Exchange for \$100.	Sent to Postmaster of Chatham, Dec. 19, 1861.
Alex. Donald, Fredericton,	James Wallis, Southampton,	Superintendent of Schools' Draft on Pro- vincial Treas. for \$60,	Sent to Postmaster of Fredericton, Dec. 30, 1861.
Lewis Harris, Saint John,	John Harrison, No. 16 A. Street, Boston,	Nothing of value, but Registered,	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, Dec. 30, 1861.
Joseph Dunville, (No Address,)	Samuel Dunville, Saint John.	Five dollars,	Sent to Postmaster of Dalhousie, Feb. 14, 1862.
Julia Magee, Fredericton,	Miss Ellen Magee, Care of Mrs. Jas. M'Donnell, Woodstock.	Two dollars,	Sent to Postmaster of Fredericton, Feb. 14, 1862.
James Steene, (No Address,)	James Steene, Newport, N. S.	Five dollars,	Sent to Postmaster of Milltown, Feb. 14, 1862.
F. Tufts, Saint John,	D. Thayer, Boston,	Draft for \$170,	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, Feb. 14, 1862.
M. Lawrence & Co. Saint John,	Thomas Rice & Co. Boston,	Bill of Exchange for \$113 16,	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, March 11, 1862,
No Name or Address,	George Turner, Brig Xyphias, Saint John,	Four dollars,	Sent to Postmaster of Hillsborough, Mar. 11, 1862.

REPORT No. 32.—Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office.—*Continued.*

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
Moses Gutro, Taylor Village,	Mrs. Catherine Gutro, Portland, Connecticut,	Five dollars,	Sent to Postmaster of Memramcook, Mar. 11, 1862.
No name, Carleton, St. John,	Miss Anna Hayward, No. 204 Wooster St. New York,	One dollar,	Sent to Postmaster of Carleton, Mar. 11, 1862.
Catherine Healey, Saint John,	Anne Foley, Care of Mrs. Vickery, 36 Front St. Boston,	Passage Certificate from Boston to Saint John,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Mar. 11, 1862.
No Name or Address,	Joseph Steeves, Turtle Creek,	Eight dollars,	Sent to Postmaster of Hillsborough, Mar. 11, 1862.
H. K. Gerrish, (No Address,)	Wm. C. Gerrish, Ellsworth, Me.	One dollar,	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Renous Bridge, Mar. 11, 1862.
Walter Sutherland, Sussex Vale,	Mrs. Eilen Barnes, Saint John,	One dollar,	Sent to Postmaster of Sussex Vale, Mar. 11, 1862.
Malachy O. Dwyer, Chatham,	Alex. Scott, Glasgow,	Bill of Exchange for £132 stg.	Sent to Postmaster of Chatham, Mar. 11, 1862.
John T. Williston, Chatham,	John A. Johnston, Bally-ma-carre, County Down, Ireland,	Two Bills of Sale of Ship "Annie Wark,"	Sent to Postmaster of Chatham, Mar. 11, 1862.
Unopened,	Hugh M'Donnal, Saint John,	Registered.	Sent to P. M. G. United States, Mar. 11, 1862.
Sam. W. Babbit, Fredericton,	Messrs. Cowing & Co. Boston,	Draft for \$26 99,	Sent to Postmaster of Fredericton, March 17, 1862.
Marg. A. Robinson, Saint Andrews,	Capt. Joseph Long, Barque "Doctor Hunter," Bermuda,	Register of Barque Dr. F. A. S. Hunter,	Sent to Postmaster of Saint Andrews, March 26, 1862.
J. & E. Drinnan, St. Arnaud, Australia,	Mrs. Wm. Taylor, Dundee, Dalhousie, by Halifax, N. B.	Bill of Exchange for £10 stg.	Sent to Postmaster of Dalhousie, April 19, 1862.

REPORT No. 32.—Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office.—*Continued.*

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
George Spence, Indiantown,	Donald Ferguson, Ovens Gold Diggings, Lunenburg,	Eight dollars,	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, April 19, 1862.
Unopened,	James Hanna, Saint John,	Registered,	Sent to Gen. Post Office, London, Apr. 26, 1862.
Thomas Davies, Manners-Sutton,	Mr. Bowes, Long Creek, Queen's County,	Five dollars,	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Magaguadavic, June 5, 1862.
Charlotte ———, Saint Andrews,	Miss Cameron, No. 17 Brownlow Street, Liverpool,	Bill of Exchange for £20 stg.	Sent to Postmaster of Saint Andrews, June 5, 1862.
No name, Box 215, Post Office, Saint John,	Dr. Parsen, No. 4 Ann Street, Boston,	One dollar,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, June 5, 1862.
No Name or Address,	John McNeil, Benicia Barracks, Sanfrancisco,	Two Passage Certifi- cates from New York to California,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, June 5, 1862.
Samuel Couillard, Saint John,	J. F. Jagers, Cairo, Illinois,	Three cents,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, June 5, 1862.
Edward Bateman, Bathurst,	Catherine Bateman, Care of J. C. Catef, Mass.	Four dollars,	Sent to Postmistress of Bathurst, June 5, 1862.
W. Follis, Chatham,	Mrs. Judith Follis, No. 141 Tyler Street, Boston,	One dollar,	Sent to Postmaster of Chatham, June 5, 1862.
Ellen J. Miller, Saint John,	Mrs. Canning, Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey,	One dollar,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, June 5, 1862.
Alex. Forbes, Saint John,	Catherine S. Forbes, No. 3 Indiana Street, Boston.	Bill of Exchange for \$25,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, June 5, 1862.
J. N. Barnes, Southampton,	Mrs. J. N. Barnes, Henderson Settlement Springfield, King's,	Eight dollars,	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Southampton, June 5, 1862.
Berton Brothers, Saint John,	Wm. Clarke, Care of A. T. Stewart & Co. New York,	Bill of Exchange for \$200.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, June 6, 1862.

REPORT No. 32.—Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office.—*Continued.*

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
Edward Allison, Saint John,	Patrick Cowell, Sussex Station,	Fire Insurance Policy,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, June 6, 1862.
Unopened,	James Sheeby, Fle. Mills, N. B.	Registered,	Sent to P. M. G. of Nova Scotia, June 6, 1862.
F. Clementson, Saint John,	John Hea, Jr. Prince William,	Promissory Note,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, June 6, 1862.
Abraham Fontaine, St. Raymond, Canada,	Pierre Fontaine, New Carleton, N. B.	Nothing of value, Registered,	Sent to P. M. Gen. of Canada, Aug. 7, 1862.
No name, Saint John,	Miss Jane Donnelly, Chatham Street, New York,	Two dollars,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Aug. 7, 1862.
James S. Donnell, Petersville,	Chas. J. Donnell, Parish of Hampton,	Four dollars,	Sent to Postmaster of Gagetown, August 7, 1862.
E. D. Jewett & Co. Saint John,	C. A. Hammond, Grand Falls,	Twelve dollars,	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, August 16, 1862.
R. & C. Reed, Maysville,	Donald Fraser, New Brunswick,	Eleven dollars,	Sent to P. M. G. United States, Aug. 19, 1862.
John J. West, Gagetown,	Daniel Palmer, Hampstead,	Thirty two dollars,	Sent to Postmaster of Gagetown, August 19, 1862,
John M'Adam, Saint Stephens,	Thomas Bain, Lepreaux,	Grant of Land,	Sent to Postmaster of St. Stephen, Aug. 19, 1862.
James Howard, Dorchester,	Wm. Howard, Peters St. Saint John,	Four dollars and Passage Ticket from Moncton to St. John,	Sent to Postmaster of Dorchester, Sept. 1, 1862.
James Crowley, East Abington, U. S.	Timothy M'Carthy, Saint John,	Draft for ten dollars,	Sent to P. M. G. United States, Sept. 1, 1862.
L. H. Pierre, Saint John,	Chas. D. Eastman, Boston,	One dollar,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Sept. 1, 1862.

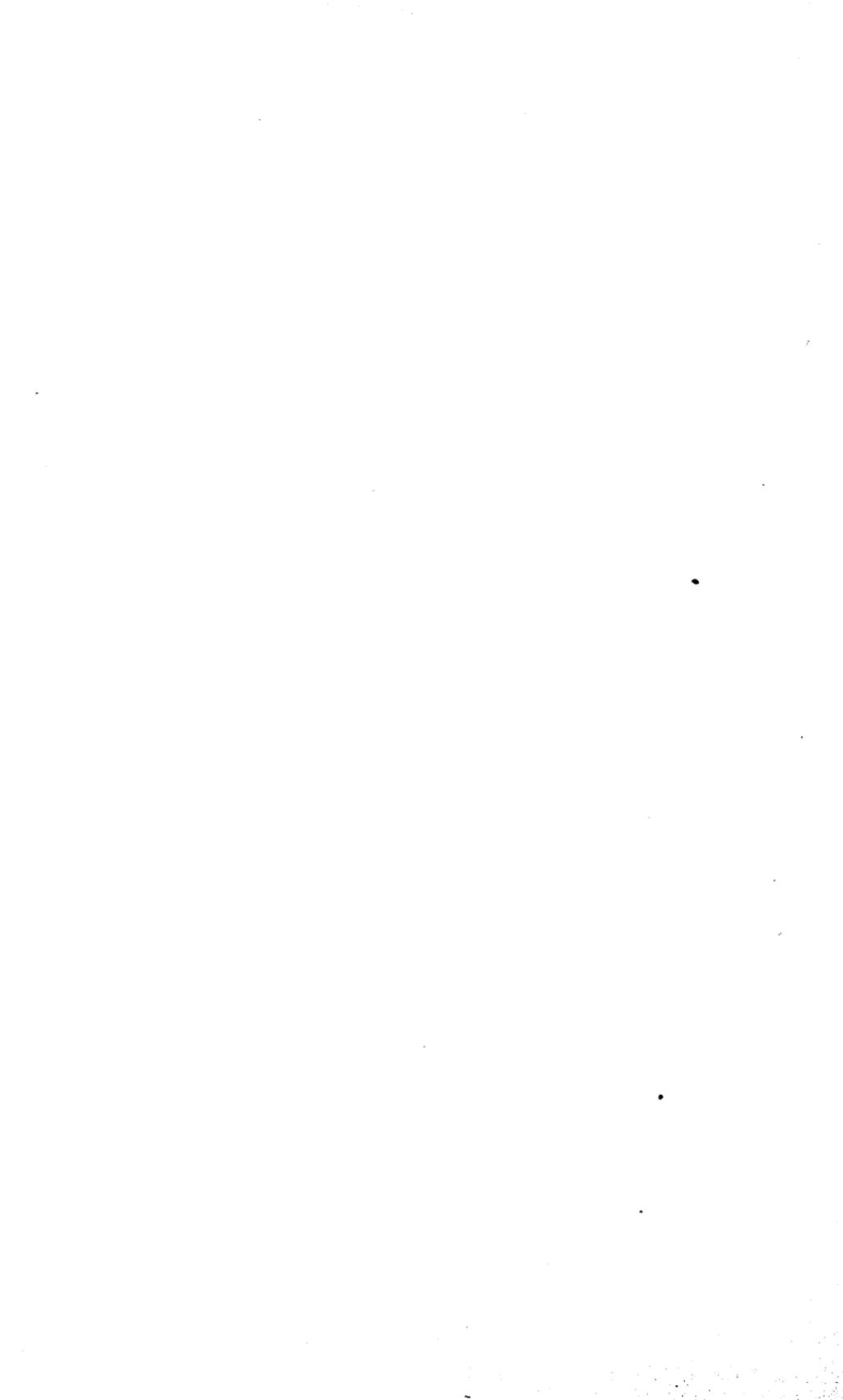
REPORT No. 32.—Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office.—*Continued.*

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
Unopened,	Mrs. Mary Stapleton, Moncton,	Registered,	Sent to General Post Office, London, Sept. 23, 1862.
Phœbe ———, Calais, Maine,	Wm. H. Lee, Liverpool,	Nothing of value, Registered,	Sent to P. M. G. of U. S., October 4, 1862.
Charles Boyd, Saint John,	Samuel Boyd, New York,	Promissory Note,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 4, 1862.
No name, Saint John,	George W. Wiggins, Navy Yard, Washington,	Nothing of value, Registered,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 4, 1862.
John Santry, Beaubar's Island, Northumberland,	S. Nicholas & Co. No. 5 Beekman Street, New York,	Sixty two cents,	Sent to Postmaster of Chatham, Oct 4, 1862.
Magee Brothers, Saint John,	Messrs. Field & Son, Cheapside, London,	Bill of Exchange for £102 stg.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 4, 1862.
John Shea, Fredericton,	Mrs. Honora Shea, Kanturk, County Cork,	Two sovereigns and Ambrotype likeness,	Sent to Postmaster of F'ton, Oct. 4, 1862.
Sergt. A. Allan, Saint John,	Mrs. A. Allan, No. 7 Artillery Place, Woolwich,	Half sovereign,	Sent to P. M. G. of Canada, Oct. 4, 1862.
Sergt. Alex. Allan, Saint John,	Mrs. A. Allan, No. 7 Artillery Place, Woolwich,	Half sovereign,	Sent to P. M. G. of Canada, Oct. 4, 1862.
Sergt. W. Kearns, Fredericton,	Mrs. E. Kearns, No. 34 Ogleby Street, Woolwich,	Two sovereigns,	Sent to P. M. G. of Canada, Oct. 4, 1862.
Corp. Henry Brown, Fredericton,	Mrs. Mary Brown, No. 4 Union Lane, Roekford, Essex,	One sovereign,	Sent to Postmaster of Fredericton, October 4, 1862.
Sergt. John T. Wilson, Saint John,	Mrs. John Wilson, St. Heliers, Jersey,	Bill of Exchange for £10 stg.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 4, 1862.
Sergt. John Wilson, Saint John,	Mrs. John Wilson, St. Heliers, Jersey,	Six cents,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 4, 1862.
Sergt. John Wilson, Saint John,	Mrs. John Wilson, St. Heliers, Jersey,	Five cents,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 4, 1862.

REPORT No. 32.—Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office.—*Continued.*

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
Sergt. Saml. Varren, Saint John,	Mrs. Varren, Garden Street, Brompton, Chatham,	Bill of Exchange for £3 stg.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 4, 1862.
Catherine Sullivan, Saint John,	Patrick Sullivan, Lisagurrane, Galway,	Bill of Exchange for £2 stg.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 4, 1862.
Gunner A. Wilson, Saint John,	Mrs. A. Wilson, Jackson's Lane, Woolwich,	Three cents,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 4, 1862.
Simon Graham, Kingston, Kent Co,	John M'Naulty, Saint John,	Sixteen dollars,	Sent to Postmaster of Richibucto, October 7, 1862.
Samuel A. Akerley, Fredericton,	The Oneida Company, New York,	Twenty two dollars,	Delivered to Samuel A. Akerley, Oct. 13, 1862.
Ann King, Coles Island, Westmorland Co.	John P. Farrow, Portland, Me.	Draft for \$24.	Sent to Postmaster of Sackville, October 13, 1862.
John M'Gahy, Portland, Saint John,	George Belyea, Upper Mills,	One dollar,	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 13, 1862.
Thomas Power, Saint Martins.	C. Bennett, Saint Thomas,	Eight cents,	Sent to Postmaster of Saint Martins, Oct. 24, 1862.
C. Croal, Saint John,	Joseph Loge, Halifax,	Four dollars,	Sent to Gen. Post Office, London, Oct. 28, 1862.
James M'Cullough, Fredericton,	No Address,	Eight dollars,	Sent to Postmaster of Fredericton, Oct. 29, 1862.
Walter S. Butler, Grand Lake,	Mrs. E. Flower, Richmond, Carleton County,	Four dollars,	Sent to Postmaster of Gagetown, October 31, 1862.
Hon. Prov. Secretary, Fredericton,	Henry Hanrahan, Saint Martins,	Grant of Land,	Returned to Provincial Secretary's Office.

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*WM. PAISLEY, *Inspector of Dead Letters.*



APPENDIX No. 5.

REPORT

OF THE

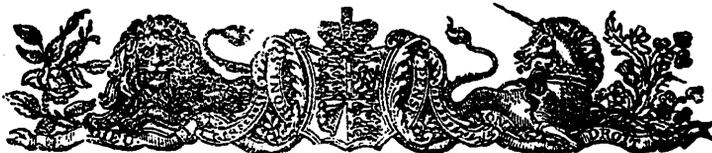
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT

OF

SCHOOLS

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



FREDERICTON:

J. SIMPSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1863.



EDUCATION OFFICE,

Fredericton, January 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before the three Branches of the Legislature, my Report on the state of the Schools of New Brunswick during the year 1862.

I have also given the Reports of the District Inspectors, and of the Master of the Training School, together with several Statistical Tables, including a Tabulated Report of the Grammar Schools.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BENNET.

The Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary, Fredericton.

REPORT
OF
THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER 1862.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G.

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick,
&c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to submit my Report upon the state of the Common, Superior, Training, Model and Grammar Schools in New Brunswick for the year 1862.

In the first or winter term of the year, as may be seen by referring to pages 8; and 9 of the Statistical Tables in the Appendix, there were 805 schools in operation, employing 812 teachers, (7 of whom are assistants,) being an increase of 4 and 2 respectively upon the corresponding term in 1861. During the same period, the Provincial expenditure on account of teachers' salaries was \$41,507.91, or \$104.16 more than in the winter term of the previous year. In the second term, the schools in operation were 823, and the teachers employed 831, or one school and three teachers less than in the same term of 1861; the expenditure being \$40,723.82, or \$1,363.45 of a decrease. These sums include the allowances to Superior Schools, the cost of which for the whole year has been \$5,288.09, or \$361.90 less than in 1861. The above, with the other expenses of the Department, such as grants to District School Libraries, the salaries of the Inspectors, of the Training Master and Assistants, the allowance to pupil teachers, and other items which are minutely detailed in Table G of the Appendix, amount in all to the sum of \$94,487.27, or \$2,927.69 less than in the previous year.

The reported amount of local contributions in aid of teachers' salaries during the whole year, although less than in 1861, is \$106,524.36, or \$24,292.63 in excess of the Provincial allowance for the same purpose. Whilst the Provincial and Local expenditure has thus been sensibly diminished, there has been an appreciable addition to the list of registered pupils during the year, the number enrolled in the winter term being 25,983, and in the summer term 28,229, or an increase respectively of 758 and 640 upon the corresponding terms of 1861. It should however be remarked, that even the largest of these

figures do not give the full or exact attendance during the year. It is estimated that from a thousand to fifteen hundred children, attending one term and absent the next, are unaccounted for, and require to be added to the above numbers, making probably 29,500, as the number who attended the Common and Superior Schools, during the last twelve months.

This increase is good as far as it goes, but it is by no means entirely satisfactory. When it is considered that there are, according to the Census taken last year, upwards of 64,000 children in the Province between six and sixteen years of age, it is evident that no allowance for the pupils attending the Grammar, Denominational, or Private Schools, will explain away the melancholy fact, that many thousands who ought to be at school, have never yet been brought under its influence even for the shortest period. It is not of course to be expected that all these 64,000 children should be attending school; for that number, being more than a fourth part of the whole population, is a proportion which no new country like ours can afford to maintain at school. Neither is such attendance in our circumstances generally desirable; for it is to be hoped that many young persons of both sexes have received, as they certainly have had time enough to acquire, a tolerably good and suitable education before reaching their sixteenth year. But with all due allowance for such cases, for the case of orphans, and for many whose state is more pitiful than that of orphans, for those whose parents are too poor to pay for their children's education, or too proud to accept it as charity, there yet remains a large, though indefinite number, whose absence from school can only be accounted for on the ground of the most heartless indifference on the part of their natural guardians. Whilst we cannot but regard these betrayers of their sacred trust as deeply reprehensible, it may be well for each community and the country at large seriously to inquire of themselves whether their hands are altogether spotless as regards this vital question. If our property is exposed to fire, the sense of a common danger impels us to unite in organizing and drilling fire-companies, in purchasing powerful and expensive fire-engines, and in erecting buildings for their preservation superior in some instances to the surrounding school houses. On the rumoured approach of any epidemic to our shores, why, it may be asked, are we all anxiety for the public safety,—visiting every nook and corner where dirt may be supposed to lurk, lavishing our money in draining off impurities, cleaning, scrubbing, fumigating, and otherwise setting our houses in order;—why all these very natural and proper precautions in the face of a physical calamity, and yet have little time or thought or money to spare to assist in warding off from our cities and towns, those moral pestilences which have their origin in ignorance, and with which either the ravages of fire or of the worst type of physical ills, are mild and merciful in the comparison? As a people, we cannot truthfully be reproached with indifference to human suffering or human infirmities, *after* they have assumed a distinctive character. We maintain an Asylum for the insane, support alms-houses for the poor, erect homes for the unfortunate, and provide for many useful and

benevolent institutions besides, but as yet we have not put forth either a general or hearty effort to educate, and thus to rescue from almost certain misery and ruin, that large class of children which, as these returns indisputably prove, must be running idle, and of course learning mischief, about the streets of most of our large towns. Instead of erecting schools, and using our best endeavors to fill them, which after all would be only anticipating our benevolent exertions by a few years, we apparently prefer to wait till poverty and crime, having become fairly and fully developed, demand our interference in a manner not to be disregarded. How often we must be told before we believe, or act as if we believed, that prevention is better than cure, and that reformatories and houses of correction are poor substitutes for the common schools?

It is pleasing however to record that all places are not equally indifferent. Justice requires that honorable and particular exception should be made in favor of Chatham, and of Mill Town, St. Stephen, both of which have recently been making noble advances in the course of popular education. At the latter place, steps have been taken within the last few months to initiate a system of classification of their schools, which, while in its effects it will be felt first and most beneficially among themselves, is, I trust, destined by its example beneficially and permanently to affect the whole Province. Besides these, other localities have not been remiss in their efforts, as is seen in the erection of

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSES.

In this respect indeed no former year has surpassed the one lately closed. Notwithstanding the pressure of the times and the scarcity of money, it is exceedingly gratifying to find that not less than sixty eight new school-houses, some of them spacious and costly, have been added to the list of our educational establishments within the last twelve months. The furniture also, and the apparatus of many of these schools, are excellent, and will very much conduce to the comfort and progress of the pupils.

In the four years then, from 1859 to 1862, both inclusive, we find the number of school-houses built to have been about two hundred and thirty, or somewhat more than a fourth of the entire number, whether public or private, occupied as Common or Superior Schools during the past year.

Besides the above, a few log school-houses were built last year in new settlements, where the people, struggling with the difficulties incident to their position, cannot be expected all at once, by their own unaided efforts, and no Provincial aid is given in such cases, to construct school-houses of finer or most costly materials than are used for their own dwellings. But the spirit of prudent forecast displayed in the resolution to do their best to provide the means of education for their children, is to my mind a certain omen that many years will not elapse before those intelligent and hardy pioneers will be so improved in their circumstances as to be able to build both school and dwelling house, at once more comfortable and more attractive. But be this as it may, even now the condition of the children of the

poor settler in their rude log cabin in the heart of the forest, is preferable to the condition of the unheeded and uncared for hundreds of our crowded streets.

It should also be mentioned here, that the Inspectors have reported a considerable number of the old school-houses as having undergone such repairs as will make them tenable and perhaps tolerably comfortable for some years to come.

Notwithstanding these satisfactory results, the law, particularly as regards the location of school-houses, is somewhat defective. Because the power of laying off districts is vested in the Trustees, it is generally believed that these officers have also the power of determining the precise site of the school-house. But it is not so. This power, if it rests anywhere, rests with the people, who, as is usual where the acting body consists of many members, do not always proceed with the greatest judgment and harmony. Occasionally indeed the Trustees are permitted and even invited by the people to exercise the power in question, and in these cases matters are usually conducted to a satisfactory result; but when the Trustees, acting upon their own judgment and of their own accord, happen to decide upon a site displeasing to a considerable minority of the district, the chances are that such minority, feeling or believing themselves aggrieved, will insist upon a division of the district, or, upon an additional school being opened within it. The Trustees, generally accommodating, and fearing perhaps to exceed the bounds of their authority, may yield to the popular wish whichever direction it may take, and the result is the opening of two schools in a neighborhood where one would be quite sufficient. Where such consequences are likely to arise, it is strongly recommended that the location of the school-house should be left in the hands of the Trustees and of the District Inspector.

There is another point in regard to school-houses deserving of attention. It is very desirable that such buildings, where they are not strictly private property, should be conveyed, as the law directs they may be conveyed, to the General Sessions or the Municipality, to be held in trust for the special object they were designed for, rather than remain as they now sometimes do, the joint property of every one who has in any way, by money, lumber, or labor, assisted in erecting them. This kind of joint possession has, it is believed, sometimes led to many unseemly and ludicrous squabbles amongst neighbors in rural districts, and the adoption of some such precaution as that just suggested, seems necessary to prevent the recurrence of scenes which from their very nature must be a great impediment to the progress of education.

APPARATUS.

Reverting to the Tables at page 26 of the Appendix, it is seen that the schools are now more generally provided with black boards than they used to be, the number having them, and the number which are still without them, being respectively in the last term 575 and 248. The money value of black boards is not so important a consideration, as the advantages they

are fitted to the teacher, whenever he has occasion to give visible illustrations of the principles of his instruction. It is also worth noting that teachers are beginning more generally to appreciate such advantages, shewing that they are striving to give more and more of an intellectual cast to the labour of the school-room.

The same table shews the late increase of schools having maps to be 40, although the entire number thus furnished is only 395. Globes have also increased during the year, and yet as there are only 16 in all, it is not much to vaunt about. Few in number as maps and globes are thus seen to be, it is now and again hinted that they are neither of them made so generally useful as they should, being reserved for public exhibitions, or brought out, like holiday attire, to make a respectable appearance before a distinguished visiter.

It is proper however to mention that not a few of the schools reported as provided with maps have been so furnished at the expense of the teachers. This should not be. But there are parents who, regarding geography either a useless or too costly a refinement for their children, cannot be induced to provide the necessary books and maps; and thus teachers, unwilling to be thought incapable of imparting, or anxious that their pupils should receive, at least *some* geographical instruction, are led to incur expense which they can but ill spare, and which should be borne by the district. To such teachers, and indeed to teachers generally, I would strongly recommend the example of a young teacher in St. John, who has lately during his leisure hours constructed with his own hands a series of wall maps so neat and accurate that for the purpose of teaching they are quite equal if not superior to the ordinary engraved maps costing probably four dollars apiece. If teachers would cultivate map-drawing themselves, and teach the art more generally to their pupils, whether on paper or on the black board, the geography lessons would have a chance of being made more interesting, more impressive, and of course longer remembered.

Under this head I desire to call the special attention of parents and teachers to the inadequate supply of slates, particularly for the younger children, in many of our schools. This deficiency, which is a frequent source of complaint with the Inspectors, appears to be traceable to the rather prevalent notion that a child has no use for a slate till he has been at school for a year or two, and has learned to read and spell and write, and thus be prepared, as the phrase has it, to go into arithmetic. There is in my judgment a two fold error here, namely, the error of postponing the study of arithmetic, as well as the error of delaying to provide slates, till *after* the children are able to read and spell and write. Every child who has played with toys, or has been careful to have his fair share in a division of apples, has already taken his first lessons in arithmetic, and this too at an age when the very names and arts of reading, spelling and writing may be to him equally unknown and without significance. The art therefore which he practises of his own accord at home, he may safely be allowed to practise at school; and the valuable

assistance which the free use of the slate has been proved to afford in teaching the other rudimentary arts in question, is the very best reason why it should be furnished to every child from the first day he enters the school-room. Besides its utility in this way, the slate confers another important advantage. In our miscellaneous and unclassified schools, with pupils of various ages, and at very different stages of advancement, the best teacher must often be at his wit's end to find constant and profitable employment for all his scholars, as well as to dispel weariness or check mischief, the natural consequences of idleness. To secure ends so desirable, no stone should be left unturned, no experiment untried; and it is the decided opinion of the most experienced teachers amongst ourselves, as well as elsewhere, that no contrivance with reference to the object in view, has been found to surpass the primary school slate either for cheapness or efficacy. Again, the slate may be made a convenient substitute, although it should not be more than a partial one, for writing paper, the full supply of which in its present high price must entail expense that is sensibly felt by poor families.

On the recommendation of the Inspectors, and at the request of a large body of Teachers, the Board of Education have lately authorized Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Series of Copy-books, in the hope that the use of them in our schools will lead to a speedy improvement in the important art of writing.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

There has been, as will be perceived, a gradual increase of school committees during the year, the whole number in both terms being 294 and 319, making the increase 12 and 41 respectively. Though pleased with these indications of improvement, I regret to observe that there are still 504 schools which have allowed the section of the law requiring the appointment of these officers to remain a dead letter. This is the more surprising, considering the advantages enjoyed by a district that has a committee over one that has not. Several of these advantages were pointed out in the report of last year, but there are others which were not then noticed. One of the main objects of inspection, besides ascertaining the state of the schools, is to give advice and make suggestions to the teacher in all that may tend to promote the educational progress of his pupils. Such advice and suggestions are much more likely to be turned to a practical account when communicated to both committee and teacher, than when entrusted to the teacher alone. Moreover, the law confers upon the committee and upon them only, the important privilege of admitting to their schools the children of poor parents either as free scholars, or at very reduced rates. But the privilege cannot be exercised unless the committees are elected, and it has happened that poor children are debarred from advantages provided for them by law, because trustees and parents neglect to comply with one of its obvious requirements. That this requirement should be carried out simply because it is law, seems preferable to the adoption of any further measure; and yet such is the importance in my judgment of compliance with it, especially in rural districts,

that in the event of continued neglect upon this point, it may fairly become a question with the Board, whether the Provincial allowance may not be made conditional upon its strict and literal fulfilment.

ATTENDANCE.

It has been already seen that along with a general reduction in the expenditure of almost three thousand dollars, the number of pupils enrolled during the past year, is considerably in excess of the number on the registers in 1861. The general average attendance however still continues low, and is probably the result not so much of one cause, as of the combined operation of several causes. In some instances, hard necessity compels the poor settler to keep his children at intervals from the school to work upon the farm. Again the irregularity is traceable to prevailing sickness among the children, as well as to the stormy weather and bad roads of winter. It is also due, in some measure, to the facility with which schools are sometimes allowed by trustees to be opened in localities already sufficiently provided. And, if we are not greatly mistaken, some portion at least of the blame must be laid at the door of parental apathy. Such a state of things is no doubt to be regretted; but when our rigid method of taking the average is considered, it is believed that even in this respect we will compare not unfavorably with many of our neighbours, with whom the evil in question is also a frequent subject of complaint. The Superintendent of Schools in the adjoining State, in his report for last year, speaks of it as a far more serious evil in the practical operations of the school, than that of entire non-attendance, and ascribes its prevalence to gross indifference and carelessness. Similar complaints are found in the school Reports of all the Provinces and States, that I have had the opportunity to look into. According to the Massachusetts returns in 1849, twelve years, be it remembered, after the organization of the State Board of Education, and after as many years of incessant labour by its Secretary, the late Hon. Horace Mann, a most enthusiastic and enlightened friend of popular education, there were in that State 25 schools of which the highest average attendance was only 5 pupils, and in a few instances only 3 and 4; 205 of which the highest average was not more than 10, including many where it was much less, and 546 in which it was only 15.*

If then we find that one of the oldest and best educated States of America, had not, at a date so comparatively recent, succeeded in remedying the evils of small and irregular attendance at all her schools, we may well be excused if we have not yet got entirely rid of similar drawbacks. With an anxious desire however to lessen the evils referred to, and to secure if possible a larger and more regular attendance of pupils, as well as with a proper regard to economy, the Board of Education in May last passed and published an order requiring, from the first of July following, an average daily attendance of not less than ten pupils of six years or upwards in each school in rural districts, and a similar attendance of not less than seventeen pupils of like age in

*Sixteenth Annual Report of the Board of Education, Massachusetts, 1853.

certain specified cities, towns, and villages.* Teachers were also required to attest the correctness of their Registers and Returns, and the genuineness (not the actual payment) of the local subscriptions, by Affidavit, the necessary forms being duly furnished to teachers and Inspectors.

SCHOOLS IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

The following statement drawn up from Returns received at this Department in the first term of the past year, will show the number and general average attendance at all the schools in rural districts, of which the average fell below 10 pupils.

In Albert,	9 Schools,	general average being	7.8 pupils each.
Carleton,	1 School,	“	8. “
Charlotte,	4 Schools,	“	7.5 “
Kent,	1 School,	“	7. “
King's,	27 Schools,	“	7.4 “
Northumberland,	4 Schools,	“	7. “
Queen's,	16 Schools,	“	8. “
Restigouche,	1 School,	“	9. “
St. John,	7 Schools,	“	7.8 “
Sunbury,	6 Schools,	“	7.5 “
Victoria,	6 Schools,	“	7.6 “
Westmorland,	2 Schools,	“	8. “
York,	6 Schools,	“	8. “

This low average was not occasioned, except in a few districts, by the paucity of children, nor even in King's, according to a Report of the Inspector, by too many schools; but has arisen in a great measure from irregular attendance, as may be inferred from the fact that the whole numbers on the rolls of the above schools would give on an average about 18 to each.

SCHOOLS IN TOWNS & C.

Passing from these to schools in towns and villages, we find that during the same term, there were in—

Woodstock,	4 Schools,	of which the highest average was	16
St. Andrews,	2 “	“	15
St. Stephen,	2 “	“	15
Kingston, Kent,	1 “	“	14
Chatham,	2 “	“	12
Gagetown,	1 “	“	13
Dalhousie,	1 “	“	13
Campbelton,	1 “	“	16
Portland, St. John,	3 “	“	14
St. John, (City),	7 “	“	16
Fredericton,	9 “	“	16

*The following are the Cities, Towns, and Villages above referred to:—

Carleton,.....	Lower and Upper Woodstock.
Charlotte,.....	St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Milltown, St. George.
Gloucester,.....	Town and Village of Bathurst.
Kent.....	Richibucto and Kingston.
Northumberland,...	Chatham, Newcastle, Douglastown.
Queen's,.....	Gagetown.
Restigouche,.....	Dalhousie and Campbelton.
Saint John,.....	City of Saint John and Portland.
Westmorland,.....	Moncton, Railway Station at Shediac.
York,.....	City of Fredericton.

The foregoing statements will it is believed be sufficient to show the necessity for the Regulations above referred to, and I am happy to be able to say that many gratifying proofs have already been afforded of the wisdom of the course pursued by the Board. But these Regulations, although as strict and comprehensive as it is possible to make them without inflicting great hardship upon the rural districts, may still, in a good many places, be kept as to the letter, and broken as to their spirit, unless schools are allowed *only* where they are absolutely required.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

Of this important class of schools, as seen at page 18 in Appendix, there were 23 in operation during the winter term, in one of which an assistant teacher was employed. The number of registered pupils was 1164, thus giving an average of about 48 to each teacher. Besides the more elementary branches, Greek was taught in 2 of the schools, Latin in 15; French in 9, and some branch of the mathematics in them all. The school-houses are in general very good, the whole being furnished with black boards and maps, and six of them with globes. Each teacher's salary, both local and Provincial, will be seen by a glance at the table, and the total average salary of each is at the rate of about \$556 a year. In the second term, some of these schools were discontinued, but under such circumstances that their discontinuance, it is believed, has not given rise to any serious inconvenience.

With an attendance of 1164 pupils in the one term, and of 1013 in the other, the expense to the Province for the year has been \$5,287.69, or at the rate of about \$4.84 for each pupil. Considering the character of the instruction, of which the Inspectors continue to give generally favorable reports, I should judge these schools to be among the best and cheapest in the Province.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Perhaps at no period since its establishment, has there been so large a number of applicants for admission to the Training School, as during the past year. Notwithstanding that 27 were rejected, because unable to pass the entrance examination, there were admitted in all 167, or 30 more than entered in 1861. This excess occurring chiefly in the term commencing the 1st August, and being so great as to be very embarrassing, the Board subsequently issued an order limiting the number of female candidates to 25, and the whole number of both sexes to 40, during any future term. This order had the desired effect, and the number entering the following term was more in keeping with our actual wants, our staff of teachers, and house-accommodation.

A member of the Board of Examiners, T. B. Barker Esq., whose services have not been the less valuable because given gratuitously, having resigned his place last spring, I have, under the direction of the Board of Education, since that time assisted Dr. Paterson at the examination of the student-teachers. An important change, and I believe a great improvement, has

been made in the mode of conducting these examinations. The method now adopted is that of written questions and answers, and is to be preferred as leading both more readily and with greater certainty to the detection of errors, as well as to the discovery of merits in the answering of the respective candidates, than is considered possible in the oral examination of a numerous class.

The whole number of candidates entering the School during the year was, as we have seen, 167, and of these only 122 were considered qualified to receive licence to teach. The number of trained licensed teachers presenting themselves for re-examination, with a view to promotion, was 38, of whom 15 were advanced and 23 were not.

These figures, while shewing that the material for teachers is abundant and available, may also suggest whether the time has not arrived when the standard of qualification may be considerably raised. Not that a greater variety of branches need be exacted, but only a more accurate knowledge of those now required. For example, although every teacher is not required to teach grammar, yet he must be able to teach reading; and so intimate is the connexion between these two branches, that reading, admittedly difficult either to teach or learn, can never be taught or learned even moderately well, without some knowledge of grammar. Similarly of other branches; so that we are safe in affirming that the higher the mental training, and the more accurate and extensive the attainments of our teachers, the greater is the probability of even their elementary teaching being sound and lasting.

Additional and interesting information respecting both the Training and Practising Departments of the Institution will be found in the subjoined report of the Principal.

GENERAL REPORT ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In addition to the information respecting the Grammar Schools contained in the Tabular Report on pages 43 & 44 of the Appendix, I desire to offer here a few explanatory and suggestive observations.

1. *Schools.*—There are 12 County Grammar Schools under the general control of the Board of Education. Of the 11 which were in operation during the past year, I examined 10; the remaining one was visited by the Inspector of the district. The school in Westmorland had been removed, since my former visit, from Moncton to Shediac, without any apparent improvement; the school in Albert, from Harvey to Hillsborough, gaining very considerably by the change. In the case of two others, formerly inferior, one has slightly improved, the other very much, but even in them, as well as in all the rest, there are more or less deficiencies observable, which only time, and the steady co-operation of teachers, trustees, and parents, under judicious regulations, can effectually remove.

2. *Teachers.*—The appointment of a new teacher to the school in Kent has so far been followed by good results, the attendance having gradually risen

in a short time from 25 to 59. No other change has taken place during the year. The present mode of appointing Grammar School teachers is not free from objection, and should in my opinion be modified.

3. *Pupils.*—The general attendance has somewhat improved, the number of pupils registered during the year being on the aggregate 397, or about 36 to each school, against less than 33 in 1861. In one case however it will be observed that not more than 10 names were enrolled in either term. The average attendance over 10 years of age at all the schools during the year was 190, under that age 30. In respect of pupils over 10 years, three of the schools within the year failed to meet the requirements of the law, and the allowance to the masters was in consequence reduced. It is suggested, in the interest of education, whether such schools should be recognized or paid as Grammar Schools at all.

4. *Instruction.*—Latin and Mathematics are taught in all the Schools, Greek in 7 and French in 8, the pupils in these branches being respectively, 96, 91, 17, and 44. As regards the pupils in Latin, French and Mathematics, the numbers in the aggregate are respectable, and if regularly kept up, would leave but little more in this respect to be desired; but in one or two instances the numbers are rather small, and it is feared that in other cases these studies are allowed to be dropped before the pupils can have derived much benefit from them. And as to Greek the figures plainly show that if the object of the Grammar Schools is to prepare students for the regular course in the University, that object is to a great extent lost sight of.

Besides the above branches, there is taught in some of the schools a great variety of other subjects, ranging all the way down from natural philosophy and chemistry to the alphabet and monosyllabic reading. Even in others where these primary branches are not taught, the diversity of studies is still too great to admit of thorough drill in them all. Boys are occasionally found studying Homer and Virgil with barely sufficient knowledge of Greek and Latin Grammar to distinguish the declensions and conjugations. The smattering of these ancient languages thus picked up is soon forgotten by boys after leaving school, and in subsequent years they are led to regard the time thus spent as having been entirely thrown away. But should they enter upon a course at the University with these imperfect attainments, the inevitable consequence is, that the Professor must either connive at superficialism, or he must perform a large portion of the schoolmaster's work, instead of devoting himself, as he would no doubt gladly do, to the philosophy of the Greek and Roman classics, to the arts and history, the laws and institutions of antiquity. Let quality therefore be regarded before quantity, and the result will be to the advantage of the learner whether he leave the school to prosecute his studies in the University, or to push his fortune in the world.

The practical utility of English Grammar and composition, makes us greatly desire to see more than the present number of pupils engaged in the

study of these as well as of Latin and Greek, which, valuable as they are, should not be acquired at the expense of English. There is no necessity why they should. Naturally there is no antagonism between them, and there need be none practically. And yet the more I see of these schools the more I am convinced that it is a mistake to attempt to teach, as is sometimes done, the rules of English grammar and composition by means of the Latin grammar alone.

5. *School-houses and Furniture.*—The school in Albert County is now kept in an excellent new house lately built at Hillsborough, and supplied with suitable furniture properly arranged—altogether a great improvement upon the premises formerly occupied at Harvey. In Chatham and Woodstock the houses have been so far repaired as to make them comfortable for the present. A new house for the latter school is expected to be completed within the current year. The building occupied by the school at Grand Falls was so utterly unsuitable that it has lately been abandoned, temporary premises being engaged till the contemplated new house shall be erected. The others are nearly in the same state as when last reported on. There is however some hope of a new house for the school at Bathurst within the present year. No important addition has been made to the apparatus since my last Report.

I would here suggest, as a not unreasonable requirement, that Grammar School-houses should be at least as commodious and as well furnished as Superior Schools.

These and other points of importance, now rather indicated than discussed, have lately received the anxious consideration of the Board, and I trust that such judicious Regulations will shortly be framed as will speedily lead to an improvement in this class of our public schools.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN BENNET.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

I. COUNTIES OF KING'S, ALBERT, AND WESTMORLAND.

INSPECTOR DUVAL.

SIR,—In accordance with the requirement of the School Law, I proceed to lay before you the Annual Report of the state of the Schools in the South Eastern District.

In the first tour of the year 1861, I had to report 239 schools in operation in the three Counties; in the corresponding term of the year just closed, there were 270 schools; in King's County, 117; in Albert County, 55; in Westmorland County, 98. The teachers were classified as follows, viz:—

King's County.

Male Teachers, 1st Class,	12		Female Teachers, 1st Class,	26
Do. 2nd “	19		Do. 2nd “	12
Do. 3rd “	30		Do. 3rd “	10
Unlicensed,	2		Do. Unlicensed,	6
	—			—
	63			54
	—			—

Trained Teachers, 96; Untrained Teachers, 21: Total, 117.

Albert County.

Male Teachers, 1st Class,	7		Female Teachers, 1st Class,	10
Do. 2nd “	5		Do. 2nd “	8
Do. 3rd “	18		Do. 3rd “	3
Do. Unlicensed,	2		Do. Unlicensed,	2
	—			—
	32			23
	—			—

Trained Teachers, 32; Untrained Teachers, 23: Total, 55.

Westmorland County.

Male Teachers, 1st Class,	8		Female Teachers, 1st Class,	13
Do. 2nd “	11		Do. 2nd “	8
Do. 3rd “	32		Do. 3rd “	15
Do. Unlicensed,	4		Do. Unlicensed,	7
	—			—
	55			43
	—			—

Trained Teachers, 46; Untrained Teachers, 52: Total, 98.

The preponderance of third class and untrained teachers in Westmorland County, may, in part at least, be accounted for by the number of French Schools, (twenty two,) only five of which have trained teachers.

The great increase in the number of schools over the corresponding period of last year may be ascribed to the large number of teachers that had recently passed through the Training School, and had sought employment in sections of settlements where there appeared to be openings, but where, in many places, additional schools were not needed. This evil will find a remedy in the recent regulation requiring an average of ten pupils.

I have found a great difference of opinion with reference to this regulation and the others lately made. They are generally viewed with favor; but by the inhabitants of thinly settled districts, and by those personally affected by them, a different view is taken. It has been objected that the requiring of an average of ten will shut up the schools in poor and sparsely settled places,—just exactly where encouragement and help were especially needed. To this I have invariably replied, that I had received no instructions authorizing me to say that the regulation would in any case be relaxed, yet, I had no doubt that where it could be shewn that every exertion had been made, but, from the circumstances of the neighborhood the required average could not possibly be made up, such cases would receive the favorable consideration of the Board, since the object sought was not to limit the amount of education, but to prevent the needless and improper multiplying of schools in places where they were not required.

My own opinion is very decided, that upon the whole, the regulations have had, and will continue to have, a very salutary influence. There will, I think, as I have said above, be exceptional cases which the Board will have to take into consideration, but *generally* they have worked well and are sustained by public sentiment.

I have visited many schools, before the regulations were made, where there were only six or eight scholars present, sometimes only three or four; in the same school-houses now, I find from 10 to 15. Before the regulation was issued, teachers, who had not the confidence of the people generally, would go round privately among a few, and get enough subscribed in money and board—sometimes in board only—to secure the Provincial money, and then settle down to teach some half dozen children for 6 or 12 months,—thus virtually shutting the majority of the people out of a school for the season. In other cases, from a division among the people or some other cause, two schools would be opened in one locality where one would be quite sufficient; the Provincial money thus would be paid twice instead of once, and there would be two poor schools instead of one that would be efficient. Another advantage from the regulation is,—that the people are more anxious to keep up the attendance now than they used to be, for fear of losing their school altogether. I find in many schools now the average number and more, where I never previously saw more than half a dozen.

Some disadvantages must be expected to arise; one is, that very small children, especially in the summer season, are crowded into the schools to make up the average attendance. These are said to be above six years of age, and probably are so, but are very little above that age—certainly, children

who were supposed to be too young to attend school before. This would be no matter of regret, if suitable instructions and exercises could be provided for such young children; but our teachers, generally, are neither acquainted with the methods nor furnished with the means for agreeably and profitably occupying the time with infant pupils. Could these little ones have the advantages found in the Infants' Schools of Europe, they would feel the school room to be a happy place, and a foundation would be easily and pleasantly laid for the future education of the maturing youth. The ordinary school restrictions, however proper for pupils generally, are painful and injurious to very small children.

Another evil to be guarded against is, that sometimes parties who have fallen out with the teacher, will seek to deprive him of his Provincial allowance by taking their children from school, that they may reduce the average below the required number. I have heard of two or three attempts of this kind already, which were, however, unsuccessful; such cases will require to be taken into consideration.

Before the regulations were issued I had succeeded in inducing Trustees, in several places, to withhold their sanction from schools which were established too near together. In some of these instances the Trustees expressed their gratification at my urging the matter upon them officially, as they felt a difficulty in interfering, though sensible that it should be proper to do so, because the party seeking the school was the son or daughter of a neighbor, and their motives for interfering would be misunderstood or misconstrued.

During the year I have found, either built, or in the course of construction, 18 new school houses; nearly all comfortable and spacious; some quite tasty and elegant, with furniture and apparatus of a superior character. Of these, there were in King's County 10—1 in Westfield; 3 in Sussex; 2 in Kingston; 3 in Hampton; 1 in Studholm. In Albert County 3—1 in Elgin; 1 in Coverdale; and 1 in Alma. In Westmorland County 5—1 in Moncton; 2 in Dorchester; 1 in Botsford; and 1 in Sackville.

I have attended 9 Educational Meetings, at some of which I have lectured; the others have been held in connection with Teachers' Institutes. The Institute of King's County continues to be in a flourishing state. The meetings are generally well attended, but still it is matter of regret that a large number of teachers of the County do not attend, some of whom might be specially benefited by doing so.

There are at present 5 Superior Schools in this District. Three are in King's County—Westfield, Hampton, and Sussex. One in Westmorland County, at Moncton. One in Albert County, in Coverdale. I am happy to speak of them all as in a creditable state of efficiency.

It is to be regretted that School Committees are not more generally appointed than they are. The provision of the law in this respect was a wise one, and I think should be enforced. Out of the 270 schools referred to in this Report, 93 only had Committees, and 177 had none. I think that the Provincial Board of Education by the large discretionary power vested in it,

might make them more useful than they are at present. Complaints are often made that teachers do not duly keep their time; the persons who make these complaints almost invariably shrink from substantiating their charge; I have no doubt that a large majority of these charges are simply prompted by ill will towards the teacher, but in some cases they may be true, and the teachers receiving money which they have not fairly earned. The Trustees sometimes feel a difficulty in signing certificates for teachers who are engaged in settlements remote from them, as they, in few cases, can say whether the statements are true or not, but if the Committees who reside in the neighborhood of the schools, signed the certificates in the first place, the Trustees would feel more confidence in appending their signatures than they do at present. Local feuds would sometimes, probably, cause parties to do injustice to teachers to whom they were inimical, but such cases could be investigated. Upon the whole I am persuaded it would be a great improvement upon the present plan.

Only one school in the south eastern district, as far as I have learned, has, during the past year, been supported by assessment, namely, at Dorchester Cape. It will not be expected that every one in the school district was satisfied with the plan, but the assessment which was originally only for six months, was renewed for another six months at the expiration of that term. In visiting this school recently, I found 33 pupils present; I have several times visited it when supported by subscriptions, and found only 10 or 12 present; the assessment having to be paid, the people take care to have worth for their money by sending as many of their children as they can spare to the school; and only the same amount of Government money is paid for teaching 33 as was paid for teaching 10 or 12.

In cases where assessment is adopted, it will be necessary to take care that the districts are not unreasonably large, that those who are compelled to pay may have an opportunity to send their children to the school; and some limitation should be made as to age, lest the teacher should have mere infants crowded upon him. Many Parishes have never been divided into school districts, and others, from changes that have taken place in the course of years, require to be divided anew; disputes sometimes arise from this source, and in cases of assessment it is absolutely necessary to carry out this provision of the law successfully.

The impediments to progress that have so often been adverted to in the Reports of Chief Superintendents and Inspectors, for the most part, still remain; yet it is gratifying to find, that notwithstanding these difficulties, our schools are in every respect gradually improving. This is denied, sometimes by parties who do not understand the condition of our schools, and by others, who, from personal considerations, wish to create such an impression; yet it is pretty generally acknowledged that a healthy, if not a rapid improvement, is being made. Public opinion has been in some measure awakened; better school-houses are being built; and people are more anxious to secure the services of well qualified teachers. The internal state of the schools is

more satisfactory; suitable furniture is in many places provided; black boards, wall maps, and other appliances, are furnished to the teachers; and latterly, as the result of the new regulations, the attendance is in most localities sensibly improved. The instruction given in the various branches is for the most part of a higher character. *Reading* receives greater attention as an art, and as a means for intellectual improvement; *Penmanship* is generally executed in a better style, and more attention paid to the neatness of the books; *Arithmetic*, both written and mental, is advancing satisfactorily; and *Oral Instruction*, in almost all the branches, is employed to remove difficulties from the pupil's path and fix the lessons more firmly in the mind.

Much, unquestionably, remains to be done, but if our School Act were repealed to-morrow, and no further efforts for advancement be made, healthy traces of what has been done would long remain to shew that the labors of those who have been aiming at the regeneration of our school system have not been made in vain.

EDMUND HILLYER DUVAL.

JOHN BENNET, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Schools.

II. COUNTIES OF QUEEN'S, CHARLOTTE, AND SAINT JOHN.

INSPECTOR MORRISON.

SIR,—I beg to lay before you my Annual Report of the state of the Schools in the Southern District. During the year, ending on the 30th of September last, an improvement has gradually been taking place in a very considerable number of our schools, both in regard to the system of teaching, and to the industry and consequent success of the teachers. The progress, indeed, from year to year, appears to be less rapid than we could desire, but when we look at the results which have been accomplished within the last few years, we see much to encourage us in our arduous work. Of this the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, is a very pleasing example, and the school accommodation afforded there, is superior to that in any other Parish in this District. The people of Milltown have lately built two new *primary* school houses, which cost about \$1,200; and have adopted a system of gradation in their schools, consisting of the Academy, an Intermediate Department, and two Primary Schools. By this arrangement all the schools will be much more efficient, and a large annual saving of the public money effected.

A splendid field for a similar enterprise is open at Saint Andrews. The Madras Board possesses a large amount of property in this town, and the school-house belonging to that body is a sad dilapidated affair. In fact the teacher was obliged to abandon it altogether, and is now teaching in the Sabbath school room, belonging to the Episcopal Church. The Directors of the Grammar School own a number of vacant lots which might be devoted

to school purposes. The Sessions hold a sum of money in trust for the use of the schools in the town, and which, I am informed, would be appropriated to the erection of a school-house if a site could be obtained, but the price of land in Saint Andrews is so great, that the purchase of a suitable lot would absorb nearly all the money on hand.

Now while so many lots belong to the Madras Board, and while the Directors of the Grammar School own a whole square, unsurpassed in beauty by any in the town, is it too much to ask that one of those bodies should appropriate a lot or two to the accommodation of Intermediate and Primary Schools? Here we might have the Grammar School, an Intermediate School, and two or three Primary Schools in the same vicinity, each doing its own legitimate work, and all much more successful and satisfactory than they are at present, for less than one half of the expense.

If the schools in all the towns in the Province were graded, similar consequences would follow; more than ten thousand dollars a year might thus be saved without impairing, in the slightest degree, the usefulness of the educational department of the public service.

But in order to secure all the advantages which would result from graduation, the school should be supported by direct taxation. Let this once be done, and graduation, wherever practicable, will immediately follow; the jails will soon be found to be large enough, ragged schools will be unnecessary, and the children of the poor will be educated without waiting until they commit some offence which will give them a right to be supported, as well as educated, at the public expense in a juvenile reformatory. It is my opinion that a considerable majority of the electors in this district would heartily support the principal of direct taxation. I regard this as the only means of placing our educational establishment on a satisfactory basis. At present, teachers and their friends sometimes bring a pressure to bear upon local Trustees which they are unwilling or perhaps unable to resist; and the desire to draw the last available dollar from the public chest is so general, that it is extremely difficult to prevent a needless increase in the number of schools; but if they were supported, even *partially*, by a general tax, this evil would be removed by the people themselves, who would then have a direct interest in checking any unnecessary expenditure.

The use of black boards, writing from dictation, and mental arithmetic, are receiving much more attention now than formerly; but these encouraging symptoms are, chiefly, observable in the schools which are kept by the more active and intelligent of the teachers. However, I feel constrained to add, that there are still many who are too indolent to adopt any of the modern improvements in the art of teaching, and whose lack of general intelligence renders them rather unwieldy instruments in the educational work.

I have already several times stated to you, that the issuing of Third Class Licenses is a serious detriment to the service. The only argument that can be advanced in favor of licensing persons whose literary attainments do not

entitle them to First or Second Class Licenses is, that they will go into districts where better teachers cannot be employed. Now this argument is not supported by facts; for of the 94 Third Class Teachers employed during the past year, only 14 were teaching in settlements too poor to pay good teachers, and 29 of them were engaged in towns. Hence it is quite evident, that the present supply is amply sufficient to meet any demand that may exist for them, for many years to come.

During the year, 18 new school-houses have been erected, of which 8 are finished and occupied, and 4 old ones have been very extensively repaired.

During the year I travelled 3,718 miles, of which I was obliged to travel on foot a distance of 184 miles.

Since the date of my last Report I have held 15 public educational meetings, which were generally well attended, and at several of them considerable sums of money were raised for school purposes.

The following Table exhibits the number and classification of the teachers employed within the year ending on the 30th of September:—

		First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.	
Charlotte,	{ Male,	11	15	16	42	—
	{ Female,	34	14	31	—	79
Queen's,	{ Male,	12	19	13	44	—
	{ Female,	18	10	10	—	38
Saint John,	{ Male,	21	19	12	52	—
	{ Female,	42	11	12	—	65
		—	—	—		
		138	88	94		
In 1861,		135	85	88		
		—	—	—		
Increase,		3	3	7	—	—
					138	182
						138
					—	—
Excess of Females over Males,			...	...	...	44

Total number of both sexes employed within the year, 318.

	Trained Teachers.		Untrained Teachers.	
	Males,	Females,	Males,	Females,
Charlotte,	27	50	15	27
Queen's,	36	36	8	2
Saint John,	44	58	8	7
	—	—	—	—
Total,	107	144	31	36
		— 251		— 67

Those teachers who have been trained, are generally much more successful than those who have not; and however well young ladies or gentlemen may have been educated, experience proves that unless they have been specially prepared for the work of teaching, they seldom are able to conduct a school efficiently; their pupils are often found able to read mechanically, with considerable ease, but they seem utterly unconscious of the fact that words have

a meaning. The teachers endeavor to excuse themselves by saying, that they have no time for writing from dictation, for mental arithmetic, or even for questioning their pupils on the subject matter of the lesson. If the licenses of a few of those who are least able or willing to perform their work satisfactorily were cancelled, I feel certain that many who are now indolent and careless, would soon become much more useful in their profession.

Considerable dissatisfaction was produced among the teachers by the Regulations of the 24th of May last, but I am satisfied that in this district, at least, much good will result from them. Successful efforts have in many settlements been put forth to induce the apathetic to send their children to school; in several instances the children of the poor are taught gratis, or for a fee merely nominal, and in some cases they are actually clothed by their wealthy neighbors in order to enable them to go to school, and thus keep the average attendance above ten. I do not know of a single successful teacher who had to relinquish a school in consequence of the regulation requiring an average of ten; when people have to choose between sending their children to school, and losing the services of a good teacher, they are pretty sure to choose the former. I think the average required in towns might be increased with advantage.

The Superior Schools of Portland and Carleton have been reduced to the status of Common Schools; those of Saint John, Saint Stephen, Lancaster, Petersville, and Wickham, are still in operation, of which the last three are in a highly satisfactory state.

There are 12 Denominational Schools in this District, the teachers of which (except the Female Department of the Roman Catholic School in Saint John, and the Roman Catholic School in Portland,) receive the Common School allowance in addition to the special grants. The number present at each of my visits was as follows:—

			In Winter.	In Summer.
1	Presbyterian School,	Saint Stephen.	53	62
2	Roman Catholic School,	Carleton, Saint John.	158	126
3	Do. do.	Saint John,	218	346
4	Madras School,	Saint Andrews,	64	46
5	Do.	Saint George,	30	22
6	Do.	Carleton,	46	39
7	Do.	Gagetown,	18	31
8	Roman Catholic School,	Milltown,	89	43
9	Do. do.	Saint Stephen,	27	13
10	Do. do.	Saint Andrews, Male Department,	26	20
11	Do. do.	do. Female Department, closed,		26
12	Do. do.	Portland,	31	34

No. 1 is an excellent school, and its influence will long be felt in Saint Stephen.

No. 2. This school was, at each of my visits, conducted by one male and two females, (one of whom is unlicensed) and is doing very good work.

No. 3 Is, upon the whole, satisfactory. I am informed that it is absolutely free; the male department is not very successful, but the female school is exceedingly interesting and well managed. The little girls are gathered from among the poorest families in the city, and are here taught, along with the elementary branches of education, habits of cleanliness and order, which are no less important than literary instruction. Many of these children probably, could not be reached by any other agency, and the ladies who have charge of them richly deserve the thanks of the community.

No. 4. This school is conducted by a female, and is in a very satisfactory state.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7. The ability with which these are managed is about equal, none of them rising above mediocrity.

No. 8. This school has improved considerably during the year, but is still unsatisfactory.

No. 9 has been for some time declining; a new teacher has lately been appointed to it, and it is now improving.

No. 10. This school is very unsatisfactory.

No. 11 is doing fair work.

No. 12. This school is kept in a building altogether unsuitable. The teacher informs me that the irregular attendance of the pupils prevents satisfactory improvement in it.

MILLTOWN ACADEMY.—The regular inspection of this Institution is frequently prevented by the occurrence of its vacation at periods when the other schools are in operation. For this reason I have been able to visit it but once since the date of my last report, and that too at a season of the year when it is generally but thinly attended. The school is, at present, satisfactory; but since the other schools in the town have been graded, and by this arrangement each is doing its own appropriate work, it is but reasonable to suppose that it will shortly attain to a position even higher than that which it occupies at present.

A Teachers' Institute is in successful operation in each County in this District; but, unfortunately, those teachers who would be most benefited by attending them are the least anxious to do so. Queen's County Institute holds its Sessions in different localities, and the people take much interest in the public meetings held under its auspices.

In conclusion, I have to thank those Trustees of schools and other gentlemen interested in the cause of education, for the valuable assistance which they have so promptly rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

D. MORRISON.

JOHN BENNET, Esq. Chief Superintendent of Schools.

III. COUNTIES OF SUNBURY, YORK, CARLETON, AND VICTORIA.

INSPECTOR FREEZE.

SIR,—The closing of the year reminds me of my duty to forward you a statement of the present condition of the Common Schools in the Western District. Many changes have taken place in this department during the year.

From various causes, several teachers have left the service, while, probably, a still greater number has entered for the first time, upon this their new field of labor. Some alterations have been made in the Superior Schools, new ones being established, while others have been discontinued.

The following Table will show the present condition of the schools, as compared with that of last year:—

	1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whole No. of Pupils on register,	6,291	6,220	—	71
“ No. of Teachers engaged,	202	198	—	4
“ No. of Males “	111	106	—	5
“ No. of Females “	91	92	1	—
Average Attendance,	3,527	3,274	—	253
First Class Males,	31	34	3	—
Second “ “	28	23	—	5
Third “ “	52	49	—	3
First “ Females,	35	38	3	—
Second “ “	14	16	2	—
Third “ “	42	38	—	4
School-houses erected,	16	19	3	—
No. of Superior Schools,	5	6	1	—

It will be seen, by the above table, that during the present year, a very respectable number of new school-houses has been erected.

Of the nineteen, six are in Victoria, all comfortable buildings, shewing an increased interest in the cause of education in that County.

For two of these, we are indebted to private enterprise, one at Little Falls, the other in the Parish of Perth. Of the remainder, eight belong to Carleton, four to York, and one to Sunbury. There are a few others in course of erection, besides a number of log buildings, erected in new Settlements, for school purposes, which are not included in the above.

The probable cost of the new school-houses for this year, may be put down at \$4,200.

Those to which I referred in my last Annual Report, as “in course of erection,” two have been finished in a superior style. That erected at Florenceville is a very fine building, well finished and furnished, and stands as a monument of the public spirit of the inhabitants of that Village. It is now occupied by a First Class male teacher, and is intended for a Superior School. The other, on the North Branch, Oromocto, is also a well finished building, modelled after the plan furnished by the Board, but somewhat larger, and is also intended for a Superior School.

From the scarcity of money, in connection with the apathy of the people, but little has been done in the Library Department. One has been purchased for the Superior School of Kingsclear, while an arrangement has been made for another for a school in Sunbury, but the books have not yet been selected for it.

I have said that some changes have been made in the Superior Schools; those of Dumfries, York, and Manguerville, Sunbury, have been discontinued; while the male school at Upper Woodstock, and that at Wakefield Corner, have been recognized as Superior Schools. No change of importance has taken place in the Tobique, Richmond, and Kingsclear schools; except that the school-house of the latter has been painted externally, and a few other minor improvements made. Superior Schools are among the most useful Institutions of the Province. While the utmost caution should be taken that *inferior* schools should not be recognized as *superior*, yet, every encouragement should be held out for the establishment of Superior Schools in accordance with the intention of the law. I am confident that, in this section of the Province, they have given a stimulus to the cause in which they are engaged.

In this District there are but two Teachers' Institutes organized, those of York and Carleton. These have met regularly during the year, and many interesting discussions and interviews have taken place, but, I am convinced that, before these Institutes can fill the place designed, they must be conducted in a more practical manner. There must be introduced exercises, showing the best way to impart instruction to classes, in which all present should take part; remarks from teachers, and what experience has taught, both in teaching and governing schools. Reading, and other exercises might be introduced, with subjects for discussion, such as most interest teachers.—The time occupied by the meetings should be extended, and every effort made to induce as many teachers of the County as possible to be present.

Unfortunately those who would be most benefited by such meetings are the very ones who do not attend. I would suggest that something be done immediately, to increase the interest in the Teachers' Institutes, and that an enquiry be set on foot, to discover what measures are necessary for that purpose.

In addition to the Common and Superior Schools, and exclusive of the Grammar Schools and the University, there are several Denominational Schools in this District, viz: the Baptist Seminary, Fredericton, under the management of the Rev. Dr. Spurden; the Woodstock College, Presbyterian, of which the Rev. Mr. Glass is Principal; the St. Basil Academy, Catholic, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. M'Guirk; the Catholic School in Fredericton; and the Catholic School in Woodstock, each of which is supplied with competent and energetic teachers, and is doing good service in the common cause of education. To these and kindred Institutions, we look for young men, who shall fill the lecture rooms of the University, and just in the ratio of the attendance at the former, may we calculate on the attendance at the latter.

A much larger number of pupils, however, could be accommodated at most of the above named institutions. It is to be regretted, that the friends of these should remain so insensible to their own interests and advantages, as to fail to furnish for them an adequate, if not an abundant, supply of students.

Besides the foregoing establishments, there are the Madras and the Infant School of Fredericton, and a few private schools. These together, compose the whole educational machinery of this district.

The order of the Board, requiring a minimum average attendance in each school, has caused a few to close in Fredericton and Woodstock, a measure, so far as these places are concerned, which was much required; but, in the sparsely settled parts of Sunbury, and a few districts of York, it is feared the inhabitants will be unable to engage a teacher, as in such places, the required number of pupils cannot be obtained. I have not met with any instance of this kind either in Carleton or Victoria.

Some teachers, in the towns, whose schools were formerly below the required average, by extra exertion have succeeded in increasing their attendance, so that they are now above it; while others have not attained that result. In the Country Districts, a few cases have come to my knowledge of an increased attendance, from the operation of the new regulation, and I have no doubt that, from the same cause, the per centage of attendance, for the whole Province, will be very much increased.

Writing is so badly executed, and so indifferently taught in many schools, that in a number of instances I have recommended the use of Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's copy books; more especially in cases where teachers are deficient in penmanship.

These books are being gradually introduced. I would take the liberty to suggest that the Board authorize their use, and that the Agencies throughout the Province be supplied, so that the schools could be more readily furnished with them. The Spelling Book Superseded, Agricultural Chemistry, by Professor Johnston, and the little work on decimal arithmetic, are finding their way into the schools; the latter is now in general use. A cheap treatise on geography, with an advanced work on arithmetic, is much needed; Lovell's work, though well got up, is found too expensive for the schools of this Province.

It is gratifying to me to be able to report an increasing care generally, in teaching the primary branches. To this end, I have devoted especial attention, giving frequent illustrations on the best modes of teaching them. In the art of reading, an improvement is apparent. Reading, like music, to be well taught, requires the repeated example of the teacher. I am confident that in this, there is a great defect among teachers. They should read more frequently than they do before their classes, thereby assisting their pupils in the modulation of the voice; in the proper use of inflection, emphasis, and pauses; and the acquiring of a correct and easy style of reading. An increased attention has been given to mental arithmetic, and to spelling, both

by sentences and dictation. These things being of the first importance, I shall continue to urge their introduction into every school.

The want of frequent and periodical reviews, is another defect in too many of our schools. I have recommended their introduction, so that each class would be often re-examined on the lessons previously learned.

This became the more necessary, as in many schools I often found classes well advanced in the book, but without any knowledge of it beyond that of a few lessons recently recited.

Another advantage, both to the teacher and his pupils, and to the cause generally, would accrue from quarterly public examinations, to which the parents and proprietors should be invited; the lessons taught during the quarter should be repeated at these examinations, with recitations or other agreeable exercises, according to the taste of the teacher. By these, the pupils would be encouraged to labor more zealously, and a deeper interest would be awakened among the people. Public examinations often do more towards animating the people, than months, and even years, of toil on the part of the teacher.

After all that has been done, after all the labor and means that have been expended, many still are the hinderances to that universal diffusion of knowledge and spread of truth, so much to be desired among the people of this Province. There is nothing, in my opinion, that would so readily remove all such obstructions, as the introduction of the compulsory assessment principle for the support of our Common Schools. Then could the schools of cities, towns, and villages, be systematically graded, (a measure much required) then would proprietors interest themselves in the selection of efficient and energetic teachers, and then would teachers be freed from those endless inconveniences to which they are now subject, such as "Boading round," tardiness, and often non-payment of salary, irregular attendance, &c. &c.—From the operations of the assessment principle would be reaped a two-fold advantage; the universal education of the people, and a corresponding prevention of crime and its consequences.

In conclusion, may we not hope that, for the future, every person who understands the importance of a good education, knows its utility; and who has experienced its blessings, will use his endeavors more constantly, spread his influence more extensively, and labor more zealously to bestow upon the rising, and hence on future generations, that boon which may be said, with all propriety, to be "the hope of the world?"

E. C. FREEZE.

IV. COUNTIES OF KENT, NORTHUMBERLAND, GLOUCESTER, AND WESTGLOUCESTER.

INSPECTOR WOOD.

SIR,—By means of the private Reports of Inspectors the state of the schools and the merits of teachers individually are regularly brought to the notice of the Board of Education, and thus that Body is enabled to regulate the educational machinery of the Province, and to adopt from time to time such measures as are necessary to check undue expenditure, and at the same time to give increased efficiency to the system in operation.

Another important feature of the present system is its influence on the teachers,—the field it opens up for advancement, and the stimulus to exertion which it furnishes. Whatever difficulties he may encounter in his honorable and useful calling, however his services may be required by his employers, he has at least *this reward*—his efforts for usefulness and his efficiency as a teacher will be duly chronicled, and reported to those who may be of service to him.

In this my annual Report, required by Law, I am happy to say that, though the depression of trade has exerted an unfavorable influence generally, there has been no falling off in the number of schools in the Northern District, and that upon the whole as much has been accomplished as could reasonably be expected.

ACADEMIES.

The Presbyterian Academy at Chatham was noticed in my Report of last year as recently opened. I attended an examination of this Seminary in March, and again spent two days among the classes in September last. I had thus an opportunity of narrowly observing its practical working, and I do not hesitate to express the opinion that, for good discipline, effective drilling, and thorough mental and moral training, it is not surpassed by any Institution of the kind. The range of studies in successful operation embraces, besides the more common branches, the French, Latin and Greek languages, together with algebra and geometry. The school fees for the first year of its existence, which ended on the 9th of December, amounted to \$643. The aggregate number of pupils of both sexes during the year was 160, and the average number 114.

A third teacher has lately been engaged to take charge of the Primary Department.

I have now, for the first time, to make mention of the Roman Catholic Academy at Chatham. The building, which was erected a few months ago, occupies a commanding site, and has an imposing appearance. This large and costly edifice consists of two stories besides the stone basement. I spent a day here in September last, about three weeks after the Summer vacation. 46 students were present on the occasion; but I was informed that the attendance had been much larger during the preceding Term. The highest class, in both Latin and Natural Philosophy, was reported absent. Making due

allowance for these circumstances, it is gratifying to be able to state that the classes went through their exercises quite satisfactorily. I may add that, under the patronage of the Bishop of Chatham, this Academy is destined to occupy a respectable position among our educational institutions.

With her two Academies, of which Chatham may well be proud, it would be difficult to estimate the advantages now offered to her youth, in comparison with the opportunities afforded formerly by her more numerous schools, which, because they were *too* numerous, were, with a few exceptions, very inferior.

The Roman Catholic separate school at Bathurst continues to be well patronized. One of the advantages of this school is the facility it gives to persons desiring to become teachers, for acquiring a correct knowledge and ready use of both the English and French languages, so generally needed in the schools of Gloucester. This school had, previously to my last visit, suffered to some extent by the illness of the principal teacher, and consequent interruption of the regular work. The range of studies pursued here is not extensive; but, in the senior department, a decidedly practical cast is given to the exercises.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

Last year I reported 5 Superior Schools in the District. Since March last there have been only 3. But the reduction has occurred without injury to the service, since the one at Newcastle, now ranking rather as a Grammar than a Superior School, still sustains its high characters for efficiency and usefulness, and since that at Kingston is virtually replaced by the increased efficiency of the Richibucto Grammar School, to which Mr. Pitblado, late of the Superior School, has been appointed, and to which many of his former pupils have followed him.

During the year now reported, the Superior School at Campbellton has for several reasons been rather thinly attended. I hope a reaction will take place in favor of this school, and that well directed efforts on the part of the teacher will yet be crowned with success.

At the time of my last visit to the Superior School at Bathurst, I found it rather crowded. It was evident that either an assistant should be provided, or the classes reduced in number. The latter expedient, I have learned, has since been adopted, and with beneficial results.

At Derby, Northumberland, a fine school-house, after the Province Model, has been built and furnished at a cost of nearly \$600, and is now occupied as a Superior School with fair promise.

Thirteen school-houses have been erected during the year—2 in Restigouche, 4 in Gloucester, 4 in Northumberland, and 3 in Kent; and several have undergone repairs.

The following Table shows the number and classification of teachers in each County:—

		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Unlicensed.	Total.	
Kent,	{ Males,	4	4	15	2	25	50
	{ Females,	14	1	6	4	25	
Northumberland,	{ Male,	8	9	19	3	39	69
	{ Females,	7	5	13	5	30	
Gloucester,	{ Males,	2	3	15	3	23	41
	{ Females,	0	1	13	4	18	
Restigouche,	{ Males,	1	2	11	2	16	23
	{ Females,	0	1	3	3	7	

Total number engaged during the year, 183
 being 7 in excess of those of last year.

	Trained Teachers.		Untrained Teachers.		
	Males,	Females,	Males,	Females,	
Kent,	11	17	14		8
Northumberland,	18	14	21		16
Gloucester,	5	1	18		17
Restigouche,	4	2	12		5

Total Trained Teachers, 72 Untrained, 111

Total Male Teachers, 103. Total Female Teachers, 76.

Of these teachers, 3 are employed as assistants, thus reducing the number of schools to 180, including the superior and the separate schools.

I am glad to report that the teachers pretty generally in this district seem averse to those changes of situation, complained of as detrimental elsewhere, and that many of them are found occupying the same field of labor year after year.

It may be seen by the foregoing table that 26 of the teachers have no license and consequently no claim to the Provincial allowance. Some of these had taken charge of schools in expectation of getting a license through the Inspector. This irregularity, necessarily creating more or less difficulty and disappointments, is now obviated by the regulation requiring attendance at the Training School.

In connection with this, I would observe that the board bounty, given to teachers who are licensed in the regular way, operates unequally. Being barely sufficient to pay the expenses of those from remote Counties, it gives a great advantage to those in the neighborhood of the Training School.

Much has been said concerning the late Regulations of the Board, fixing a minimum limit to the average attendance, and designed to give increased efficiency to the schools, by reducing their number.

In my opinion, a measure of the kind had become a necessity; but I think it does not go far enough. No greater mistake can be made than that of an undue multiplication of schools, dividing, as it does, the local support to each, and destroying the charm which arises from the sympathy of numbers, and which exerts so potent an influence on teacher and pupils.

Give a teacher a decent support and plenty of material to work upon, and you give him the highest inducements to exertion; if he has ambition he will not be idle; if he has tact he will surely succeed. But increase the number of schools, and in this way reduce his pupils from 40 or 50, to 15 or 20, and the result will be ruinous, as every one knows whose experience enables him to form an opinion in the case. To sustain an interest in his classes under such circumstances is simply impossible.

To pursue this subject a little further, as its importance seems to demand, I would ask, is it reasonable to expect public school accommodation in rural districts for all such children as are professedly sent to school to get them "out of the way"? Would it not be more economical and vastly better in every respect, were our school-houses placed four miles apart, unless an average attendance of, say 25 or 30, were secured at a less distance? Why should two miles be thought too far for children to walk to a good school? The exercise in the open air would invigorate; and it is worthy of remark, that those pupils who live at the greatest distance from the school, are often the most prompt and regular in their attendance, and the most successful in their studies. But it is argued that very young children cannot travel so far, and that storms and intense colds would occasionally interrupt the attendance of others. Admitting this, we reply that it is better, far better to let juniors wait a little, than to accommodate them at the present sacrifice; and far better that those of suitable age should spend nine or even six months of the year at a school where their energies would be roused and employed, than the whole twelve at an inferior one devoid of interest.

Various causes have led to excess in the number of our schools. An individual, for instance, withdraws his children from the authorized school, forms a party, rents a room, perhaps a very miserable one, employs a teacher, probably a very poor one; so that where one school ought to suffice, and might be well supported, there may be two or three; and, if Trustees will but certify, additional claims are made upon the Treasury, while in reality the progress of education is seriously retarded by the change. More rarely, perhaps, a school is wanted in a particular locality for a relative just from the Training School, and if Trustees refuse to sanction the additional school, a little management at the next Parish meeting secures a change of Trustees, and the object is gained: such instances have come under my notice. Again, there is a desire on the part of many to have the school-house as near as possible to their own door.

The power to restrict the number of schools in each Parish is vested in Trustees, and where these officers have exercised a sound discretion in this matter, the schools generally flourish; but where they have been governed by mistaken views, or by local influences, school districts have been divided and sub-divided till, like the farms in some old settlements, they are not worth occupying. A remedial measure therefore, like the regulations referred to, was vitally important. It is clear to me, however, that the "average," especially for towns and large villages, is still too low, and I hope soon to see it raised.

The practical working of the Regulations in this District, so far as I have learned, is as follows:—

1st. In some instances, children have been brought to school who had before been entirely neglected.

2nd. Parents, rather than be deprived of a school, have been induced to send their children more regularly than heretofore.

3rd. Only three schools, and these quite unnecessary, because near others, have been discontinued for want of the requisite number of pupils.

4th. In not a single instance to my knowledge, has a district intending to open a school been deterred from doing so by the Regulations.

It has been proposed to return to the old plan of inspection by Trustees; but the present mode, while it gradually corrects the abuses which had grown up under the old regime, combines the advantages of both. The present law does not interfere with the useful functions of Trustees. On the contrary it contemplates, it invites their hearty co-operation in behalf of the common school.

To many Trustees I am indebted for valuable assistance rendered. But there are some now, as there were under the old law, who never visited the schools. Either they cannot spare the time, they take but little interest in educational matters, or they are deterred from the work by a consciousness of incompetency.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

It has been said that we have too many female teachers, and, judging from the numbers in attendance at the Training School, the proportion is not likely to diminish. This however is only to be expected from the fact that while, as teachers of the Common Schools, males realize perhaps scarcely as large a salary as they might at other employments, females obtain very much more. As much scholarship is required in a 2nd class male teacher, as in a 1st class female teacher, and the grant to the latter is nearly equal to that to the former; but in most other pursuits their respective earnings would be widely different.

Of 37 good schools, 50 intermediate, and 93 inferior, under my supervision, 14, 23 and 43 respectively, are conducted by females. These figures show that, as a class, and in proportion to their numbers, they do not lose much in comparison with teachers of the other sex. And I have strong reasons for believing that the ill success of some female teachers arises, not so much from incompetency, as from allowing their private work to interfere with the business of the school.

One thing at a time is a good maxim, and to none is it of more practical value than to the instructor of youth. School work exclusively for school hours, should be the motto of every teacher, and should be suspended to the walls of every school-room, for, when the teacher's attention is divided between the school exercises and her private work, the patchwork, netting or embroidery may be very fine indeed, but the business of the school is sure to be tangled and spoiled. If on entering a school-room I find, as I have

found, the master poring over a newspaper, or the mistress engaged at a quilt or other private work in school hours, I can readily assign a reason for the wretchedness of the school; I know why the copy books are blotted and blundered, why the reading lessons are not half learned and not at all understood, why the commonest words are mis-spelt, why arithmetic is almost ignored, and why there is no order in the school-room. And if inquiry were made, I think it would be found that all our efficient teachers not only give unremitted attention to their proper work during the whole of school hours, but also make more or less preparation for that work at extra hours.

While on this subject, I may observe that the Registers, furnished to teachers, contain a column for the number of pupils in plain sewing, but none for ornamental work. Now it is rather singular, that there never has been brought to my notice, at school examinations, a well made shirt, or other example of plain sewing; whereas my attention has frequently been called to specimens of ornamental work. I am of opinion that the ornamental ought not to take precedence in needle work, and that when it is taught in our Parish Schools, it is often at the expense of the more important and useful branches.

My examinations of schools during the year have been conducted, as my private Reports shew, with a view to ascertain—

1st.—The style of reading, and whether the work, as far as classes have gone, has been thorough, the lessons explained and understood, and the spelling successfully taught.

2nd.—Whether writing from dictation in the higher classes, and copying on slate in the lower ones, has been so regularly practised as to be of practical advantage. This is seen only by examples given at the time.

3rd.—Whether the copy-books show, by their neatness, correctness, and improvement, that they have been well looked after by the teacher.

4th.—Whether the scholars, even the youngest of them, are daily trained to mental calculations, and whether in arithmetic there has been enough of drilling in tables and primary rules, to make subsequent steps easy, and this branch of learning attractive.

And I have endeavored to impress on the minds of learners, the advantage of a good business style of reciting their lessons, and the importance of thorough work; showing them that doing things imperfectly is but a waste of time, and that that only which is well done and well reviewed will be permanently useful.

THOS. W. WOOD.

TRAINING AND MODEL SCHOOL.

Saint John, December 31, 1862.

SIR,—I beg leave respectfully to submit the Annual Report of the Training and Model School for the year 1862.

In my Report for 1861, it was stated that a good proportion of the student teachers admitted during the year, gave proof at the entrance examinations, of a better acquaintance with the elementary branches, and that the improvement was believed to be the result of better schools in the country; an opinion which was confirmed by the Inspectors in their Reports for the same year. This is so far encouraging, but I regret to have to add that, notwithstanding the advantages of good schools and favorable opportunities of acquiring, under competent instructors, and near their homes, a satisfactory knowledge of the required branches of learning, many young persons present themselves for admittance with qualifications so imperfect that they cannot be received. The qualifications of others barely secure admission; but in consequence of the shortness of the Term, and in some cases for want of proper application to their studies, they fail to obtain Licences. The decision of the Board of Education, in refusing Licences to those not well qualified, is very judicious, and will show in future the necessity of more careful and longer preparation on the part of young persons desiring to become teachers.

A programme of qualifications of Common School Teachers, published by authority for general information, would, I have reason to believe, be very acceptable to teachers in all parts of the country; and would tend to diminish the amount of preparatory work hitherto required in the Training School, allowing more time for its special work, the training of teachers. The list of requirements enumerated in the 8th Section of the Law relating to Parish Schools, appears in some respects to be of too general a nature to supply the want here alluded to.

The Terms in 1863 commence as follow :—

The Spring Term, January 17th.	|	The Autumn Term, August 1st.
Summer “ April 11th.		Winter “ October 24th.

The entrance examinations to test the qualifications of candidates for admission, are held on the above mentioned days respectively, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M. Spelling, reading, grammar, geography, penmanship, and arithmetic, are the branches in which each candidate is expected to pass a satisfactory examination.

Of 194 candidates for admission this year, 167 were admitted and 27 rejected. Of the latter, 11 were young men, and 16 young women.

The examinations for Licences are as usual held in the last week of each Term.

The following are the number of Teachers and Candidates who have attended the Terms of the Institution in 1862, and also of those who have attended only the examination for Licences :—

For the Term commencing January 17,	27 young women ;	12 young men :	total 39
“ “ April 11,	29	11	40
“ “ August 1,	48	14	62
“ “ October 24,	17	9	26
Number admitted in 1862,	121	46	167
“ in attendance from 1862,	28	7	35
Attended for re-examination,	20	21	41
“ examination only,	2	0	2
Total number in 1862,	171	74	245

Examinations for Licences were held on January 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th.
 “ “ “ April 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th.
 “ “ “ June 28th, 30th, July 1st, 2nd, 3rd.
 “ “ “ October 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st.

At these Examinations there were present—

In January,	... ..	23 young women ;	10 young men :	total, 33
April,	... ..	30	15	45
June,	... ..	26	17	43
October,	... ..	45	21	66
Examined for Licenses in 1862,	124	63		187
Not examined,	... ..	30	2	32
Now present,	... ..	17	9	26
Total,	171	74		245

From these numbers, 29, namely 25 young women, and 4 young men, admitted in different Terms, ought perhaps in strictness to be deducted, their names having been entered more than once on the School Register.

Number of licensed student-teachers examined, and of trained teachers re-examined for advancement, in 1862:—

Young men,	... ..	27
Young women,	... ..	23
		—50

Number holding 2nd Class Licences—

Young men,	... ..	18
Young women,	... ..	8
		—26

Number holding 3rd Class Licences—

Young men,	... ..	9
Young women,	... ..	15
		—24

Number advanced to 1st Class—

Young men,	... ..	13
Young women,	... ..	3
		—16

Number advanced to 2nd Class—

Young men,	... ..	1
Young women,	... ..	4
		— 5

Number not advanced—

Young men,	... ..	13
Young women,	... ..	16
		—29

Proportion of Males and Females during the last five years:—

In 1858,	Males 31,	Females 69	in 100.
1859,	“ 30,	“ 70	“
1860,	“ 35,	“ 65	“
1861,	“ 32,	“ 68	“
1862,	“ 30,	“ 70	“
Average,	“ 32,	“ 68	“

Total number of Males and Females:—

1858,	Males 26,	Females 58	1861,	Males 60,	Females 130
1859,	“ 63,	“ 145	1862,	“ 74,	“ 171
1860,	“ 63,	“ 117			
Total, Males, 286; Females, 621:—907.					

I have to acknowledge the honor of a visit from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by his Suite and the Honorable Mr. Hazen. Examinations of several classes in the Model School by the student teachers, and of the student teachers themselves by the Master, were witnessed by His Excellency, who appeared much interested in the exercises. His Excellency expressed no decided opinion as to the merits of what was seen, candidly stating that only a rough judgment could be formed of the practical working of any such Institution from a single visit of one hour's duration.

I have to regret the resignation of Thomas B. Barker, Esq. a member of the Board of Examiners. The services of Mr. Barker, whose skill and efficiency as an Examiner I have had many opportunities of witnessing, were performed gratuitously for several years, in a manner highly creditable to himself and useful to the best interests of the Institution.

The examination at the close of the last Term was conducted by the Chief Superintendent and Doctor Paterson, by means of written questions and answers. This plan differs from that followed in previous examinations,—which were chiefly conducted orally—and has been found more effectual in detecting deficiencies in the elementary knowledge of the student teachers.

At the recommendation of the Chief Superintendent and Inspectors, an alphabet and juvenile reading class has been formed in the Model School, to afford the student teachers in attendance, practice in teaching the simplest elements of learning. The great importance of a thorough knowledge of these, is now fully recognized as the foundation of all subsequent progress. The alphabet and reading are commenced simultaneously. The black board is much used in the instruction of the junior as well as of the senior classes, affording the teachers frequent opportunities of acquiring skill in the use of this valuable instrument of teaching.

Mental arithmetic receives more attention than formerly. The teachers have daily practice in their own classes, as well as in the model school, in this useful subject. The knowledge of arithmetic is not the chief benefit to be derived from it. It is the mental discipline, the habits of attention and of reasoning which it develops, that constitute its chief value.

The Model School maintains its numbers and efficiency. The number on the Register this year is 82; average attendance, 61. These numbers could be increased if required, but for the present they are found sufficient for all the purposes of a practising school. The instructions comprise—reading, spelling, grammar, geography, arithmetic, penmanship, bookkeeping, history, algebra, mensuration, trigonometry, navigation, and land surveying. All these branches have been taught during the year. The student teachers take turns in teaching classes in the school, and receive instruction in the art of teaching, and of school management, according to methods which experience has proved to be well adapted for conducting the miscellaneous schools of this country. In order the better to prepare the young teachers for their work, a book is kept in which a programme of the lessons to be taught in the several classes is written, for one or two days in advance.—These lessons are expected to be prepared carefully beforehand by scholars and teachers.

Statistics of the Provincial Training School, 1862.

TEACHERS AND CANDIDATES—Males, 74; Females, 171: Total, 245.

COUNTIES.

Carleton, - - - - 9	Westmorland, - - - 23
York, - - - - 21	Kent, - - - - 9
Sunbury, - - - - 5	Northumberland, - - - 7
Queen's, - - - - 21	Restigouche, - - - - 1
Charlotte, - - - - 19	Nova Scotia, - - - - 5
Saint John, - - - - 62	Ireland, - - - - 3
King's, - - - - 46	United States, - - - 5
Albert, - - - - 7	
Licensed Teachers, - - - -	50
Candidates, - - - -	167
Pupils, to attend two or more terms, - - - -	28
	245
Natives of New Brunswick, - - - -	232
“ Nova Scotia, - - - -	5
“ Ireland, - - - -	3
“ United States, - - - -	5
	245
Baptists, - - - -	75
Church of England, - - - -	59
Methodists, - - - -	44
Presbyterians, - - - -	34
Roman Catholics, - - - -	28
Congregationalists, - - - -	4
Unitarians, - - - -	1
	245
20 years of age and under, - - - -	138
Over 20 years of age, - - - -	107
	245

Average age $21\frac{1}{2}$ years.

WILLIAM MILLS.



APPENDIX TO SCHOOL REPORT.

TABLE A.—Part I.—Continued.

KING'S.

PARISHES.	Population	No. of Schools	Com-mittees.		APPARATUS.				BOOKS USED.		REL. DENOMINATION.				SEX AND CLASS.				COMPENSATION.						
			With.	Without.	Black Boards.	Maps.		With Globes.	With Tablets.	Authoriz'd set	Others.	Episcopalian.	Rom. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other.	Trained.	Untrained.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.
						With.	Without.																		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Greenwich,	846	4	1	3	3	1	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	\$237 50	\$282 50
Hammond,	1,075	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	181 67	198 00	
Hampton,	2,530	14	4	7	1	6	8	8	14	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	12	2	2	5	5	14	711 67	732 00	
Havelock,	1,514	4	3	1	1	1	3	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	205 00	297 50	
Kars,	642	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	13	195 00	239 20
Kingston,	2,191	13	11	2	11	2	8	5	13	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	10	3	6	6	6	13	668 95	755 38	
Norton,	1,725	6	4	2	4	2	6	...	1	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	3	1	6	398 12	453 29	
Springfield,	1,984	9	6	3	4	1	6	5	15	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	7	1	2	2	9	465 00	645 37	
Stanhelm,	2,846	15	11	4	11	4	9	...	15	15	2	3	2	3	3	3	8	7	...	...	15	590 62	964 00	
Sussex,	4,920	13	7	6	8	5	8	...	13	13	3	2	3	2	3	3	9	4	1	3	4	13	745 04	984 90	
Upham,	1,413	10	7	3	9	1	5	...	10	10	2	2	2	1	3	3	10	...	...	...	10	441 88	495 75	
Westfield,	1,597	6	3	3	5	1	3	...	6	6	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	1	2	2	6	403 89	427 80		
	23,283	101	62	39	75	26	48	53	1	3	101	...	...	...	...	...	82	19	9	19	27	161	\$5,244 34	\$6,475 60

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick,	2,150	3	2	1	2	1	2	...	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	\$137 50	\$153 00
Blackville,	1,575	3	3	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	120 00	160 00
Blissfield,	631	3	2	1	2	1	2	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	160 00	300 00
Chatham,	3,846	10	5	5	8	2	8	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	4	10	395 00	538 00
Derby,	630	3	4	1	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	208 75	218 66
Glenelg,	1,251	5	4	2	4	1	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	5	236 21	351 00
Hardwicke,	991	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	49 50	65 00
Ludlow,	623	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	137 50	145 00
Nelson,	1,604	4	2	2	7	2	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	4	176 67	234 00
Newcastle,	3,494	9	2	7	1	1	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	2	1	3	407 81	547 15
Northesk,	2,106	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	95 62	111 00
	18,801	45	21	24	27	18	22	23	1	8	45	21	24	4	7	16	6	\$2,124 56	\$2,622 81

QUEEN'S.

Brunswick,	557	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$55 00	\$76 00
Cambridge,	1,465	10	8	2	10	4	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	10	565 20	682 38
Canning,	1,006	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	165 62	215 53
Chipman,	1,556	5	3	2	4	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	5	304 17	280 00
Georgetown,	1,262	6	4	2	4	2	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	1	6	318 75	369 21
Hampstead,	1,234	6	2	4	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	298 54	376 00
Johnston,	1,731	6	4	2	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	6	288 12	329 00
Petersville,	2,134	12	7	5	6	8	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	2	3	4	794 12	967 50
Waterborough,	1,207	6	...	4	1	1	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	6	344 16	447 00
Wickham,	1,167	5	...	4	1	2	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	5	309(37	437 11
	13,359	60	35	25	43	17	25	35	...	8	60	55	5	12	14	8	15	\$3,423 05	\$4,779 88

RESTIGOUCHE.

Addington,	1,125	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	3	\$205 00	\$285 00
Colborne,	797	6	3	2	2	1	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	6	293 75	469 00
Dalhousie,	1,240	4	2	2	2	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	1	4	104 99	145 50
Durham,	1,642	4	3	1	3	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	4	185 00	231 00	
Eldon,	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,374	17	11	6	10	7	6	11	...	2	13	4	1	14	2	...	6	11	1	2	10	1	\$788 74	\$1,130 50

SAINT JOHN.

Leopold,	3,877	12	8	9	8	4	5	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	2	4	2	1	\$737 70	\$881 00
Portland,	11,500	28	2	21	15	8	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	3	4	10	2	1	1,153 65	1,708 35
St. John No. 1,	27,317	24	...	20	18	2	16	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	6	3	10	1	1,330 00	2,036 81
St. John No. 2,	2,308	9	3	6	6	3	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	5	8	2	1	1,465 19	2,119 62
St. Martins,	3,920	13	5	8	4	9	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	1	4	1	505 37	535 00
Simonds,	48,922	101	17	84	69	32	53	48	6	9	100	7	25	25	16	13	20	11	20	11	38	7	\$5,842 33	\$8,023 91

ABSTRACT OF TABLE A.—PART I.

COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes.	Population.	SCHOOLS.				APPARATUS.					BOOKS USED.	
			Whole No.	Committee		B. Boards.		Maps.		Globes.	Tablets.	Authorized.	Others.
				With.	Without.	With.	Without.	With.	Without.				
Albert, ...	6	9,444	41	9	32	29	12	15	26	...	1	40	5
Carleton, ...	9	16,373	64	28	36	48	16	31	33	1	5	64	3
Charlotte, ...	12	23,663	85	35	50	64	21	31	54	1	...	78	18
Gloucester, ...	7	15,076	32	8	24	13	19	11	21	...	2	31	1
Kent, ...	7	15,854	37	10	27	26	11	11	26	...	2	35	2
King's, ...	12	23,283	101	62	39	75	26	48	53	1	3	101	...
Northum'land,	11	18,801	45	21	24	27	18	22	23	1	3	45	1
Queen's, ...	10	13,359	60	35	25	43	17	25	35	...	3	60	...
Restigouche, ...	5	4,944	17	11	6	10	7	6	11	...	2	13	4
St. John, ...	6	48,922	101	17	84	69	32	53	48	6	9	100	7
Sunbury, ...	6	6,057	24	7	17	15	9	9	15	...	...	24	...
Victoria, ...	7	7,701	28	7	21	15	13	11	17	1	6	18	11
Westmorland,...	7	25,247	87	19	68	50	37	32	55	1	6	85	2
York, ...	12	23,393	83	25	58	57	26	53	30	...	3	83	...
Abstract Part I, Table A, 1861,	117	252,047	805	294	511	542	263	358	447	12	45	777	54
	115	...	801	282	519	514	287	375	426	5	12	733	84
Increase, ...	2	...	4	12	...	28	...	...	21	7	33	34	...
Decrease, ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	24	17	...	...	...	...	30

ABSTRACT OF TABLE A.—PART I

TEACHERS.														COMPENSATION.								
Religious Denomination.														SEX AND CLASS.						Total.	Provincial.	Local.
Episcopal'n	R. Catholic.	Presbyt'n.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congrega't.	Others.	Trained.	Untrained.	Male.			Female.										
									1	2	3	1	2	3								
6	3	3	3	25	...	1	24	17	7	5	14	5	4	6	41	\$1,939	56	\$2,446	45			
8	7	12	18	18	1	2	36	30	12	9	20	9	6	9	66	3,490	22	4,785	16			
17	12	22	8	20	2	4	52	33	10	13	12	20	10	20	85	4,151	36	5,632	48			
7	17	6	1	...	...	1	5	27	1	3	13	...	1	14	32	1,535	13	1,933	50	
1	23	12	1	1	...	...	24	14	1	2	13	12	2	8	38	1,852	45	2,414	00	
31	10	12	15	33	...	...	82	19	9	19	27	18	12	16	101	5,244	34	6,475	60	
4	19	12	7	3	...	...	21	24	4	7	16	6	1	11	45	2,124	56	2,622	81	
18	4	8	5	23	2	...	55	5	12	14	8	15	5	5	60	3,423	05	4,779	88			
1	...	14	2	...	...	...	6	11	1	2	10	...	1	3	17	788	74	1,130	50
25	25	16	13	20	2	1	91	11	21	20	11	33	10	7	102	5,842	33	8,023	91			
4	4	1	3	12	...	...	20	4	2	1	3	8	4	6	24	1,174	73	1,383	61	
2	15	2	4	4	...	1	4	24	2	2	15	1	...	8	28	1,245	41	1,486	66			
14	26	2	20	24	...	2	43	45	4	11	34	19	8	12	88	4,459	32	5,774	31			
21	8	17	16	23	...	...	54	31	16	15	18	15	4	17	85	4,236	71	5,649	44	
159	173	139	116	206	7	12	517	295	102	123	214	161	70	142	812	\$41,507	91	\$54,537	31			
161	172	144	118	202	10	3	504	306	103	113	207	160	63	164	810	\$41,403	75	\$54,451	38			
...	1	...	...	4	...	9	13	...	...	10	7	1	7	...	2	\$104	16	\$85	93
2	...	5	2	...	3	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE A.—Part II.—Continued.

KING'S.

PARISHES.	PUPILS.										SCHOOL HOUSES.																	
	MALE.					FEMALE.					NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.					Des-crip-tion.					State of Repairs.							
	On Register.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Average.	Attendance.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common Needwork.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surveying.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	Frame.	Log.	Good.	Middling.	Inferior.	Pub. or Priv.		
Greenwich,	92	44	7	35	6	53	79	72	60	15	34	30	17	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	4	1	
Hammond,	105	54	5	40	6	86	108	90	68	8	8	20	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	
Hampton,	366	196	34	122	14	180	352	321	266	42	115	124	52	14	1	9	3	3	1	29	11	8	9	9	5	10	4	
Havlock,	122	50	19	49	4	47	108	96	72	8	27	17	6	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	2	2	1	1	4	1	
Kars,	106	34	17	45	10	47	98	90	85	71	27	44	8	6	1	1	1	1	8	64	12	1	7	2	4	18	1	
Kingston,	339	185	18	126	10	173	307	274	240	69	118	123	61	11	12	11	1	1	3	20	6	3	3	3	3	4	2	
Norton,	212	104	20	84	4	102	210	208	181	178	85	111	51	28	9	10	1	1	1	1	9	6	6	6	3	7	2	
Springfield,	269	119	20	114	16	112	260	253	211	213	46	103	108	36	10	2	1	1	1	1	3	9	6	9	1	5	14	1
Studholm,	385	167	53	126	39	170	365	349	314	310	87	139	107	63	3	8	1	1	9	22	13	10	10	10	3	12	1	
Sussex,	445	203	29	164	39	244	411	360	308	304	16	112	113	60	2	14	4	4	9	22	18	6	6	6	1	3	7	
Upham,	283	148	13	107	15	130	271	245	176	170	86	69	61	85	4	1	1	1	1	10	10	6	1	1	3	7	3	
Westfield,	194	84	29	61	20	99	186	180	154	147	77	75	40	13	12	11	3	1	6	16	5	1	5	1	1	5	1	
	2918	14388	274	1073	183	1393	2753	2543	2147	2046	298	916	933	431	90	43	66	12	6	36	163	90	5	63	8	30	86	15

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick,	88	52	4	25	2	52	82	82	62	60	8	21	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	1
Blackville,	100	44	8	42	6	59	88	82	57	49	19	12	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
Blisfield,	96	35	6	49	6	60	95	88	75	71	11	25	81	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	2	1	3	7
Chatham,	482	176	7	239	10	241	420	410	321	320	97	86	21	1	4	9	4	4	2	6	3	3	2	1	1	1	4	1
Darby,	125	49	20	37	19	64	121	115	102	90	21	14	17	6	2	8	4	4	2	8	4	1	3	1	1	1	4	1
Glencel,	154	80	8	53	13	79	144	140	90	90	6	32	35	10	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hardwike,	27	14	...	13	...	13	27	24	24	18	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ladlow,	50	21	7	17	5	27	49	48	41	39	...	20	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelson,	183	99	8	69	7	97	174	179	130	129	...	34	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newcastle,	412	209	15	183	5	196	408	385	330	311	112	83	146	19	1	3	3	3	2	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northesk,	24	11	2	9	2	18	23	23	17	16	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1686	790	85	736	75	906	1627	1576	1254	1193	243	341	418	76	9	15	20	4	1	12	1638	729	7	9	82	18	13	

QUEEN'S.

Brunswick,	20	12	...	8	...	12	17	17	17	13	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge,	288	130	15	97	41	124	261	252	208	191	56	129	97	56	9	14	9	9	6	42	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canning,	84	43	8	31	3	44	84	83	69	67	...	43	52	11	3	3	4	4	2	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chipman,	97	46	5	43	3	59	96	82	62	62	...	20	36	6	1	1	1	1	1	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gagetown,	167	75	9	73	10	81	167	166	129	104	22	70	52	15	5	1	1	1	1	2	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hampstead,	177	74	15	79	9	60	115	154	125	101	39	41	32	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Johnston,	171	80	11	70	10	79	142	153	123	112	29	57	58	28	4	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petersville,	342	187	34	112	9	181	320	292	214	211	34	79	50	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterborough,	128	69	7	50	2	61	126	107	80	74	21	23	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wickham,	127	58	17	45	7	59	126	125	93	74	...	46	48	33	14	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1596	774	121	608	93	760	1584	1431	1110	1009	219	512	449	210	41	45	27	5	2	21	1115	629	4	27	51	9	9	

RESTIGOUCHE.

Addington,	106	47	12	43	4	58	100	100	87	90	22	68	51	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colborne,	153	65	19	61	8	89	144	140	96	98	7	9	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie,	88	46	2	40	...	67	88	85	60	47	13	23	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durham,	176	82	11	71	12	97	146	150	117	116	12	44	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	523	240	44	215	24	311	478	475	360	351	57	145	120	33	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SAINT JOHN.

Lanouster,	444	220	42	176	6	269	442	377	314	310	42	130	200	37	6	12	3	4	12	6	11	1	8	1	3	1	1	1
Portland,	1096	579	48	349	20	602	934	869	717	612	93	297	286	198	28	15	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. John, No. 1,	982	590	15	309	18	565	863	817	747	683	175	402	457	231	43	13	18	2	1	8	132	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. John, No. 2,	1110	545	54	458	53	622	1077	999	856	820	227	438	431	287	23	7	6	2	2	24	150	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Martins,	269	136	9	121	3	217	247	241	183	179	174	104	73	30	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simonds,	337	172	13	139	13	191	320	264	208	200	17	49	56	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4188	2342	181	1552	113	2466	3908	3567	3025	2804	728	1420	1503	908	101	51	59	8	8	65	355	95	676	5	20	37	64	

ABSTRACT OF TABLE A.—PART II.

COUNTIES.	Population.	PUPILS.								
		MALE.		FEMALE.		Average Attendance.	WHOLE NUMBER			
		Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.		Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	
Albert,	9,444	1,154	572	73	461	48	602	1,095	1,019	775
Carleton,	16,373	2,182	1,026	184	844	128	1,265	2,073	1,982	1,499
Charlotte,	23,663	3,051	1,530	258	1,109	154	1,776	2,907	2,757	2,066
Gloucester,	15,076	1,040	558	23	430	29	584	962	888	764
Kent,	15,854	1,171	611	46	483	31	744	1,131	1,070	886
King's,	23,283	2,918	1,388	274	1,073	183	1,393	2,753	2,548	2,147
Northumberland	18,801	1,686	790	85	736	75	906	1,627	1,576	1,254
Queen's,	13,359	1,596	774	121	608	93	760	1,584	1,431	1,110
Restigouche,	4,874	523	240	44	215	24	311	478	475	360
Saint John,	48,922	4,188	2,342	181	1,552	113	2,466	3,903	3,567	3,025
Sunbury,	6,057	657	287	57	259	54	350	627	614	486
Victoria,	7,701	632	318	28	265	21	382	581	506	372
Westmorland,	25,247	2,597	1,290	134	1,066	107	1,479	2,445	2,252	1,775
York,	22,393	2,588	1,284	159	1,000	145	1,554	2,290	2,290	1,793
Abstract Part II, Table A, 1861,	252,047	25,983	13,010	1,667	10,101	1,205	14,473	24,456	22,944	18,411
	...	25,225	12,569	1,475	10,073	1,108	14,236	23,636	21,787	17,110
Increase,	...	758	441	192	28	97	237	820	1,157	1,301
Decrease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT OF TABLE A.—PART II.

PUPILS.													SCHOOL HOUSES.					
IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.													Build- ing.		State of Repair.			
Arithmetic.	Common Needlework.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surveying.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	Frame.	Log.	Good.	Middling.	Inferior.	Public.	Private.
726	83	335	336	93	19	6	11	1	5	16	55	37	4	21	7	13	31	10
1,367	189	637	671	345	23	15	10	3	1	21	118	61	3	41	7	16	46	18
2,440	351	756	917	420	118	40	39	5	10	39	68	83	2	52	8	25	53	32
705	92	130	84	29	21	6	30	5	2	9	44	24	8	17	2	13	26	6
787	132	239	221	120	29	9	16	7	4	20	74	32	5	22	2	13	28	9
2,046	298	916	933	431	90	43	66	12	6	36	163	96	5	63	3	30	36	15
1,193	243	341	418	76	9	15	20	4	1	12	16	38	7	29	7	9	32	13
1,009	219	512	449	210	41	45	27	5	2	21	111	54	6	29	4	27	51	9
351	57	145	120	33	6	6	6	...	1	3	...	12	5	9	...	8	15	2
2,804	728	1,420	1,503	908	101	51	59	8	8	65	355	95	6	76	5	20	37	64
467	124	217	226	149	20	10	15	4	2	12	18	19	5	18	3	3	19	5
313	21	110	112	43	10	7	5	2	3	2	10	21	7	23	2	3	15	13
1,687	308	513	552	258	41	14	19	6	4	12	25	85	2	59	6	22	58	29
1,688	361	902	915	579	57	36	27	8	1	25	79	75	8	62	8	13	71	12
17,583	3,206	7,173	7,457	3,694	585	303	330	70	50	233	11,367	732	73	521	69	215	568	237
15,321	3,387	6,591	7,213	3,257	606	271	192	64	43	257	776	726	75	530	54	217	539	260
2,152	...	582	244	437	...	32	138	6	7	26	360	6	...	...	15	...	9	...
...	181	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	2	...	23

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS, AS EMBODIED IN TABLE A,

LOCALITY.		TEACHERS.										COMPENSATION.	
COUNTIES.	PARISHES.	NAMES.	Native of	Rel. Denom.					Class.	Provincial.	Local.		
				Episcopalian.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.				Provincial.	Local.
Albert,	Hillsborough,	Tobias Addy, (Bal.)	N B	1					T	1	\$12 50	\$12 50	
Carleton,	Richmond,	Ivory Kilburu,	N B	1					T	1	140 00	140 00	
	Wakefield,	Robert Boyd,	N B	1					T	1	100 00	100 00	
Charlotte,	St. Stephen,	Dugald Thomson,	N B	1					T	1	150 00	150 00	
Gloucester,	Bathurst,	Robert Pool,	S	1					T		150 00	150 00	
Keat,	Richibucto,	C. B. Pitblado, (6½ Mo.)	S	1					T		162 50	162 50	
King's,	Sussex,	C. R. Palmer,	N B	1							125 00	125 00	
	Hampton,	Robt. Aitkin, (3 Mo.)	S	1					T	1	75 00	75 00	
	Norton,	John Trimble,	I	1					T	1	125 00	125 00	
	Westfield,	John Caulfield,	I	1					T	1	140 34	140 34	
Northumberland,	Derby,	H. T. Stevens,	N B	1					T	1	100 00	126 00	
	Ludlow,	John P. Jones,	N B	1					T	1	100 00	100 00	
Queen's,	Petersville,	Peter M. Morrison,	N B	1					T	1	136 00	136 00	
	Wickham,	H. A. Vradenburgh,	N B	1					T	1	110 00	110 00	
Restigouche,	Addington,	R. Limond, (5½ Mo.)	N B	1					T	1	115 00	120 00	
Saint John,	Lancaster,	M. Allen Wall,	N B	1					T	1	150 00	170 00	
	Portland,	Robert Aitkin, (3 Mo.)	S	1					T	1	75 00	75 00	
	St. John, No. 1,	Chas. H. Tucker. R. A. Simpson, Ass't.	N S	1					T	1	150 00 75 00	240 00	
	St. John, No. 2,	David M'Lean,	N S	1					T	1	145 00	145 00	
Sunbury,	Maugerville,	George Stewart,	I	1					T	1	128 00	128 00	
Victoria,	Andover,	W. W. B. Anderson,	N B	1					T	1	150 00	152 00	
Westmorland,	Moncton,	Jas. G. M'Curdy,	N S	1					T	1	150 00	160 00	
York,	Kingsclear,	Nathan Smith,	N B	1					T	1	150 00	150 00	
Abstract, Corresponding Term, March 1861,				2	10	3	7				\$2914 34	\$2992 30	
											\$2841 48	\$3062 20	
Increase,											\$72 86	..	
Decrease, .. .. .											..	\$69 86

(I & II PARTS) FOR THE TERM ENDED 31st MARCH 1862.

Whole Number on Register.	PUPILS.										NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.										APPARATUS.				
	Male.		Female.		Average Attendance.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Bookkeeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surv'y.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Bran's.	Black Boards.		Maps.	Globes.	Tablets.	
	Under 10.	Over 10.	Under 10.	Over 10.																					
32	23	..	0	..	27	32	31	28	28	10	31	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	1	1	..	..	..
62	27	8	20	7	24	62	60	57	57	29	57	26	1	3	3	1	..	2	16	1	1	..	..	..
56	24	14	17	1	32	56	56	50	42	27	32	12	..	2	1	1	1	6	..	1	1	..	..	..
40	17	6	9	8	30	40	40	40	37	32	38	20	..	2	4	1	..	7	23	1	1	..	..	..
72	37	4	28	3	39	72	72	57	47	35	33	15	14	3	5	5	..	4	20	1	1	..	..	..
53	23	17	10	3	36	53	53	48	52	30	28	30	5	8	15	6	4	13	31	1	1	..	..	..
47	18	9	7	13	24	47	45	44	35	26	32	24	..	2	8	4	4	1	33	1	1	..	..	..
50	28	6	14	2	36	49	49	49	47	30	30	26	8	1	4	3	..	..	29	1	1	..	..	..
58	19	12	27	..	26	58	58	56	55	33	43	12	12	6	4	1	1	2	29	1	1	..	..	..
61	21	18	12	10	40	60	59	50	50	33	38	30	11	10	10	3	1	6	13	1	1	..	..	..
55	20	12	15	8	29	55	55	46	46	18	10	17	..	4	..	..	..	2	4	1	1	..	..	..
36	15	7	9	5	19	36	35	28	27	20	17	2	..	6	..	..	1	5	2	1	1	..	..	..
42	24	11	6	1	27	40	42	31	40	38	21	19	..	10	..	1	..	4	4	1	1	..	..	..
42	16	10	14	2	26	41	39	32	28	24	23	22	4	6	4	..	2	4	26	1	1	..	..	..
45	25	8	11	1	21	45	45	45	45	39	36	16	..	5	5	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
50	39	6	4	1	26	48	47	46	41	30	33	23	..	12	3	4	4	9	6	1	1	..	..	..
37	27	..	8	2	23	37	37	31	29	23	11	8	..	4	1	1	..	4	1	1	1	..	..	..
70	52	8	8	2	59	70	70	70	65	65	63	52	11	8	6	..	1	3	47	1	1	1	1	1	1
53	37	11	4	1	30	52	52	47	46	18	15	12	9	3	..	2	..	7	1	1	1	..	..	..
45	16	8	17	4	30	45	43	40	36	22	21	23	6	5	8	2	2	8	12	1	1	..	..	..
48	31	4	12	1	24	46	46	39	39	26	28	19	3	2	2	..	..	8	1	1	1	..	..	..
50	47	3	28	50	50	50	50	41	42	16	6	5	8	6	18	1	1	1
60	32	11	15	2	34	60	60	52	52	36	38	33	23	8	9	2	..	10	8	1	1
1164	618	193	276	77	690	1154	1144	1036	995	694	720	460	113	117	103	39	21	108	435	23	23	6	2
1090	640	121	263	66	676	1070	1042	963	905	697	757	397	107	106	98	26	10	107	297
74	..	72	13	11	14	84	102	73	90	63	6	11	5	13	11	1138
..	22	3	37

TABLE B.—Part I.—Continued.

PARISHES.	Population.	Com- mittees.		APPARATUS.		BOOKS USED.		REL. DENOMINATION.				SEX AND CLASS.				COMPENSATION.										
		No. of Schools.		Black Boards.	Maps.	With Globes.	With. Tablets.	Authorized set.	Others.	Episcopalian.	Rom. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregat. list.	Other.	Trained.	Untrained.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.			
		With.	With.	With.	With.	With.	With.	With.	With.	With.	With.	With.	With.	With.	With.	With.	With.	With.	1	2	3	1	2	3		
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
Greenwich,	864	2	4	3	3	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	6	\$281 87	\$306 00
Hammond,	1,075	4	3	1	3	1	4	5	3	1	3	1	3	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	187 50	217 00
Hampton,	2,530	15	7	5	10	5	10	5	3	1	2	3	3	1	13	2	2	2	2	3	5	2	1	15	897 50	986 00
Havelock,	1,514	5	3	3	3	2	5	5	3	1	4	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	5	225 00	311 00
Kars,	642	5	4	1	5	2	5	5	1	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	235 00	269 50
Kingston,	2,191	13	11	2	7	6	13	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	2	2	3	5	1	2	1	2	13	581 11	704 05
Norton,	1,725	6	2	4	5	1	6	6	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	6	290 83	350 01
Springfield,	1,984	5	4	1	4	2	5	5	1	1	3	2	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	205 00	255 18
Studholm,	2,846	13	7	6	11	7	13	13	2	3	7	1	1	1	13	4	1	2	3	6	4	1	1	17	646 87	893 04
Sussex,	4,920	17	9	8	11	6	17	17	2	3	2	8	1	1	13	4	2	3	6	4	1	1	1	17	958 95	1,174 53
Uplam,	1,413	8	7	1	4	4	8	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	322 54	389 39
Westfield,	1,597	8	6	2	4	4	8	8	2	1	2	3	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	419 17	447 00
	23,283	105	64	41	79	26	49	56	...	7	105	...	28	9	1588	2	488	17	11	1632	28	10	8	105	\$5,251 34	\$6,302 70

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick,	2,150	5	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	\$228 75	\$316 00
Blackville,	1,575	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	150 00	185 00
Blissfield,	631	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	124 44	233 50
Chatham,	3,846	8	6	2	5	3	8	8	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	8	328 84	491 88
Derby,	680	2	1	2	2	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	135 00	138 00
Glengel,	1,251	6	4	1	2	3	6	6	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	261 00	358 80
Hardwicke,	991	2	2	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	139 50	155 00
Ludlow,	628	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	166 66	139 50
Nelson,	1,504	4	2	2	2	1	4	4	...	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	197 50	198 30
Newcastle,	2,494	12	5	7	9	3	8	8	1	4	2	...	...	...	9	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	12	12	561 75	719 22
Northesk,	2,106	4	3	1	1	1	3	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	171 25	243 00
	18,801	52	28	24	33	19	30	22	1	4	52	...	...	...	126	26	3	9	17	7	4	12	52	52	\$2,414 19	\$3,378 20	

QUEEN'S.

Brunswick,	557	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	\$90 55	\$162 00
Cambridge,	1,465	13	11	2	11	3	3	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	568 11	707 80
Canning,	1,006	3	2	1	3	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	225 00	292 00
Chipman,	1,556	8	4	4	6	1	5	5	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	423 83	515 10
Gagetown,	1,252	5	3	2	4	1	3	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	356 66	439 18
Hampton,	1,234	6	3	3	6	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	329 58	499 40
Johnston,	1,781	8	5	3	7	1	3	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	390 00	488 60
Petersville,	2,134	11	8	3	5	6	4	4	...	2	2	2	2	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	536 00	636 33
Waterborough,	1,207	5	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	218 96	239 66
Wickham,	1,167	6	4	2	3	3	3	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	362 50	465 10
	12,359	67	41	26	51	16	31	36	...	6	67	...	13	4	12	529	3	161	6	12	14	10	15	9	7	\$3,500 68	\$4,435 17

RESTIGOUCHE.

Addington,	1,125	4	4	...	4	...	1	4	...	1	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	\$227 50	\$305 00	
Colborne,	797	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	105 20	130 00	
Dalhousie,	1,240	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	48 12	88 43	
Durham,	1,642	5	3	2	4	1	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	187 57	255 00	
Eldon,	70
	4,874	14	10	4	11	3	10	4	...	1	10	...	4	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$568 32	\$778 43	

SAINTE JOHN.

Manchester,	3,877	12	2	10	11	7	5	...	1	12	...	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$726 03	\$820 38
Portland,	11,500	20	2	18	14	6	9	11	...	4	20	...	6	7	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,007 50	1,315 76
St. John No. 1,	27,317	21	5	16	15	6	3	6	...	5	21	...	8	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,386 24	2,168 59
St. John No. 2,	2,808	11	2	9	9	2	4	7	...	3	18	...	5	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227 70	1,875 79
St. Martins,	3,920	14	7	7	5	9	5	9	...	2	13	...	1	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	427 08	537 04
Simonds,	48,922	99	18	81	73	26	58	41	...	6	21	...	94	16	28	24	14	12	21	1	288	14	20	18	10	36	680 00	802 01
	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$5,454 55	\$7,519 47

ABSTRACT OF TABLE B.—PART I.

COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes.	Population.	SCHOOLS.				APPARATUS.					BOOKS USED.	
			Whole No.	Committee		B. Boards.		Maps.		Globes.	Tablets.	Authorized.	Others.
				With.	Without.	With.	Without.	With.	Without.				
Albert,	6	9,444	47	9	38	38	9	20	27	...	3	47	...
Carleton,	9	16,373	62	28	34	45	17	36	26	1	7	62	...
Charlotte,	12	23,663	90	41	49	70	20	35	55	1	2	83	11
Gloucester,	7	15,076	32	9	23	14	18	8	24	...	1	29	3
Kent,	7	15,854	35	12	23	21	14	12	23	1	7	35	...
King's,	12	23,283	105	64	41	79	26	49	56	...	7	105	...
Northumberland,	11	18,801	52	28	24	33	19	30	22	1	4	52	...
Queen's,	10	13,359	67	41	26	51	16	31	36	...	6	67	...
Restigouche,	5	4,874	14	10	4	11	3	10	4	...	1	10	4
Saint John,	6	48,922	99	18	81	73	26	58	41	6	21	94	16
Sunbury,	6	6,057	26	7	19	17	9	12	14	2	1	21	5
Victoria,	7	7,701	23	5	18	14	9	8	15	2	3	13	10
Westmorland,	7	25,247	88	19	69	51	37	33	55	1	4	83	8
York,	12	23,393	83	28	55	58	25	53	30	1	3	83	...
Abstract Part I, Table B, 1861,	117	252,047	823	319	504	575	248	395	428	16	71	784	57
	115	...	824	268	556	553	271	355	469	9	51	795	65
Increase, ...	2	...	...	41	...	22	...	40	...	7	20	...	...
Decrease, ...	...	...	1	...	42	...	23	...	41	...	...	11	8

ABSTRACT OF TABLE B.—PART I.

TEACHERS.																	COMPENSATION.		
Religious Denomination.											SEX AND CLASS.						Total.	Provincial.	Local.
Episcopal'n	R. Catholic.	Presbyt'n.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congrega't.	Others.	Trained.	Untrained.	Male.			Female.							
									1	2	3	1	2	3					
6	2	2	5	31	...	1	31	16	8	5	15	8	6	5	47	\$2,411 03	\$3,054 10		
11	9	10	14	14	3	3	35	29	12	9	16	9	6	12	64	3,136 96	3,935 62		
16	13	19	13	22	3	4	58	32	9	10	10	25	10	26	90	4,228 44	5,582 71		
7	17	6	1	...	...	1	7	25	1	4	16	...	1	10	32	1,457 63	1,646 26
1	19	11	4	...	...	...	23	12	3	2	15	13	1	1	35	1,704 74	1,959 52
28	9	9	15	38	2	4	88	17	11	16	32	28	10	8	105	5,251 34	6,302 70		
5	22	14	8	2	...	1	26	26	3	9	17	7	4	12	52	2,414 19	3,378 20		
13	4	12	5	29	3	1	61	6	12	14	10	15	9	7	67	3,500 68	4,435 17		
2	...	10	1	1	...	...	8	6	1	3	7	...	1	2	14	568 32	778 43
28	24	14	12	21	1	2	88	14	20	18	10	36	10	8	102	5,454 55	7,519 57		
6	5	1	4	9	1	...	21	5	5	...	5	5	6	5	26	1,211 44	1,515 83		
2	13	1	2	5	...	...	8	15	2	1	11	2	...	7	23	1,063 94	1,219 70
16	29	9	18	16	...	1	43	46	10	9	36	12	10	12	89	4,191 52	5,561 48		
21	8	17	12	25	2	...	57	28	15	13	17	22	4	14	85	4,129 04	5,097 76		
162	174	135	114	213	15	18	554	277	112	113	217	182	78	129	831	\$40,723 82	\$51,987 05		
165	162	151	119	220	11	6	530	304	105	123	211	171	71	153	834	42,087 27	54,468 00		
...	12	...	...	...	4	12	24	...	7	...	6	11	7	...	...	...	...
3	...	16	5	7	...	...	...	27	...	10	...	...	...	24	3	\$1,363 45	\$2,480 95

GEO. THOMPSON, Clerk.

TABLE B.--Part II. SHEWING THE NUMBER OF PUPILS, MALE AND FEMALE, THE NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION; SCHOOL HOUSES, CONDITION, &c., DURING THE TERM ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1862.

ALBERT.

Table for ALBERT showing pupil counts by parish and branch. Columns include Male/Female counts, Average Attendance, and various subjects like Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Book Keeping, Geometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Navigation, Algebra, Other Branches, Frame, Log, Good, MIDDLING, Repairs, Interior, State of Pub. or Priv., and Private.

CARLETON.

Table for CARLETON showing pupil counts by parish and branch. Columns include Male/Female counts, Average Attendance, and various subjects like Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Book Keeping, Geometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Navigation, Algebra, Other Branches, Frame, Log, Good, MIDDLING, Repairs, Interior, State of Pub. or Priv., and Private.

CHARLOTTE.

Table for CHARLOTTE showing pupil counts by parish and branch. Columns include Male/Female counts, Average Attendance, and various subjects like Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Book Keeping, Geometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Navigation, Algebra, Other Branches, Frame, Log, Good, MIDDLING, Repairs, Interior, State of Pub. or Priv., and Private.

GLOUCESTER.

Table for GLOUCESTER showing pupil counts by parish and branch. Columns include Male/Female counts, Average Attendance, and various subjects like Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Book Keeping, Geometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Navigation, Algebra, Other Branches, Frame, Log, Good, MIDDLING, Repairs, Interior, State of Pub. or Priv., and Private.

KENT.

Table for KENT showing pupil counts by parish and branch. Columns include Male/Female counts, Average Attendance, and various subjects like Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Book Keeping, Geometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Navigation, Algebra, Other Branches, Frame, Log, Good, MIDDLING, Repairs, Interior, State of Pub. or Priv., and Private.

TABLE B.—Part II.—Continued.

KING'S.

PARISHES.	PUPILS.										SCHOOL HOUSES.																		
	MALE.					FEMALE.					NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.										Des-crip-tion.								
	Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Average Attendance.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common Needlework.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surveying.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	Frame.	Log.	Good.	Middling.	Inferior.	State Repairs.	Pub. or Priv.		
Greenwich,	125	74	12	30	9	76	114	108	73	65	19	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Hammond,	147	81	8	50	8	54	132	104	88	82	20	35	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Hampton,	468	229	27	181	21	239	419	397	294	241	75	125	143	53	17	2	...	...	...	...	32	13	211	1	1	3	9	6	
Havelock,	168	91	11	53	13	70	165	146	104	90	5	37	25	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Kars,	132	53	16	53	10	62	112	117	96	91	15	27	34	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Kingston,	369	191	16	140	22	189	330	310	267	260	63	98	105	72	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Norton,	189	110	6	69	4	94	185	187	165	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Springfield,	175	76	15	75	9	71	160	147	121	120	20	42	52	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stanhelm,	385	160	49	140	36	151	371	357	277	275	24	116	128	73	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sussex,	659	302	54	260	43	299	605	545	485	421	32	148	145	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Upham,	263	124	11	113	15	126	241	241	169	163	34	42	52	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Westfield,	274	122	32	97	23	139	266	230	185	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	3344	1613	257	1261	213	1570	3109	2909	2274	2127	279	827	933	453	57	30	47	27	13	46	120	97	859	133	91	14			

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick,	152	87	13	47	5	91	152	141	123	111	2	24	38	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blackville,	116	60	5	46	5	56	114	112	79	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blissfield,	122	50	11	56	5	76	111	110	85	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chatham,	394	137	8	245	4	186	367	339	272	257	63	57	60	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Derby,	84	36	10	25	13	45	81	77	66	65	14	21	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glenelg,	206	102	3	85	15	98	195	158	130	115	1	30	28	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hardwike,	88	36	4	46	2	35	87	66	57	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ludlow,	76	33	2	39	2	36	69	66	56	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nelson,	197	105	5	80	7	87	176	166	121	116	8	39	39	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Newcastle,	555	284	6	277	8	292	550	537	424	415	143	158	128	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Northeast,	141	59	6	63	13	72	119	115	96	92	6	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2131	970	73	1009	79	1074	2021	1887	1506	1413	265	372	402	78	26	23	26	6	3	7	30	46	632	515	411					

QUEEN'S.

Brunswick,	46	21	9	15	151	7	45	42	37	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cambridge,	375	179	15	30	181	9	370	348	279	270	45	148	139	83	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Canning,	105	55	11	36	3	48	104	104	88	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chipman,	188	87	8	30	8	101	180	166	121	115	25	51	44	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gagetown,	177	81	4	87	5	87	171	166	125	121	18	67	71	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hampstead,	197	99	17	68	13	85	191	173	131	129	15	50	35	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Johnston,	232	107	15	103	7	107	226	202	157	138	43	65	62	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Petersville,	360	180	35	133	12	178	318	291	213	199	31	81	68	39	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waterborough,	119	48	11	55	5	66	114	110	86	64	21	27	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wickham,	181	73	15	84	9	90	171	157	111	88	4	49	60	24	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1975	930	140	804	101	964	1890	1759	1343	1244	202	616	560	239	55	47	32	4	5	27	100	59	839	424	56	11					

RESTIGOUCHE.

Addington,	154	72	14	59	9	85	144	141	120	119	31	80	63	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Colborne,	83	47	2	34	...	43	83	78	58	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dalhousie,	55	21	1	33	...	36	42	41	26	26	9	18	22	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Durham,	201	97	14	81	9	108	189	184	141	132	8	33	49	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eldon,	1
	493	237	31	207	18	292	458	444	345	334	48	134	124	43	10	7	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

SAINT JOHN.

Lancaster,	460	216	21	212	11	255	372	363	282	239	63	114	191	59	2	15	13	4	4	16	512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Portland,	1034	601	20	402	11	563	901	763	611	559	93	282	256	183	32	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. John, No. 1,	1097	665	19	378	35	713	974	865	744	742	180	437	471	308	50	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. John, No. 2,	1133	592	42	466	33	621	1119	1008	810	789	347	410	418	311	10	37	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Martins,	303	170	4	123	6	168	291	229	212	202	75	117	87	51	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Simonds,	360	187	13	150	10	187	349	316	224	207	33	64	64	21	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	4387	2431	119	1731	106	2507	4006	3544	2833	2738	791	1424	1487	933	98	80	47	4	5	59	420	97	277	7								

TABLE B.—Part II.—Continued.

SUNBURY.

PARISHES.	PUPILS.										SCHOOL HOUSES.																	
	MALE.					FEMALE.					NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.										Des. State or Pub. or							
	Whole Number on Register.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Average Attendance.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common Needlework.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surveying.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	Frame.	Log.	Good.	Middling.	Inferior.	Repairs.	Priv.		
Blissville,	320	136	25	145	14	161	316	284	288	285	12	131	145	77	6	4	...	3	14	9	...	7	2	...	7	2	...	
Burton,	109	46	8	47	8	52	102	96	62	54	6	20	21	8	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	4	1	...	4	1
Lincoln,	126	57	5	54	10	57	106	95	94	84	53	25	20	21	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	1	3	...	1	3
Maugerville,	91	40	9	37	5	55	90	86	64	56	6	41	29	27	6	4	9	6	...	2	1	1	...	2	3	...	2	3
Northfield,	18	8	1	8	1	11	14	16	12	10	15	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
Sheffield,	97	47	5	59	6	52	90	83	67	58	12	23	33	10	3	2	...	...	4	1	2	...	2	4	...	2	4	
	761	334	53	330	41	378	718	660	566	497	104	242	251	152	16	12	13	2	9	14	22	4	17	4	5	22	4	

VICTORIA.

Andover,	113	49	3	55	6	60	109	103	81	70	5	40	45	26	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	2	1	...	3	...	3	...	3		
Grand Falls,	91	42	...	48	1	45	91	84	55	45	18	22	22	12	5	4	4	4	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	1	2	
Madawaska,	76	33	3	34	6	54	68	67	47	44	13	12	14	7	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	1	3	...	1	3	
Perth,	49	19	5	24	1	20	49	45	26	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	2
St. Basil,	97	56	1	40	...	53	82	84	43	22	4	7	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3
St. Francis,	114	59	...	53	2	76	93	87	52	50	4	7	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3
St. Leonard,	62	30	3	30	...	35	62	54	29	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	2
	602	288	14	284	16	343	564	524	333	264	40	91	105	56	8	10	8	2	4	8	19	4	17	4	2	13	10	4	2	13	10

WESTMORLAND.

Botsford,	292	141	33	110	8	141	256	228	170	166	14	20	29	19	2	2	...	...	2	...	10	...	3	...	7	9	1	...	7	9	
Dorchester,	662	360	14	271	17	386	621	568	406	421	5	127	137	47	2	2	...	...	2	...	22	...	15	...	1	6	16	6	...	1	6
Moncton,	500	239	17	216	28	260	473	442	372	370	86	136	159	78	8	10	17	8	7	...	49	16	1	...	1	7	10	...	1	7	
Sackville,	256	139	15	95	7	126	251	240	203	197	33	70	96	46	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	5	...	1	2	4	4	4	4
Salisbury,	199	88	5	99	7	94	188	155	113	105	9	37	37	17	1	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	1	2	4	6	1	1	4
Shediac,	452	202	15	212	23	272	414	400	299	290	50	91	75	63	16	2	6	3	2	6	18	15	...	11	...	1	3	11	4	4	4
Westmorland,	371	168	26	158	19	165	316	300	260	257	10	120	112	36	3	3	7	7	6	20	9	...	4	...	5	7	2	...	5	7	
	2732	1337	125	1161	109	1444	2519	2333	1823	1806	207	601	645	805	33	18	28	13	9	24	90	87	155	5	28	60	28	4	28	60	28

YORK.

Canterbury,	174	79	13	67	15	84	164	157	130	123	39	35	41	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	...	1	3	3	3	3			
Douglas,	546	251	22	259	14	269	528	506	362	314	26	124	136	85	8	5	10	1	1	...	13	4	8	...	1	8	13	4	4	4	4				
Dumfries,	58	23	4	20	11	37	66	57	37	36	12	21	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	2	...	1	3	...	1	3	...	1	3	
Fredericton,	653	336	4	288	25	392	569	548	459	451	149	289	259	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	17	...	17	...	1	16	...	1	16	...	1	16
Kingsclear,	281	103	24	90	14	137	220	209	169	158	24	103	110	66	25	10	9	7	5	14	12	5	2	4	...	3	6	1	...	3	6	1	...	3	6
New Manners-Sutton,	140	75	1	60	4	54	122	121	86	75	...	16	10	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince William,	43	21	5	13	4	25	40	41	24	24	...	3	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensbury,	179	91	6	76	7	97	175	162	140	120	11	24	43	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Mary's,	309	160	29	116	4	151	287	284	205	202	...	86	109	42	4	10	11	1	12	...	12	...	10	...	6	1	3	9	1	...	...	...	...	...
Southampton,	277	133	7	129	8	135	263	248	183	180	24	91	101	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	9	...	5	...	4	6	3	...	...	...	...	...
Stanley,	23	8	...	14	1	15	21	20	12	10	8	9	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	121	54	3	61	3	63	120	119	100	66	...	43	39	3	58	2	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	2
	2754	1334	118	1192	110	1459	2665	2472	1907	1759	293	845	875	488	41	31	34	9	5	32	102	74	9	57	4	22	53	80	4	22	53	80	4	22	53

ABSTRACT OF TABLE B.—PART II.

COUNTIES.	Population.	PUPILS.								
		Whole Number on Register.	MALE.		FEMALE.		Average Attendance.	WHOLE NUMBER		
			Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.		Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.
Albert,	9,444	1,377	694	67	554	62	681	1,252	1,210	924
Carleton,	16,373	2,103	967	75	927	134	1,093	1,949	1,784	1,416
Charlotte,	23,663	3,175	1,550	169	1,305	151	1,633	2,962	2,825	2,098
Gloucester,	15,076	1,215	625	31	523	36	668	1,132	1,017	857
Kent,	15,854	1,180	597	44	505	34	749	1,131	1,079	940
King's,	23,283	3,344	1,613	257	1,261	213	1,570	3,100	2,909	2,274
Northumberland,	18,801	2,131	970	73	1,009	79	1,074	2,021	1,887	1,506
Queen's,	13,359	1,975	930	140	804	101	964	1,890	1,759	1,348
Restigouche,	4,874	493	237	31	207	18	292	458	444	345
Saint John,	48,922	4,387	2,431	119	1,731	106	2,507	4,006	3,544	2,883
Sunbury,	6,051	761	354	53	330	44	378	718	660	566
Victoria,	7,701	602	288	14	284	16	343	564	524	333
Westmorland,	25,247	2,732	1,337	125	1,161	109	1,444	2,519	2,333	1,823
York,	23,393	2,754	1,334	118	1,192	110	1,459	2,665	2,472	1,907
Abstract Part II, Table B, 1861,	252,047	28,229	13,907	1,316	11,793	1,213	14,855	26,367	24,447	19,220
	...	27,589	13,675	1,263	11,430	1,221	15,098	25,710	23,497	20,186
Increase,	...	640	232	53	363	...	...	657	950	...
Decrease,	...	...	...	...	...	8	243	...	...	966

ABSTRACT OF TABLE B.—PART II.

PUPILS.													SCHOOL HOUSES.					
IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.													Build- ing.		State of Repair.			
Arithmetic.	Common Needlework.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surveying.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	Frame.	Log.	Good.	Middling.	Inferior.	Public.	Private.
923	107	384	426	159	17	8	12	...	2	15	51	45	2	26	6	15	36	11
1,200	186	526	626	309	25	17	9	2	...	24	169	59	3	41	8	13	44	18
2,126	407	712	876	226	66	30	31	1	3	22	157	88	2	48	12	30	61	29
772	119	129	88	23	12	3	9	1	...	4	52	25	7	17	3	12	28	4
853	101	237	229	93	23	8	10	2	...	14	66	31	4	23	2	10	28	7
2,127	279	827	933	453	57	30	47	27	13	46	120	97	8	59	13	33	91	14
1,413	265	372	402	78	26	23	26	6	3	7	30	46	6	32	5	15	41	11
1,244	202	616	560	239	55	47	32	4	5	27	100	59	8	39	4	24	56	11
334	48	134	124	43	10	7	8	1	...	2	10	12	2	9	...	5	11	3
2,738	791	1,424	1,487	933	98	80	47	4	5	59	420	97	2	77	7	15	36	63
497	104	242	251	152	16	12	13	2	3	9	14	22	4	17	4	5	22	4
264	40	91	105	56	8	10	8	2	...	4	3	19	4	17	4	2	13	10
1,806	207	601	645	305	33	18	28	13	9	24	90	87	1	55	5	28	60	28
1,759	293	845	875	488	41	31	34	9	5	32	102	74	9	57	4	22	52	30
18,056	3,149	7,140	7,727	3,567	487	324	314	74	48	290	1,384	761	62	517	77	229	580	243
16,761	3,774	7,316	7,970	3,703	485	256	273	46	47	266	1,037	754	70	539	52	233	571	253
1,295	...	...	...	...	2	68	41	23	1	24	347	7	...	...	25	...	9	..
...	525	176	243	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	22	...	4	...	10

GEO. THOMPSON, Clerk.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS, AS EMBODIED IN TABLE B,

LOCALITY.		TEACHERS.							COMPENSATION.	
COUNTIES.	PARISHES.	NAMES.	Native of	Rel. Denom.					Provincial.	Local.
				Episcopalian.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.			Trained.	Class.
Carleton,	Richmond,	Ivory Kilburn,	N B	1	1	1	1	1	\$140 00	\$140 00
	Wakefield,	Robert Boyd,	N B	1	1	1	1	1	104 00	104 50
	Woodstock,	William M'Intosh,	S	1	1	1	1	1	110 00	110 00
Charlotte,	St. Stephen,	Dugald Thomson,	N B	1	1	1	1	1	130 00	130 00
Gloucester,	Bathurst,	Robert Pool,	S	1	1	1	1	1	150 00	150 00
Kent,	Richibucto,	C. Pitblado, (Bal. 1½ Mo.)	S	1	1	1	1	1	43 75	43 75
King's,	Hampton,	Robt. Aitkin,	S	1	1	1	1	1	150 00	150 00
	Sussex,	C. R. Palmer,	N B	1	1	1	1	1	125 00	125 00
	Westfield,	John Caulfield,	I	1	1	1	1	1	100 00	100 00
Northumberland,	Derby,	H. T. Stevens,	N B	1	1	1	1	1	100 00	100 00
Queen's,	Petersville,	P. M. Morrison, (5½ Mo.)	N B	1	1	1	1	1	126 00	126 00
	Wickham,	H. A. Vradenburgh,	N B	1	1	1	1	1	110 00	110 00
Restigouche,	Addington,	R. Limond,	N B	1	1	1	1	1	100 00	100 00
Saint John,	St. John, No. 1,	Chas. H. Tucker,	N S	1	1	1	1	1	150 00	350 00
		R. A. Simpson, Ass't.							75 00	
	Lancaster,	M. Allen Wall,	N B	1	1	1	1	1	150 00	168 00
Sunbury,	Maugerville,	G. Stewart, (Bal. 3 Mo.)	I	1	1	1	1	1	60 00	60 00
Victoria,	Andover,	W. W. B. Anderson,	N B	1	1	1	1	1	150 00	152 00
Westmorland,	Moncton,	Jas. G. M'Curdy,	N S	1	1	1	1	1	150 00	150 00
York,	Kingsclear,	Nathan Smith,	N B	1	1	1	1	1	150 00	152 00
Abstract, Corresponding Term, 1861,		.. ..	3	10	2	5			\$2373 75	\$2521 25
									\$2808 51	\$3089 50
Increase, .. ..		.. ..							..	..
Decrease, .. ..		.. ..							\$434 76	\$568 25

NOTE.—In the above Table, there are but 19 Schools and one Assistant Teacher provided for, whereas during the corresponding term of 1861, there were 21 Schools and two paid Assistant Teachers.

(I & II PARTS) FOR THE TERM ENDED 30TH SEPT. 1862.

Whole Number on Register.	PUPILS.				Average Attendance.	NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.														APPARATUS.			
	Male.		Female.			Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surv'g.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Bran's.	Black Boards.	Maps.	Globes.	Tablets.
	Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.																			
61	26	4	28	3	25	61	60	55	44	22	47	20	2	1	2	..	..	5	7	1	1	..	..
48	22	4	20	2	29	48	44	44	44	21	30	13	..	2	2	..	..	5	..	1	1	..	1
63	44	2	11	6	23	58	58	58	58	34	34	31	11	3	..	..	..	3	30	1	1	..	..
44	14	10	11	9	22	44	44	42	42	40	40	29	1	2	2	1	..	3	22	1	1	1	..
74	36	4	30	4	44	74	74	60	49	35	35	13	10	3	5	1	..	3	31	1	1	..	..
47	20	16	7	4	42	47	47	44	47	39	35	35	4	7	9	2	..	9	10	1	1	..	..
63	31	5	21	6	39	63	63	58	52	40	37	25	10	4	4	4	..	2	32	1	1	..	..
48	23	9	8	8	25	48	46	44	31	28	28	27	..	3	..	10	10	7	27	1	1	..	..
47	18	11	12	6	30	46	40	34	40	29	38	13	6	3	8	3	..	4	7	1	1	..	..
57	26	8	16	7	24	57	57	50	47	17	13	14	3	3	..	..	..	2	4	1	1	1	..
46	22	6	17	1	27	46	46	27	36	36	38	23	..	7	3	1	1	5	8	1	1	..	1
40	15	7	17	1	24	39	35	29	27	21	20	12	4	7	5	..	3	3	10	1	1	..	1
46	26	9	7	4	17	46	46	46	46	31	31	14	10	5	5	..	..	1	10	1	1	..	..
87	57	10	13	7	60	87	87	84	80	78	78	56	10	7	2	..	..	..	62	1	1	1	1
52	38	4	8	2	26	51	46	47	42	33	40	21	..	11	9	4	4	11	5	1	1	..	..
30	9	9	9	3	25	29	29	28	28	21	15	18	6	4	9	2	3	6	..	1	1	..	1
52	29	2	20	1	24	52	51	38	38	25	28	13	..	6	4	2	..	..	3	1	1	1	..
46	45	1	..	..	28	46	46	46	46	38	38	6	..	7	7	..	..	7	17	1	1	1	..
62	30	12	18	2	33	62	62	53	50	33	36	29	25	10	9	7	5	10	12	1	1	..	1
1013	531	133	273	76	567	1004	991	887	845	623	661	412	102	85	85	37	26	86	297	19	19	5	6
1162	652	127	313	70	643	1146	1133	1034	995	782	803	477	103	110	100	26	14	112	280	21	21	6	5
..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	..	17	..	..	..	..
149	121	..	40	..	76	142	142	147	150	159	142	65	1	25	15	..	..	26	..	2	2	1	1

GEO. THOMPSON, Clerk.

TABLE C.

Shewing the Decimal ratio of attendance to the number of Pupils enrolled in the different Counties of the Province, in both Terms of 1862, as embodied in Tables A. & B.

	COUNTIES.				COMPARED WITH 1861.		
	Winter Term.	Summer Term.	Average for the Year.	Average for 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Albert,	.52	.49.	.50.5	.52.502.
Carleton,	.53	.51.5	.52.	.56.5	...	.04.5
Charlotte,	.58	.51.	.54.5	.56.5	...	.02.
Gloucester,	.56	.55.	.55.5	.60	...	.04.5
Kent,	.63.5	.63	.63	.61.5	.01.5	...	
King's,	.47.5	.46.5	.47	.47.	...	...
Northumberland,	.53.5	.50.5	.52	.53	...	.01
Queen's,	.48	.48.5	.48	.50	...	.02
Restigouche,	.59	.58.5	.58.5	.60.5	...	.02.
Saint John,	.58.5	.59	.58.5	.57.5	.01.	...	
Sunbury,	.53	.49.	.51.	.56.5	...	.04.5
Victoria,	.60	.57.	.58.5	.61.5	...	.03.
Westmorland,	.56.5	.52.5	.54.5	.53.5	.01.	...	
York,	.56	.53	.54.5	.57.5	...	.03
Average for the whole Province,	.55	.53	.54	.56.	...	.02

GEO. THOMPSON, Clerk.

TABLE D.
Amount drawn on Chief Superintendent's Schedules, on Account of Teachers' Salaries, for Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1862, per Tables A. & B.

COUNTIES.	TERM ENDED 31st MARCH 1862.			TERM ENDED 30th SEPT. 1862.			TOTAL for the year 1862.	COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.		
	Common Schools.	Superior Schools.	TOTAL.	Common Schools.	Superior Schools.	TOTAL.		Total for the year 1861.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Albert,	\$1,927 06	\$12 50	\$1,939 56	\$2,411 03	.. ..	\$2,411 03	\$4,777 18	.. ..	\$426 59
Carlton,	3,250 22	240 00	3,490 22	2,782 96	\$354 00	3,136 96	6,627 18	\$473 00	.. ..
Charlotte,	4,001 36	150 00	4,151 36	4,098 44	130 00	4,228 44	8,379 80	.. ..	141 86
Gloucester,	1,385 13	150 00	1,535 13	1,307 68	150 00	1,457 68	2,992 76	211 45	.. ..
Kent,	1,689 95	162 50	1,852 45	1,060 99	43 75	1,704 74	3,557 19	94 08	.. ..
King's,	4,779 00	465 34	5,244 34	4,870 34	375 00	5,251 34	10,192 19	303 40	.. ..
Northumberland,	1,924 56	200 00	2,124 56	2,314 19	100 00	2,414 19	5,372 64	.. ..	833 89
Queen's,	3,177 05	240 00	3,423 05	3,261 68	236 00	3,500 68	6,923 73	400 87	.. ..
Restigouche,	673 74	115 00	788 74	468 32	100 00	568 32	1,357 06	.. ..	844 60
Saint John,	5,247 33	595 00	5,842 33	5,079 55	375 00	5,454 55	11,206 88	.. ..	570 79
Sunbury,	1,046 73	128 00	1,174 73	1,151 44	60 00	1,211 44	2,386 17	.. ..	392 17
Victoria,	1,095 41	150 00	1,245 41	913 94	150 00	1,063 94	2,309 35	11 16	.. ..
Westmorland,	4,309 32	150 00	4,459 32	4,041 52	150 00	4,191 52	8,650 84	207 08	.. ..
York,	4,086 71	150 00	4,236 71	3,979 04	150 00	4,129 04	8,365 75	248 68	.. ..
Table D for 1861,	\$38,593 57	\$2,914 34	\$41,507 91	\$38,350 07	\$2,373 75	\$40,723 82	\$82,931 73	\$1,950 61	\$3,209 90	
Increase,	38,592 27	2,914 48	41,403 75	39,278 76	2,808 51	42,087 27	83,491 02	.. ..	.. ..
Decrease,	\$31 30	\$72 86	\$104 16	\$928 69	\$431 76	\$1,363 45	\$1,259 29	.. ..	.. ..
	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Whole Decrease for the Year,	.. ..	\$1,259 29.

GEO. THOMPSON, Clerk.

TABLE E.
SCHOOL LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED OR INCREASED IN 1862.

LOCALITY.		Map of N. B. in addition to	VALUE.			Volumes
COUNTY.	PARISH AND PLACE.		Local.	Provincial.	Total.	
Charlotte, ...	Saint Stephen, Mr. O'Grady's School, additional,		\$6 58	\$3 29	\$9 87	16
Do. ...	Do. Dugald Thomson's, Superior School,	1	44 04	20 00	64 04	82
Queen's, ...	Hampstead, District No. 3, B. S. Palmer, Committee,	1	20 00	10 00	30 00	44
Do. ...	Do. District No. 8, Jas. Clark, Committee,	1	20 00	10 00	30 00	49
Do. ...	Petersville, Mr. Morrison's, Sup. School, Jerusalem,	1	20 00	10 00	30 00	29
York, ...	Kingslear, Mr. Smith's, Superior School,	1	20 00	10 00	30 00	60
	Abstract of Libraries established in 1861,	5	\$130 62	\$63 29	\$193 91	280
	Less expended than 1861,		254 69	127 34	382 03	751
			\$124 07	\$64 05	\$198 12	

NOTE.—By order of the Board of Education, every School District establishing a Library of the minimum value of \$30, including the Provincial bonus of fifty per cent. on the local contributions, becomes entitled to receive a copy of Wilkinson's new Map of the Province, gratis.

GEO. THOMPSON, Clerk.

TABLE F.
NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS LICENSED; ALSO OF LICENSED TEACHERS ADVANCED DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TERMS.	Trained Pupil Teachers.										Trained Teachers advanced upon Re-examination.				Untrained Teachers Licensed.			Whole Number Licensed and Advanced.		
	SEX AND CLASS.										SEX AND CLASS.				SEX AND CLASS.			Male.	Female.	Total.
	Male.		Total M.		Female.		Total F.		Total M. & F.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1							2	3	1	2	3
Winter, ...	1	2	1	4	6	7	8	21	25	4	...	...	4	5	6	11	13	27	40
Spring, ...	2	3	5	10	3	8	13	24	34	2	...	...	2	3	4	7	15	28	43
Summer, ...	1	6	3	10	5	6	10	21	31	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	12	23	35
Autumn, ...	1	8	1	10	4	5	13	22	32	4	...	1	5	4	...	4	18	23	41	
Table F for 1861, ...	5	19	10	34	18	26	44	88	122	12	...	2	15	12	10	22	58	101	159	
	9	14	11	33	32	29	15	76	109	4	2	6	14	10	8	18	49	92	141	
Increase in 1862, ...	...	5	...	1	...	...	29	12	13	8	...	...	1	2	2	4	9	9	18
Decrease in 1862, ...	4	...	1	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

GEO. THOMPSON, Clerk.

TABLE G.

Amount drawn on Provincial Treasury, or to be drawn, for the Parish School Service, for the Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1862.

Amount on Chief Superintendent's Schedules, per Table D, viz:—							
Common Schools,	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$76,943 64
Superior Schools,	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,288 09
							\$82,231 73
Salaries—							
Chief Superintendent,	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$1,200 00
Clerk or Assistant,	..	..	..	..	..	..	600 00
Four Inspectors, \$1,000 each,	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000 00
Allowance to Clerk for extra services,	..	..	..	..	..	..	120 00
							5,920 00
Travelling expenses Chief Superintendent, per Warrant,	..	..					305 00
Postages to Education Office, viz:—							
1st Quarter, \$97.16; 2nd do. \$160.50; 3rd do. \$148.48; 4th do. \$205.25,							\$611 39
Postages to Inspectors, viz:—							
To Inspector Wood, for 2 years ended 31st October 1862,	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$55 35
Do. Duval, year ended						do.	67 91
Do. Morrison, year ended						do.	39 89
							163 15
							774 54
Telegram Tolls to Education Office,	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 07
Edward O'Brien, for services at Office to 31st October 1862,	..	..					36 00
Printing—							
Royal Gazette, 2,000 Reports, School Registers, Blanks, &c.	..					..	655 55
Training and Model Schools—							
Salaries, Master,	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$1,000 00
Do. Male Assistant,	..	..	..	..	..	..	300 00
Do. Female Assistant,	..	..	..	..	..	..	300 00
Rent of Buildings, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	300 00
							1,900 00
Pupil Teachers for Board allowance, while attending at Training and							
Model Schools,	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,377 00
S. R. Miller, Stationery, &c. for Office, per Warrant 221,	..	..				..	\$40 97
Do. Stationery for Office, Inspectors' Books, &c.	..	..				..	77 62
							118 59
This sum, bonus, School Libraries for 1862, per Table E,	..	..				..	63 29
This sum to replace Library, J. Creighton's School, Napan,	..	..				..	31 50
							\$84,437 27

GEO. THOMPSON, *Clerk.*

Tabulated Report of Grammar Schools, compiled chiefly from the Returns made by the Teachers for 1862.

LOCALITY.		TEACHERS.										SCHOOL HOUSES.				APPARATUS.						
COUNTY.	PARISH.	No.	NAMES.	Religious Denominations.					TERMS.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.		COMPENSATION.		Area.	Size in feet.	Height.	Good.	Furni- ture.	Black Boards.	Maps.	Globes.	Other.
				Episcopalian.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.		Winter or Summer.	Month.	Ended.	Provincial.										Local.
Albert, Do.	Hillsborough, Do.	1	Ramford W. Duffy, Do.	S					1	Winter, Summer,	9	23rd Feb. 1862, 23rd Aug. "	\$200 00	200 00	21 x 24	10	1	1	1			
Carlton, Do.	Woodstock, Do.	2	James McCoy, Do.	M	1					Winter, Summer,	6	30th June, "	200 00	200 00	34 x 23	9	1	1	1	1		
Charlotte, Do.	St. Andrews, Do.	3	Ronald E. Smith, Do.	M	1					Winter, Summer,	6	18th Dec. "	200 00	200 00	20 1/2 x 32 1/2							
Gloucester, Do.	Bathurst, Do.	4	John Stevevright, Do.	M	1					Winter, Summer,	6	1st Aug. "	200 00	163 00	22 x 16	10 1/2	1	1	1	1		
Kent, Do.	Richibucto, Do.	5	Alexander Stuart, Do.	S	1					Winter, Summer,	6	1st Dec. "	200 00	100 00	30 x 24	12 1/2						
King's, Do.	Kingston, Do.	6	C. B. Pitblado, Do.	M	1					Winter, Summer,	6	28th Oct. "	200 00	100 00	32 x 21 1/2	9	1	1	1	1		
Northumberland, Do.	Chatham, Do.	7	William S. Neales, Do.	S	1					Winter, Summer,	7 1/2	22nd Dec. "	100 00	100 00	20 x 23	9 1/2	1	1	1	1		
Queen's, Do.	Georgetown, Do.	8	John J. Millidge, Do.	M	1					Winter, Summer,	6	15th Nov. "	200 00	100 00	24 x 18							
Restigouche, Do.	Dalhousie, Do.	9	C. M. Hutchison, Do.	M	1					Winter, Summer,	6	16th Feb. "	200 00	100 00	38 x 28	14	1	1	1	1		
Sunbury,* Victoria, Do.	Grand Falls, Do.	10	N. B. Hart, Do.	M	1					Winter, Summer,	6	4th May, 3rd Nov. "	200 00	200 00	20 x 17	17 1/2	1	1	1	1		
Westmorland, Do.	Shediac, Do.	11	Thos. E. Woodman, Do.	M	1					Winter, Summer,	6	23rd Dec. "	160 00	100 00	25 x 10	12	1	1	1	1		

* Vacant.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Report on the state of the University of New Brunswick.

To His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to submit the following Report of the Educational state of the University of New Brunswick, and of the Collegiate School, for the year 1862.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

W. Brydone Jack, B. C. L., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

J. Marshall d'Avray, Esquire, Professor of Modern Languages & Literature, and Instructor in English Composition, Logic, and Rhetoric.

Loring W. Bailey, A. M., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

George M. Campbell, A. M., Professor of Classical Literature and History.

RESIDENT STUDENTS.

Name.	County.	Remarks.
1. Robert Matthew,	Saint John,	
2. Willard A. Smith,	Charlotte,	Librarian Scholarship.
3. George Walker,	King's,	
4. Lucius C. Allison,	Saint John,	
5. Robert Caie,	Kent,	
6. William T. Wilkins,	Saint John,	Under Section 19.
7. Alexander Hewston,	King's,	Scholarship.
8. Alexander R. Ferguson,	Saint John,	
9. James D. Phinney,	Kent,	Scholarship.
10. Thomas Millidge,	Saint John,	
11. John S. Brookfield,	Saint John,	
12. John S. M'Laren,	Kent,	
13. Charles J. Kerr,	Saint John,	
14. John Kinnear,	Saint John,	Scholarship, half-year.
15. Edmund J. Hewitt,	Saint John,	Under Section 19.
16. William Kirlin,	Victoria,	Scholarship.
17. Thomas Neales,	Queen's,	Scholarship.
18. Henry Wilmot,	Sunbury,	Scholarship.

NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS.

Name.	County.	Remarks.
19. James P. Sheraton,	Saint John,	Scholarship, half-year.
20. Alfred Atherton,	York,	
21. Charles A. O'Connor,	York,	
22. J. Colebrooke Carter,	York,	
23. Edwin N. Sharp,	King's,	
24. John M. Straton,	York,	
25. William Fairweather,	Saint John,	
26. G. Frederick Fisher,	York,	Under Section 19.
27. William H. Tilley,	York,	
28. Vivian W. Tippet,	York,	Scholarship.
29. John M'Beath,	York,	
30. Charles H. Paisley,	York,	Under Section 19.
31. Foster M'Farlane,	Queen's,	
32. Ward C. Perrigo,	Westmorland,	Scholarship, half-year.
33. J. Frederick Hale,	York,	
34. Edward M. Carter,	York,	
35. James H. Robertson,	Saint John,	Under Section 23.
36. John Sevewright,	Gloucester,	Scholarship.
37. Charles W. Colter,	York,	
38. Edward W. Hanington,	Westmorland,	Scholarship, half-year.
39. Charles H. Lugin,	York,	
40. Joseph N. Porter,	Charlotte,	Scholarship.
41. Charles A. Boardman,	Charlotte,	
42. Joseph Sutherland,	York,	
43. Gideon Freeman,	York,	Schoolmaster, free.
44. Robert K. Ross,	Charlotte,	Under Section 19.
45. David Sadler,	Restigouche,	Scholarship.
46. Thomas Johnson,	York,	
47. Alfred Street,	Carleton,	
48. George C. Peters,	York,	
49. Elijah M. Yerxa,	York,	

In addition to the 49 Students named in the foregoing list, there have been 97 pupils attending the Collegiate School; and, consequently, in the year 1862, the total number of Scholars in the whole University Establishment, amounts to 146.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon—

Edward S. Medley,
Robert Matthew,
James P. Sheraton,

Willard A. Smith,
Alfred B. Atherton,
Charles A. O'Connor.

The state of the University, during the past year, has been very satisfactory.

The Professors have laboured zealously in their several departments; and the conduct, diligence and progress of the Students, in general, have been such as to merit approbation.

The curriculum of studies, especially in the English department, has been much enlarged, as may be seen by reference to the Calendar of the University, which has now been published for two years, and which it is intended to continue annually.

I have spent the Summer Vacations of 1861 and 1862 in visiting and examining, in conjunction with the Chief Superintendent of Schools, the Grammar Schools and many of the Superior and Common Schools of the Province; and here, I cannot but regret that my duties in the University do not admit of my spending more time in this way, as I am convinced that the educational advancement of the Province might thus be materially promoted.

The Professors have, from year to year, cause to regret the want of sound and thorough elementary training exhibited by many of the students on first entering the University; and it is to be feared that not a few of the Schoolmasters, in their haste to make a show of learning, are too ready to forget that it is of far more importance to intellectual growth that a boy should be accurately and systematically grounded in a few of the most common and essential branches of education, than that he should possess an imperfect and superficial acquaintance with a great many.

From the Accounts of the Registrar and Treasurer of the University, hereunto appended, it will be seen that a considerable sum of money has been spent in repairing the roof of the University building, and in levelling and otherwise improving the grounds. From long neglect, this expenditure had become necessary.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master,	George Roberts, Esquire, A. M.
Second Master,	Rev. Charles G. Coster, A. M.
Assistant Teacher,	Mr. David Main.

The University Professor of Modern Languages gives instruction in French to such of the pupils in the School as may desire it.

The number of pupils, in the year 1862, amounted to 97. The leading studies pursued by them, and the number studying each of the more important subjects, are as follows:—

Studying Greek,	37	Studying Geography,	97
Latin,	72	History,	97
Mathematics,	49	Arithmetic,	97
English only,	25	Book-keeping,	25
French,	21	English Composition,	35

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

W. BRYDONE JACK,

President.

University of N. B., January, 1863.

Income and Expenditure of the University for 1862.

The University of New Brunswick in Account Current with E. H. Wilmot, Registrar and Treasurer.

1862.	Dr.	
Jan. 1. To amount due Registrar, per last Account,	... ..	\$215 90
To paid Salaries, viz:—		
Dr. Jack, President,		
Quarter to 31st March,	... ..	\$500 00
Do. 30th June,	... ..	500 00
Do. 30th September,	... ..	500 00
Do. 31st December,	... ..	500 00
		2,000 00
J. M. D'Avray,		
Quarter to 31st March,	... ..	\$200 00
Do. 30th June,	... ..	200 00
Do. 30th September,	... ..	200 00
Do. 31st December,	... ..	200 00
		800 00
L. W. Bailey,		
Quarter to 31st March,	... ..	\$300 00
Do. 30th June,	... ..	300 00
Do. 30th September,	... ..	300 00
Do. 31st December,	... ..	300 00
		1,200 00
G. M. Campbell,		
Quarter to 31st March,	... ..	\$300 00
Do. 30th June,	... ..	300 00
Do. 30th September,	... ..	300 00
Do. 31st December,	... ..	300 00
		1,200 00
Dr. Jacob,		
Quarter to 31st March,	... ..	\$150 00
Do. 30th June,	... ..	150 00
Two Quarters to 31st December,	... ..	300 00
		600 00
E. H. Wilmot, Registrar,		
One year to 31st December,	... ..	400 00
Samuel Fleming, Steward,		
Quarter to 31st March,	... ..	\$60 00
Do. 30th June,	... ..	60 00
Do. 30th September,	... ..	60 00
Do. 31st December,	... ..	60 00
		240 00
Henry Wandless, Beadle,		
Quarter to 31st March,	... ..	\$40 00
Do. 30th June,	... ..	40 00
Do. 30th September,	... ..	40 00
Do. 31st December,	... ..	40 00
		160 00
Lawrence Neville, Gate Keeper,		
One year to 31st December,	... ..	40 00
		40 00
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$6,855 90

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$6,855 90
To paid Scholarships, viz:—			
	James P. Sheraton, half year to 1st March, ...	\$30 00	
	Do. do. 1st September, ...	30 00	
		<hr/>	60 00
	James D. Phinney, half year to 1st March, ...	\$30 00	
	Do. do. 1st September, ...	30 00	
		<hr/>	60 00
	A. W. Smith, Quarter to 16th April, ...	\$25 00	
	Do. do. 16th July, ...	25 00	
	Do. Half year to 16th January, ...	50 00	
		<hr/>	100 00
	Alexander Hughson, half year to 18th July, ...	\$30 00	
	Do. do. 18th January, ...	30 00	
		<hr/>	60 00
	V. W. Tippet, half year to 6th March, ...	\$30 00	
	Do. do. 6th September, ...	30 00	
		<hr/>	60 00
	W. C. Perrigo, half year to 6th March, ...	\$30 00	
	Do. do. 6th September, ...	30 00	
		<hr/>	60 00
	R. Matthew, one year, ...	...	60 00
	L. C. Allison, one year, ...	...	60 00
	Thos. Millidge, one year, ...	...	60 00
<i>Library, and Philosophical Apparatus.</i>			
To paid—			
Feb.	20. J. H. Venning, engraving Stamp for Books, ...	\$8 25	
May	12. Eastern Express, ...	1 62	
	31. James P. Fills, for stuffed birds, ...	16 00	
July	4. Do. do. ...	2 00	
	5. Porteous & Hislop, Glasgow, for Books, Exchange for £35 sterling, ...	172 67	
Aug.	2. S. R. Miller, for binding, &c. ...	14 08	
Sept.	2. Eastern Express, \$7, \$3.50, \$1, ...	11 50	
	4. Cudlip & Snider, expenses on Books from England, ...	3 23	
Oct.	6. L. W. Bailey, for Books & apparatus purchased by him in United States, ...	95 23	
	11. G. F. Matthew, for Books, ...	10 00	
	27. Little & Brown, do. ...	12 00	
Nov.	6. H. W. Frith, for Map, ...	5 00	
	27. H. F. Vavasour, for Books, ...	10 00	
Dec.	9. W. T. Atherton, carriage of Minerals, ...	1 30	
	Do. " Books, ...	0 37	
	31. S. R. Miller, Books, ...	5 25	
	Thomas Rutter, cases for Museum, ...	35 40	
		<hr/>	403 90
<i>Incidental Expenses.</i>			
To paid—			
Jan.	30. James Burchill, work, ...	\$0 75	
Mar.	28. M. M'Leod, Esq., travelling expenses, ...	20 00	
April	4. James Bryson, pine boards, ...	10 00	
	Charles Tracey, do. ...	41 55	
	22. Samuel Hughey, hauling boards, ...	9 00	
	Joseph M'Cormick, work, ...	11 00	
May.	1. Archibald Rowan, inspecting roof, ...	14 50	
		<hr/>	106 80
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$7,839 80

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$106 80	\$7,839 80
May 27.	James White, repairing Clock, ...	...	1 00	
30.	Alexander P. Miller, painting, &c. in 1861, ...	...	37 28	
June 16.	C. P. Smiler, glazing, &c. ...	...	14 30	
18.	Robert Coldwell, cartage, ...	...	5 30	
19.	Peter Donahoe, labour, ...	...	3 60	
30.	John Davis, Tin and Nails bought in Saint John, ...	...	61 93	
July 10.	Walter Williams, work, ...	...	1 50	
	Union Line, freight bills, ...	...	2 70	
11.	Peter Donahoe, labour, ...	...	14 40	
	Daniel O'Brien, " ...	...	12 00	
26.	Dennis O'Leary, cedar posts, ...	...	18 30	
Aug. 1.	Samuel Fleming, allowance for fuel, ...	...	160 00	
7.	Hon. John Robertson, for Flag, ...	...	16 00	
8.	Registrar's travelling expenses to Saint John, ...	...	5 50	
12.	Royal Gazette Office, printing Calendar, &c. ...	...	82 20	
13.	James Harris, Iron castings, ...	...	107 87	
	Thomas M. Smith, Nails, ...	...	7 65	
19.	Union Line, freight bills, ...	...	3 32	
22.	Francis Doherty, cartage, ...	...	0 60	
Sept. 5.	Lemuel Nason, Contract work on roof, ...	...	135 00	
	Do. extra work, ...	...	17 37	
13.	John Davis, expenses to Saint John, Drawing Plans and Specification, and superintending work on roof, ...	...	58 00	
	John Davis, long ladder, &c. ...	...	8 60	
	James Ross, work, ...	...	4 00	
19.	Daniel Elliott, work at Conductors, ...	...	18 25	
20.	James Burchill, Mason work, ...	...	8 50	
	Michael Neville, cartage, ...	...	1 00	
	Lemuel Nason, work and materials, ...	...	51 38	
Oct. 7.	John Hanlan, iron work, ...	...	26 00	
11.	Peter Donahoe, labour, ...	...	7 20	
18.	Dr. Jack, travelling expenses, ...	...	125 00	
	Westmorland Times, advertising, ...	...	1 89	
	Carleton Sentinel, advertising, ...	...	3 50	
23.	Edward Williams, spruce boards, ...	...	60 00	
Nov. 6.	James Burchill, work, ...	...	0 50	
	George Nixon, window glass, ...	...	7 50	
8.	Edward Williams, work and materials, ...	...	94 73	
19.	Peter Donahoe, labour, ...	...	5 60	
21.	John Graham, printing Statutes, &c. ...	...	54 55	
22.	Daniel Casey, glazing, &c. ...	...	7 62	
27.	H. F. Vavasour, stationery, ...	...	2 87	
28.	John Hand, labour, ...	...	20 00	
29.	Lemuel Nason, work and materials, ...	...	13 40	
Dec. 2.	John Davis, Commission selling copper, ...	...	2 00	
5.	Robert Coldwell, cartage, ...	...	0 90	
9.	Samuel Fleming, work on grounds, ...	...	151 90	
	Lemont & Son, lamps, &c. ...	...	7 06	
20.	Edward Williams, work, ...	...	9 80	
23.	James Hogg, advertising, &c. ...	...	4 08	
31.	Religious Intelligencer, advertising, ...	...	3 00	
	Colonial Presbyterian, do. ...	...	3 00	
	Daniel Elliott, stove pipe, &c. ...	...	13 35	
	W. Cadwallader, Porter's clothes, ...	...	29 47	
	Royal Gazette Office, printing Calendar, &c. 1862-63, ...	...	50 50	

Carried forward,

\$1,669 77 \$7,839 80

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$54 07	\$13,602 89
July	4. James Burchill, mason work,		1 50	
Aug.	2. S. R. Miller, Prize Books, &c.		4 75	
	Do. do. in 1861,		7 79	
	7. J. & A. McMillan, Prize Books,		14 40	
	18. M'Lean & Dowling, Shingles,		41 25	
Dec.	10. Rev. C. G. Coster, paid for repairing stove, Books for Prizes from College Library,		0 60	
	31. John Neill, materials,		6 46	134 07
			<hr/>	
			\$13,736 96	
Dec.	31. To Balance in hand carried down,		381 31	
			<hr/>	
			\$14,118 27	

1862.		CR.		
By received Endowment—				
Feb.	1. Draft on Receiver General,		\$1,111 10	
May	1. Do. do.		1,111 10	
Aug.	2. Do. do.		1,111 10	
Dec.	6. Do. do.		1,111 10	
			<hr/>	4,444 40
Feb.	15. Draft on Provincial Treasurer,		\$1,100 00	
June	12. Do. do.		1,100 00	
Aug.	28. Do. do.		1,100 00	
Dec.	6. Do. do.		1,100 00	
			<hr/>	4,400 00

		<i>Rent Roll.</i>		
By received from—				
Jan.	29. James Doran, one year,		\$20 00	
Feb.	20. F. M'Manus, half year,		15 25	
Mar.	7. Edward Elliott, on Account,		40 00	
	8. William Scully, one year, pasture lot,		10 00	
	15. Mary M'Gowan, to March 1861,		10 35	
	25. Sheriff of York, on J. Moore's two Leases, three years,		120 00	
April	1. John A. Morrison, two years and six months,		40 00	
	2. Arthur Jennings, half year,		15 25	
	7. Edward Elliott, on Account,		24 00	
	9. John Grannan, balance to March 1861,		33 05	
	" Do. on Account,		12 45	
	" Margery Johnson, half year,		26 50	
	26. W. Broderick, one year, pasture lot,		8 00	
	" Do. do. Needham Lease,		8 00	
	28. William Scully, half year, Town lot,		13 25	
May	6. Thomas Stewart, one year,		40 00	
	" W. Broderick, half year, Town lot,		24 25	
June	16. Peter Slean, on Paisley Lease,		4 00	
June	30. James O'Leary, 18 months,		45 00	
July	1. William Dunbar, one year,		10 00	
	14. John Hand, on Account,		5 00	
	28. Patrick Lilly, one year,		10 00	
	31. Dennis O'Leary, on Account,		12 00	
	" Do. stumpage, dry wood,		8 00	
Aug.	11. York Municipality, one year Alms House lot,		9 20	
	12. James S. Beek, on Watts' Lease,		12 00	
	14. Martha Boone, on Account,		16 00	
Sept.	13. C. Broderick, one year,		24 00	
			<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>			\$615 55	\$8,844 40

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$615 55	\$8,844 40
Sept.	19. F. M'Manus, half year,	... ..	15 25	
	25. John Grannan, on Account,	... ..	41 00	
Oct.	2. Francis Flanagan, on Account,	... ..	16 00	
	7. Matthew Tweedale, one year,	... ..	15 00	
	10. Francis Flanagan, on Account,	... ..	20 00	
	13. George Todd, one year,	... ..	1 80	
	14. Thomas Connolly, one year,	... ..	26 50	
	20. Patrick Donnelly, 12 years on 8 acres,	... ..	9 60	
	27. Jeremiah Hanlan, on Account,	... ..	24 00	
	31. A. Jennings, half year,	... ..	15 25	
Nov.	20. Hugh Dougherty, one year,	... ..	0 50	
	22. Jeremiah Driscoll, one year,	... ..	28 27	
	24. Michael Taylor, two years,	... ..	20 00	
	25. William Scully, half year,	... ..	13 25	
	28. John Hand, one year,	... ..	20 00	
Dec.	6. Michael M'Grath, one year,	... ..	51 00	
	15. James M'Alpine, half year,	... ..	10 00	
	16. W. Broderick, half year,	... ..	24 25	
	23. Francis Flanagan, on Account,	... ..	9 00	
	29. Patrick Farrell, to March 1861,	... ..	18 75	
	31. Samuel Fleming, one year,	... ..	16 00	
Dec.	31. Lawrence Neville, one year, Wood lot,	... ..	20 00	
	Do. one year, Lambert lot,	... ..	10 00	
	James Farrell, half year,	... ..	30 00	
	Nathaniel Cameron, two years,	... ..	20 00	
	Martha Boone, to March 1862,	... ..	6 50	
	James Doran, on Account,	... ..	14 62	
	William Dunbar, stumpage, dry wood,	... ..	8 00	
	Sundry persons, do. do.	... ..	4 90	
			1,124 99	
		<i>Interest.</i>		
By received from—				
Mar.	18. James Farrell, one year,	... ..	\$20 40	
April	5. Do. do.	... ..	20 40	
	9. Nathaniel Cameron, one year,	... ..	24 00	
May	16. Lawrence Hughes, one year,	... ..	7 20	
	30. Estate C. J. Peters, on Account,	... ..	3 10	
June	12. W. C. Tredwell, one year,	... ..	26 40	
	13. Estate W. B. Phair, one year,	... ..	48 00	
	30. City Saint John, half year,	... ..	90 00	
July	12. Thomas Murray, one year,	... ..	120 00	
	29. Michael Yexxa, one year,	... ..	120 00	
Aug.	11. H. B. Rainsford, Jun., one year,	... ..	46 56	
	12. Edward Yardy, on Jones' Mortgage,	... ..	20 00	
	L. B. Rainsford, on Account,	... ..	47 50	
Sept.	6. Thomas Murray, in full,	... ..	36 50	
	10. Central Bank, on deposit,	... ..	51 26	
Oct.	20. Patrick Donnelly, two years,	... ..	48 00	
	31. Edward Yardy, in full on Jones' Mortgage,	... ..	55 47	
Dec.	6. City Saint John, half year,	... ..	90 00	
	24. William Dunbar, one year,	... ..	12 00	
Dec.	27. Andrew M'Laughlin, two years,	... ..	12 00	
	30. W. C. Tredwell, one year,	... ..	26 40	
	" William Scully, one year,	... ..	12 00	
	31. H. B. Rainsford, on Account,	... ..	22 55	
			959 74	
<i>Carried forward,</i>			\$10,929 13	

				<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$10,929 13
				<i>Redemption Fund.</i>	
				<i>By received from—</i>	
May	13.	Mark Needham, balance of Hugh Dougherty's purchase of two Lots sold in 1838,	...	\$44 00	
Dec.	30.	William Scully, purchase of Lot No. 55, in 7th Range, sold November 1861,	...	200 00	
				<hr/>	244 00
				<i>Investments.</i>	
				<i>By received from—</i>	
May	30.	Estate C. J. Peters, balance,	...	\$76 90	
Sept.	6.	Thomas Murray, in full for Mortgage,	...	2,000 00	
Oct.	31.	Edward Yardy, W. F. F. Jones' Mortgage,	...	280 00	
				<hr/>	2,356 90
				<i>Library Fund.</i>	
				<i>By received from—</i>	
Dec.		Students for Books sold,	...	\$180 95	
		Do. for Annual Subscription,	...	31 00	
		Books for Prizes, Collegiate School,	...	3 25	
				<hr/>	215 20
				<i>Plate Fund.</i>	
		By received from Students, Annual Subscriptions,	...	...	15 50
				<i>Dilapidations.</i>	
		By received from Students,	...	...	25 81
				<i>Incidental Expenses.</i>	
Oct.	16.	By received from James Wales for old copper and lead,	...	...	75 44
				<i>Tuition Fees.</i>	
		By received from Students for the University,	...	...	228 29
				<i>Graduation Fees.</i>	
				<i>By received from—</i>	
Mar.	21.	George F. Burpe, A. B., in 1860,	...	\$4 00	
June	26.	E. S. Medley, A. B.	...	4 00	
		R. Matthew, A. B.	...	4 00	
		J. P. Sheraton, A. B.	...	4 00	
		A. W. Smith, A. B.	...	4 00	
		A. B. Atherton, A. B.	...	4 00	
		C. A. O'Connor, A. B.	...	4 00	
				<hr/>	28 00
					<hr/>
					<u>\$14,118 27</u>
1863—Jan.	1.	By amount brought down, in hand,	...	...	<u>\$381 31</u>

January, 1863.

E. H. WILMOT, *Registrar & Treasurer.*

I attest and declare that the within Account is a correct statement of the Income and Expenditure of the University of New Brunswick for the past year.

January, 1863.

E. H. WILMOT, *Registrar & Treasurer.*

APPENDIX N^o. 6.

THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Board of Agriculture

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON:

J. SIMPSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1863.



PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

1862.

Officers.

HON. A. E. BOTSFORD, CHAIRMAN.
ROBERT JARDINE, Esquire, VICE-CHAIRMAN.
JAMES G. STEVENS, Esquire, M. P. P., SECRETARY & TREASURER.

Members.

HON. A. E. BOTSFORD, M. L. C.
ROBERT JARDINE, Esquire,
ANDREW BARBERIE, Esquire,
RICHARD SUTTON, Esquire,
LEONARD R. COOMBES, Esquire,
SILAS RAYMOND, Esquire,
SAMUEL L. PETERS, Esquire,

HON. DAVID WARK, M. L. C.
WILLIAM NAPIER, Esquire,
JAMES G. STEVENS, Esquire, M. P. P.
HON. W. E. PERLEY, M. P. P.
DR. HIRAM DOW, M. P. P.
ABNER R. M'CLELAN, Esquire, M. P. P.
DAVID MUNRO, Esquire, M. P. P.

HON. CHARLES PERLEY, M. L. C.
HUGH M'MONAGLE, Esquire,
J. A. BECKWITH, Esquire,

} Appointed by the Government.

H. E. DIBBLEE, Esquire, appointed by the Board.

Executive Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD,
THE SECRETARY,
J. A. BECKWITH, Esquire, WILLIAM NAPIER, Esquire.



FREDERICTON, 12th FEBRUARY, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature, the Report of the Provincial Board of Agriculture for the Year 1861-62.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES G. STEVENS,
Secretary P. B. A.

The Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary.

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PREFACE.

The following Volume contains a statement of the transactions of the Provincial Board of Agriculture during their Annual Session of 1862 ; a digest of the Returns of the several Agricultural Societies, with abstracts from the general reports drawn out by the Officers of the same ; remarks on practical husbandry, with such hints and suggestions as have been thought most needed ; together with an Account of the Expenditures, as required by Act of Assembly.

Allusion has been made in this Report to the Agricultural Statistics lately published, as affording the most encouraging aspect of the state of Agriculture in our Province. The reverses of fortune annually experienced by those engaged in the twofold business of lumbering and farming, compared with the experience of those who make agriculture their sole pursuit, are pregnant with salutary lessons. Prudence points to the steady pursuit of but one avocation, if ultimate success would be obtained ; the lumberer to follow his business, and the farmer to make farming occupy his undivided attention ; and amidst the many vicissitudes which are more or less common to every business of life, the husbandman is daily learning that he is least liable to be affected by them. The glowing accounts heretofore received from far off lands, of the superior benefits and advantages which the Emigrant from this Province would possess, are being proved delusive ; a spirit of contentment is taking the place of restlessness and desire of change ; whilst the distressing and fearful ravages of war to which our neighbors are exposed, and which seem to be indefinitely prolonged, are causing the subjects of our noble Empire the more to cherish their heritage, and to be inspired with feelings of patriotic love and reverence for their Colony, as a well cared for part of that well tried and maturely built structure which is able to hold in check those surging elements that find freer exercise in other and less favored forms of Government.

The hope so flattering of easily acquiring an independence in other lands, is being supplanted by the healthy conviction, that in this Province certain success will attend the steady, persevering, and industrious laborer ; and it is matter of gratulation that the Census Returns exhibit so large an increase of those who make farming their profession, and that the returns in agricultural wealth are so largely enhanced. The prediction has been uttered in reference to our lumbering Counties, that when the pine lumber disappeared, the inhabitants would disappear also, but just in proportion as the forest has been converted into merchandize, the lands of our Province have been reclaimed and improved.

Very perceptible has been the progress of Agriculture within the last decade. A few years before, the knowledge of the generality of those engaged in husbandry, so called, consisted in raising crops from the newly burned land, and experience was the instructor in properly saving and curing the hay ; but beyond this, in many localities there were but few signs of intelligent farming : A rotation of crops was neither understood nor practised, nor was its necessity regarded ; the art of improving the soil, or at least preserving its fertility, was a secret unknown and unheeded.

Improved breeds of stock, as forming a basis of profitable farming, was disregarded ; and in many places the cattle, and especially sheep and swine, were rapidly returning to their original type ; the latter, by a well known individual of our Province, described as " long snouted, long legged, ravenous looking brutes ;" whilst the cows are pictured as being " equalled only by those which the King of Egypt dreamed of three thousand years ago."

The clumsy and ill constructed implements of husbandry are fast being superseded by the most improved kinds ; whilst in the art of ploughing, skilful labor, and general farm work, and in breeding of improved stock, the Province indicates a rapid advancement.

Such improvements are not owing entirely to casual circumstances, but may be traced in great part to the influence of a scientific knowledge, which is teaching with unmistakable effect ; whilst also the emigration to our Province of men bred to, and thoroughly acquainted with the main departments of profitable farming, has had a prominent influence ; the practice of such has been seen and followed, and there is a more general falling in to the track of that intelligent practice of husbandry pursued with success in older countries.

That much of this improved state of things is owing also to the establishment in our Province of the several Agricultural Societies, cannot be doubted ; the influence exerted actively or passively by the enterprising individuals who, more or less, may be found connected with them, is now telling ; and the more that agricultural information is diffused, the more certain and speedy will be the desired results.

The husbandman is fast learning that his pecuniary interests are concerned in learning how to farm well, and this conviction exercises a powerful stimulus in causing him to search after and embrace that course and practice which will yield the most permanent and beneficial returns.

Such a hopeful state of things may well stimulate the exertions of those to whom are specially committed the care of Agriculture.

The increased wealth to our Province from an improved state of practical husbandry, may be reckoned at millions of dollars. All legitimate means towards the attainment of such an end, are worthy of being sought for and used ; and it is humbly hoped that this short Volume may not be without its effect in helping to produce the desired object.

JAS. G. STEVENS, *Secretary*
Provincial Board of Agriculture.

Saint Stephen, December, 1862.

REPORT.

In conformity to the Act of Assembly relating to the Provincial Board of Agriculture, I proceed to draw up, on behalf of that Board, its (third) Annual Report, for the purpose of laying it before the Legislature.

Committee Room, 1st March, 1862.

The several Members of the Board of Agriculture having been duly notified to meet at Fredericton on the first day of March 1862, the following persons were present on that day at the Provincial Buildings, in one of the Committee Rooms of the Legislative Council, viz:—Hon. Mr. Botsford, Hon. Mr. Wark, Messrs. Leonard R. Coombes, Samuel S. Peters, and James G. Stevens.

In accordance with the Bye Laws of the Board, Mr. Stevens, as Secretary, took the Chair.

Owing to the absence of several Members, the meeting was adjourned to the following Tuesday, 4th March, to meet at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Tuesday, 4th March, 1862.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Hon. Mr. Botsford, Hon. Mr. Wark, Messrs. Napier, Coombes, Jardine, Peters, Raymond, Beckwith, Stevens, and Hon. Mr. Perley.

Mr. Stevens, as Secretary, took the Chair, and J. A. Beckwith, Esquire, was requested to act as Secretary, *pro. tem.*

Mr. Stevens informed the Board that he had received a communication from the Provincial Secretary, intimating the appointment of J. A. Beckwith, Esquire, as Member of the Board, in place of Dr. Robb, deceased.

The returns of the election of Delegates from the several Counties were taken into consideration, and progress made therein.

Board adjourned to meet again the following morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 5th March, 1862,

Met pursuant to adjournment. Same Members present as at last meeting.

The returns of election of Members were again considered, and it was finally decided that the following persons do constitute the Members of the Board for the current year, viz:—

Hon. Mr. Botsford,	Delegate for	...	Westmorland.
Richard Sutton,	“	... ..	Northumberland.
Leonard R. Coombes,	“	... ..	Victoria.
Silas Raymond,	“	... ..	King's.
Samuel L. Peters,	“	... ..	Queen's.
James G. Stevens,	“	... ..	Charlotte.
Robert Jardine,	“	... ..	Saint John.
Hon. David Wark,	“	... ..	Kent.
William Napier,	“	... ..	Gloucester.
Andrew Barberie,	“	... ..	Restigouche.

It was further resolved, that as there appeared to be no sufficient election of Members for the Counties of York, Sunbury, Albert, and Carleton, that the Secretary of the Board should communicate the fact forthwith to the Provincial Secretary, in order that Delegates might be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the said Counties, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such case provided, and that Mr. Stevens, with Messrs. Jardine and Peters, be a Committee to wait upon the Provincial Secretary to acquaint him with the Resolution.

On the same day, the above Committee reported that they had attended to their duty, and that the Secretary of the Board had received a Communication from the Provincial Secretary, intimating the appointment of the following persons as Delegates to represent their respective Counties, viz:—

Honorable W. E. Perley, M. P. P., Sunbury.

Dr. Hiram Dow, M. P. P., York.

Abner R. M'Clelan, M. P. P., Albert.

David Munro, M. P. P., Carleton.

Intimation of their appointment having been given to those persons, they severally took their seats as Members of the Board.

The Board next proceeded to the election of a Member, in pursuance of Act of Assembly; when, after ballot, Henry E. Dibblee, Esquire, was declared duly elected, and on being notified thereof, took his seat as Member appointed by the Board.

The election of a Chairman was then proceeded with; when, on vote by ballot, Honorable A. E. Botsford was declared elected, and he accordingly took the Chair.

The election of Vice-Chairman was next proceeded with; and, after balloting, Robert Jardine, Esquire, was declared elected.

The election of Secretary followed; when, after balloting, James G. Stevens, Esquire, was declared elected.

On motion, resolved, that an Audit Committee be appointed; and that Messrs. Jardine, Napier, and Beckwith, do constitute the same.

On motion, resolved, that a Committee be appointed to ascertain if a Reporter could be obtained, and on what terms, to attend at the Sittings of the Board during the Session, to report the principal subjects of Debate and the several remarks thereon; and that Messrs. Jardine, Raymond, Peters, Beckwith, and Napier, do compose such Committee.

On motion of Mr. Peters, resolved, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the practicability of publishing an Agricultural Periodical under the auspices of the Board; and that Messrs. Peters, Raymond, and M'Clelan, do form such Committee.

On motion of Mr. M'Clelan, resolved, that a Committee be appointed to report upon the distribution of the copies of the Second Annual Report of the Board; and that Messrs. M'Clelan, Barberie, and Dibblee, do form such Committee.

On motion, resolved, that a Committee of Finance be appointed, of persons to be named by the Chairman.

The following persons were accordingly nominated, viz :—The Secretary, Honorable Mr. Wark, Dr. Dow, Messrs. M'Clelan and Jardine.

On motion, resolved, that the consideration of the Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture, be taken into consideration, and stand as the order of the day for the Friday following.

Adjourned to meet on the following morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 6th March, 1862.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Beckwith submitted a Report as Chairman of the Committee appointed to ascertain if a Reporter for the Session could be obtained, and on what terms, which Report is as follows :—

“ Mr. Hogg is willing to report the proceedings of the Board for One Pound a day; he will, without further charge, publish his report in the *Reporter* Newspaper, and furnish each Member of the Board with a copy of the paper, or series of papers, containing the complete Report.”

Report was ordered to be received, and, after discussion, it was resolved that its further consideration be postponed until the next day.

The Chairman of the Board submitted an Essay, written by J. D. M. Keator, Esquire, on Agricultural subjects, which was read by the Chairman.

The Secretary read a Letter from the Chief Superintendent of Education, relative to Agricultural education in the Common Schools, requesting the co-operation of the Board.

On motion, resolved, that the Superintendent of Education be requested to state his views and suggestions on the subject, and that Mr. Barberie wait upon him to ascertain when it would be convenient for him to appear before the Board.

Adjourned to meet the following morning at 11 o'clock.

Friday, 7th March, 1862.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. M'Clelan, as Chairman of Committee to arrange concerning the distribution of the Reports of the Board, submits the following Report :—

“ The Committee to whom have been referred the consideration of an equitable distribution of the second annual published Report, beg to state, that they find at the disposal of the Board about 2000 copies, which they propose to apportion, under the direction of the Secretary of the Board, as follows :—

To the Provincial Secretary, for Executive Council distribution, 150 copies.

Members of Legislature, 4 each, 260 copies.

Members of the Board, 6 each, 108 copies.

To the Presidents and Secretaries of the various recognized Agricultural Societies, one copy each, or sixty eight copies in all.

To the Secretary of the Board, for distribution among Newspaper publishers and distinguished Agriculturalists outside the Province, 150 copies.

To be allotted for distribution in the several Counties by the Members of the Board, as follows :—

For Saint John, Charlotte, King's, York, Westmorland, and Northumberland, 120 copies each :

For Kent, Queen's, Gloucester, Carleton, 100 copies each :

For Albert, Sunbury, Victoria, and Restigouche, 70 copies each : making for this service 1400 copies."

Ordered, that the Report be received and adopted.

The Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture was taken into consideration, it being the order of the day ; progress was made therein.

Adjourned to meet on the following morning at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 8th March, 1862.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

The consideration of the Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture was proceeded with, and finally considered sufficient for the purpose of being committed in the House of Assembly.

Mr. Beckwith, from Committee of Audit, presented Report on the Accounts and Returns from Societies, which was ordered to be received and to lie over until the Monday following, for further consideration.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Audit Committee, for their promptness and assiduity in preparing and submitting a Report.

Adjourned to meet on Monday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Monday, 10th March, 1862.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

The consideration of the Report of the Audit Committee on the Returns from the Agricultural Societies, was proceeded with.

Mr. Peters moved that the Board recommend a grant of dollars to the Grand Lake Northern Branch Agricultural Society ; which, after discussion, and explanations offered in reference to the said Society, was, on motion, lost.

On motion of Mr. Jardine, resolved, that the following do constitute one of the standing orders of the Board, viz :—That no Account from any County Agricultural Society be audited or passed, except at the Annual Meeting of the Board.

On motion, resolved, that the time allowed for sending in the Returns of the Agricultural Societies, be fixed at the latest at the thirtieth day of November in each year.

On motion, resolved, that the Report of the Audit Committee be adopted.

On motion, resolved, that Messrs. Jardine and Stevens be added to the Committee on the subject of printing an Agricultural Journal.

On motion, resolved, that the thanks of the Board be given to J. D. M. Keator, Esquire, for his Essay previously read, and that the Secretary do communicate the fact to Mr. Keator.

The consideration of the claims of Agricultural Societies for expenses of transit of stock and freight charges, was discussed; when, on motion, it was resolved, that the claims for freight by Steamers for the transport of cattle and produce to and from the Provincial Exhibition, be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to discharge the claims when in funds; but the amount of claims to be so discharged not to exceed in the whole \$300.

Adjourned to meet on the following morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 11th March, 1862.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

The Superintendent of Board of Education appeared before the Board to offer suggestions in reference to Agricultural education in the Schools of the Province, the substance of which was as follows:—To make provision for the introduction into Schools of such agricultural works as might be approved of, whenever an agricultural class was formed; the extension of libraries of agricultural works; the obtaining chemical apparatus for Grammar Schools; the establishing a prize to be competed for by Grammar Schools before competent judges, at periodical examinations,—the result of such examinations to be communicated to the Secretary of Board of Agriculture, to be embodied in his Annual Report.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Bennet for his suggestions.

On motion, resolved, that the present form of Bond given by Treasurers of Agricultural Societies be altered, and one drawn out adapted for Sureties with principal.

On motion, resolved, that the sum of forty four dollars be allowed for expenditure incurred by Secretary of Board in necessary copying and writing in connection with his duty in preparation of Exhibition and Annual Report.

On motion, resolved, that an Executive Committee be named by the Chairman.

The following persons were accordingly nominated and appointed as Executive Committee for the current year, viz:—The Chairman, Secretary, Messrs. Beckwith and Napier.

The suggestions of the Superintendent of Education were considered; when, on motion of Mr. Beckwith, it was resolved, that in view of the suggestions made by Mr. Bennet, the Board do recommend that the several Agricultural Societies in the Province be requested to give encouragement to the introduction of Johnston's Catechism on Agricultural Chemistry, Norton's Essays and other standard Agricultural books, together with chemicals and apparatus, into the Provincial Schools; and that, where they believe it will be duly appreciated and produce beneficial effects, they contribute pecuniary aid to so desirable an object.

Mr. Peters, from the Agricultural Journal Committee, submitted a Report, which was ordered to be received and adopted.

The Report is as follows:—

Your Committee are unanimous in the opinion that the establishing an Agricultural Journal, under the auspices of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, would be most beneficial to the agricultural interests of this Province, inasmuch as it would disseminate through its columns, information regarding the culture of crops on different soils, as adopted by experienced and practical agriculturalists, as well as encourage farmers, in general, to express their opinions and record their experience in matters of general interest; and by thus associating together the agricultural population of our country, and bringing them into immediate connection with each other, it would foster in them a desire to excel in the cultivation of the soil, which, in the opinion of your Committee, is both desirable and commendable.

Your Committee are also of the opinion, that at this comparatively early period of the existence of this Board, much valuable information might be imparted through its columns regarding the successful breeding of Stock, which your Committee consider of the greatest importance to the prosperity of the agricultural interests of this Province.

Your Committee beg to state, that they are in communication with several distinguished gentlemen upon this subject, being desirous to ascertain the probable cost of such a periodical, and also the possibility of securing some competent person to take charge of it.

Your Committee find that it will be impossible for them to render a final report during the present Session of this Board, and desire to have an extension of time for that purpose.

S. L. PETERS,
SILAS RAYMOND,
ABNER R. MCLELAN.

On motion of Honorable Mr. Wark, resolved, that the thanks of this Board be unanimously tendered to the Executive Committee of the past year, for the efficient services gratuitously rendered by them to the Province, in preparing for and carrying to a successful termination the Industrial Exhibition at Sussex, as well as for their labors in collecting and forwarding articles to the London Exhibition.

The Chairman returned thanks.

Mr. Raymond made the following Motion—"That instead of money being granted as formerly in one amount, for the importation of Stock into this Province, it be recommended that when any Society shall import any improved Stock, they shall receive, in addition to their usual allowance, a percentage of \$— on the first cost of the Stock so imported."

Ordered, that the further discussion of this motion lie over until the next Annual Meeting of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Beckwith, resolved, that a Committee be appointed to examine the entire horse "Morgan Hawk," owned by Dr. Dow, and report to this Board, or to their Secretary, whether or not the said horse has any symptoms of spavin disease; and that Messrs. Coombes, M'Monagle, and Barberie, be the Committee.

The report of the above Committee was rendered to the Secretary, and it stated that the Committee had examined the said Horse, that it was free from all disease or defect, and showed no symptoms of spavin.*

*Dr. Dow was refused the premium at the late Exhibition at Sussex, on account, as he alleged, of one of the Judges having reported that his horse was spavined. The examination was held to ascertain the correctness of that report.

On motion of Mr. Napier, resolved, that the thanks of the Board be given to the Chairman for his able and efficient performance of duties whilst presiding at the Board.—Unanimously passed.

The Chairman returned thanks.

On motion of Mr. Barberie, resolved, that this Board express their appreciation of the services of Mr. Stevens as Secretary to the Board, and their acknowledgment of his efficiency in discharging so well the duties of his office.—Unanimously passed.

Mr. Stevens returned thanks.

Board adjourned to meet on 25th instant at 11 o'clock, in Committee Room of House of Assembly.

Tuesday, 25th March, 1862.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Honorable Mr. Botsford, Honorable Mr. Wark, Dr. Dow, the Secretary, Messrs. Munro and Beckwith.

The Returns from the Hammond Agricultural Society having been received and examined, a grant was recommended in accordance with the provisions of the Report of the Audit Committee. These Returns were not in time for audit by the Audit Committee, but the delay was satisfactorily accounted for.

The Secretary of the Board was ordered to communicate to the Hammond Society, that the Board cannot recognize a mistake in balance of Account rendered, without its first shewing where and how such mistake was made.

The Returns of the Saint Patrick Agricultural Society had miscarried, and did not reach the Board in time for regular audit; but on explanation by Mr. Stevens, it was ordered that a grant be issued to the Society.

Adjourned to meet again on 2nd April next.

Wednesday, 2nd April, 1862.

Met pursuant to adjournment.—No business being before the Board, it was adjourned *sine die*.

The discussions before the Board were brief, as most of the short Session was occupied in auditing the Accounts and examining the Returns from the several Agricultural Societies; and also in considering the Bill relating to the encouragement of Agriculture, which was passed in the Legislature, and which consolidates all the Laws relating to Agriculture in the Province.

On the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the practicability of publishing an Agricultural Journal under the auspices of the Board, Mr. Raymond observed, that he thought the experiment was worthy of trial; in his County alone the sum of two thousand dollars was sent away for foreign Agricultural Journals, and he thought the money might as well be retained in the Province.

Mr. Peters thought it of the utmost importance that the farmers, and others desiring information on Agricultural subjects, should have a medium;

through means of which knowledge might be circulated, and the various opinions of practical farmers become known; he was sanguine that such a Paper, issued once a month, if not oftener, would be successful; there were very many who were willing to devote considerable labor in contributing articles, and helping to sustain the interest of an Agricultural Journal in the Province.

Mr. Dibblee thought the greatest difficulty would be experienced in getting a competent Editor. It was no ordinary man that was fitted to take charge of such a Paper; he would require to be possessed of general information on all Agricultural subjects, as there would be various questions which he would be expected to answer.

Mr. Raymond thought that in cases of questions being asked, the Editor, if himself unable to answer, might do as other Editors are in the habit of doing, refer the question to be answered by some of their correspondents.

Hon. Mr. Wark thought they should be very cautious how they encouraged any one to take the publishing of an Agricultural Paper in hand. It would be difficult to get the proper man to take charge of such a matter, as great discretion would require to be exercised in selecting what correspondence should be inserted. It would never do to put in print all that was expected by correspondents. Some persons would get hold of old Agricultural books which they supposed nobody knew anything about but themselves, and put forth theories not applicable to our Province. The Editor would require to be a man of judgment as well as knowledge.

Several members expressed themselves in favor of enquiring into the prospects of success of such an undertaking, and a Committee was appointed accordingly.

When the consideration of the Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture was under discussion, a desire was expressed by some members to have the different District Societies amalgamated in each County, so that there should be but one Society, which would be the central one, and the other Societies in the same County might be branches thereof.

Mr. Dibblee spoke in favor of consolidation. In his County it had operated well.

Mr. Coombes was doubtful if such a system would be acceptable in every County.

Mr. Beckwith thought it most advisable to leave the matter optional with the Societies in their respective Counties, to amalgamate or not as they saw best.

Mr. Barberie was much in favor of having but one Society in each County. He argued that such a system would favor a greater competition, and have a greater amount of premiums; one exhibitor would not be able to take more than one premium on the same article or animal, and the premium would be larger; by the present system one person would go round all the Societies in a County and compete. He recommended Committees to be appointed from

different Sections of the County to represent their interests at the Central Society; he was in favor of dividing the County into different districts, and having but one Central Society, with these District Societies subordinate.

Mr. Beckwith explained the operation of the Central Society in York County, the members of the Central Society did not contend for premiums in the County branches, they confined their entries to the Central Society; the system was found to work well in York County.

Mr. Sutton spoke in favor of consolidating Societies, he thought in such a case the management would be much better; he referred to the neglect of proper encouragement for good ploughing; a larger competition would by that measure be brought about, and they would see better skill in the art than in places where Societies are small and scattered. In small local Societies for example, he remarked, the best grain gets the premium, but it may be of a very inferior quality, and not such as would be considered entitled to it at a larger competition. Greater diligence and more skill in farming operations would thus be encouraged.

Hon. Mr. Wark shewed that in some Counties the operation of having only one Society would not be beneficial,—where people had a far distance to travel they would not bring their stock and produce.

Mr. Stevens thought it was not advisable to make it compulsory on District Societies to consolidate; it was better to leave the Societies to manage that matter among themselves, they would be able to form the best judgment on the expediency of such a course; much would depend on the geographical division of Counties, facilities of travel, and such like considerations.

Mr. Coombes said that in his County it would not operate well; his County (Victoria) is 100 miles long, composed partly of French inhabitants.

Mr. Peters said there would be difficulty in getting the Committees from different districts to attend at the meetings of the Central Society; the difficulty of travel and trouble necessarily connected with the attending meetings at a distance would soon breed indifference and discontent; jealousies also might spring up, and he was doubtful if the system would work well,—better leave matters discretionary with Societies.

The Chairman, Hon. Mr. Botsford, suggested that present Societies might be protected in their existing rights, and Societies hereafter to be established might be made branch and subsidiary to some one Central Society.

Mr. M'Monagle thought favorably of suggestions of Chairman.

Mr. Jardine would leave the law as it now was; in some Counties having four Societies, each Society would consider itself best entitled to be the Central Society; he thought it best to leave such arrangement with the Societies.

Hon. Mr. Wark said if they restricted Counties to one Society they might retard the progress of agriculture, as in some districts where Societies have become extinct, but wished to start afresh, it would be impossible for them to do so with prospect of success.

It was finally agreed to let the law stand as at present.

Some discussion took place in reference to the section of Bill relating to the protection of sheep from dogs. Some members were in favor of taxing owners of dogs, others of requiring a collar to be on every dog with the owner's name, otherwise the dog should be liable to be killed; the difficulty of providing an efficient preventative was expressed; the law now, as in the Bill, extends to dogs chasing sheep.

A discussion arose on the question as to what amount would be necessary for the efficient carrying on of the operations of the Board. The sum at present by law allowed is \$800.

The Secretary shewed that this amount was not enough. The salary of the Secretary was at present fixed at \$600; contingencies, such as Stationery, Postages, and incidental charges, \$200; travelling charges, and \$2 per day to the County Delegates; and members appointed by Government, not being members of the Legislature, \$350; and if none of the Delegates were members of the Legislature, the sum of \$280 more would be required, so that the least that could be asked would be \$1400. The Secretary's salary was insufficient to remunerate him in Exhibition years; the labor then was immense and varied.

The Chairman remarked that the labors of the Secretary during the past year had been very arduous, and the salary of \$600 insufficient. The Chairman alone had done as much labor, mentally and physically, as any officer in the Province.

Mr. Barberie thought the salary in Exhibition years a mere bagatelle.

Mr. Raymond thought that an efficient officer should be sufficiently paid for his services. It was not the best policy to offer low salaries; if they wanted good men they must pay them.

Mr. Dibblee was for allowing a remuneration for the extra services of past year to the Secretary.

Mr. Jardine thought if the proceeds from the Exhibition had come up to expectation, and the expenses had been less, they might have allowed a remuneration, as he knew the labors were very great. He thought the remuneration to officers must depend on the success of the undertaking.

The Secretary thought this rather an unjust rule, as no man would render his services upon such a contingency.

It was finally concluded that the sum of \$1400 be sought for as the lowest sum to supply the expenses of the Board.

A discussion arose as to the frequency of holding Exhibitions.

Some members thought that once in five years was sufficient; others thought they should be every two years. The Secretary stated that in his communications with many of the chief exhibitors, the desire was expressed to have stated times of holding Exhibitions, and to have them as frequently as possible. This necessarily led to the consideration of the expense of holding Exhibitions. It was stated, that had a different practice been adopted of admitting persons to Exhibition Buildings by single tickets, instead of season

tickets, the receipts of last Exhibition would have been very much larger, as the season tickets were transferred frequently. It was contended that the last Exhibition was no test of what the proceeds of other Exhibitions would be, if held at or near a City or Town.

The propriety and necessity of having permanent buildings for Exhibition purposes was discussed.

Mr. Jardine thought that the time was near when they would require large buildings for Volunteer Militia Training; and the purposes of Militia Training and Exhibition might be both served by providing suitable buildings where found expedient.

Several members agreed in this view.

Considerable debate took place on the section of the Bill which provided for the encouragement of other departments besides Agriculture. The Secretary stated that it was said that the Board of Agriculture had put the Province to much expense for Agricultural interest. Now it must be considered that the Board had the care at the Exhibition of the Manufacturing, Mechanical, Mining and Artistic interests of the Province; if the expenditure had been confined to Agricultural purposes solely, the Board would not have required to make such extensive arrangements as was necessary at last Exhibition. It was not fair to charge Agriculture with all the expenses which were incident to the encouragement of other Departments; the Board had as at present by terms of Act of Assembly, to take measures at every Exhibition to encourage all the interests of the Province, and the labor of the Board thereby very much increased, and the expense incurred at such Exhibitions should not be considered as incurred for the interests of Agriculture alone.

Mr. Sutton thought the views of the Secretary were quite correct, and if it was generally understood that the Board embraced the encouragement of manufactures and other departments of industry, besides agriculture, he thought that the allowance for expenses of the Board at present asked for would not be considered too much.—Other members expressed similar views.

After the different sections of the Bill had been considered, it was approved of.

The Chief Superintendent of the Board of Education appeared before the Board of Agriculture and made some suggestions relative to the encouragement of an Agricultural education in Parish Schools. He suggested the appropriation of a small grant by the Board to provide chemical apparatus in Grammar Schools, and to encourage Parish Schools in obtaining libraries; he also recommended prizes to be competed for by students in Agriculture.

Mr. Peters argued the appropriation by the Board of a grant for such purposes; he was strongly in favor of encouraging Agricultural education.

The Secretary said that there was no question as to the desirability of extending an Agricultural education, but had the Board any money to grant? That was a matter for the Board of Education to take in hand, and every co-operation would be given by the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Dibblee thought it would be time to grant an appropriation of money when the Board had the money to give; it would not do for the Board to assume powers of granting money, expecting that the Government would give the money.

The Secretary brought under the notice of the Board, the question whether the future Reports of the Board should be confined to a statement of their doings, or be extended so as to give Agricultural information; he remarked that it was desirable to give a full statement in the first Exhibition Report of all details, as this was looked for, but in future he would like to curtail expense.

The unanimous expression was in favor of the Report containing as much Agricultural information as possible. The Report was a very acceptable one, and would be eagerly read by the farmers. The statistical information respecting the Exhibition would prove valuable for future reference, and as containing the account of the first Exhibition held under the auspices of the Board, it was important to have a full record of all proceedings.

In the Lecture delivered by J. D. M. Keator, Esquire, before the King's County Society, he alluded to the privileges which were enjoyed by this Province, in having the benefits of the tried skill and practice of older countries to guide it—the advantages of labor saving machines—models of approved farm buildings, artificial manures, and several other such advantages. He also alluded to the education of the farmer, urging in all cases a good common English education, if no higher could be obtained, and reprobated the too common practice among many farmers of disparaging their calling. He put some home questions, which may be of general application, as thus—

“This locality of King's has been settled for a period of seventy years; the occupants of most of the farms are the third generation; the neighbourhood is thickly settled, and a degree of comfort is enjoyed widely different from that our grandfathers experienced; but do we cultivate our farms with the skill we ought, and while drawing from them a pecuniary return, is it at the expense of the fertility of the land, or the reverse?

“I know that with all of us there is a want of capital, without which farming is an up hill work, not to say a laborious business. It becomes us then to make up for that want of capital, by doing well what we do, and by cultivating thoroughly just so much land as we can manure properly. This is the only system to adopt, for we all know that the original virgin richness has forsaken our soils, and that they have become harder to till. * * * *
Do not almost every one of you find that you have more land, of what you call your arable land, than will yield, with its present mode of treatment, what you think it might? If so, is it not an unnecessary tax upon your time and labor to keep up a good deal of extra fence, in addition to the labor expended in getting an indifferent crop? Are there not wet places in your usually cultivated fields, which have been for years a hindrance to cultivation, and a positive loss to you every time you were obliged to work them? Could you devise any way to drain such spots, and make them as

easily tilled as the drier parts, with the usual labor you employ? If not, would it pay you to expend additional labor to make drains, and thus be getting surface stones out of the way, besides carrying off the surplus water? Are your fences as substantial and permanent as they might be made, particularly your line fences; and do you bear in mind that good fences make good neighbours, and while they restrain cattle within their proper bounds, they teach them good habits? Are your farms laid out in fields well fenced and measured, accessible by a good farm road, or without crossing other fields, or do you contemplate doing so, and are already working according to a well laid plan, as fast as your means permit? Have you adopted a systematic rotation by which your fields, each in turn, are brought under the ameliorating process of cultivation with manure—ever bearing in mind that he who raises *good grass*, can raise every thing else? Are your barns so constructed as to maintain a degree of warmth suitable to the comfort of their inmates, and planned in such a way that the daily labor in taking care of them is reduced? Are they surrounded by enclosed yards, in which the cattle may get water without being driven a long distance, thus dropping much manure by the way which is all wasted? If so, are they confined to the yards, not for all the day, but for a few hours of each pleasant day, from the middle of November, to the last of April? And are the sheep kept in the same way, or are they allowed to get on the meadows whenever the snow is off, where they nibble over the newly seeded pieces? Is the entire stock fed and cared for regularly? Are the calves kept grazing all winter, so that their skin will handle mellow and soft, and as spring approaches are you in the habit of watching them as they gambol in the very wantonness of their strength? Do the cows get any extra food in the spring, when their material wants need it, or do you prefer to let the new grass do all for them in the way of increasing the flow of milk, rather than assisting it by timely addition of roots or grain, before they are turned out of the barns? Do the oxen, in addition to the best English hay, get some oats during the busier portions of the cropping season, and if not, would it not pay to feed them, so that with a short notice they could be fitted for the butcher, at a much cheaper rate than by the usual system of stall feeding? Could the quantity of manure be increased, so that it would pay for the extra labor? Is the hen house carefully cleaned out, and the droppings put past, to be used as a stimulant for the corn, &c.? Is the arrangement such, that the annual accumulation of night soil can be easily incorporated with earth, thereby rendering it inodorous and fit for application to the root crop? In fattening pigs, is it the custom to keep them up all summer, and supplying the pens bountifully with straw, or bog earth, thus making a quantity of excellent manure, which will help very materially to pay for the cost of fattening? * * * * Do you raise sufficient fruit for home consumption, or are you making efforts to do so? And do they consist in something else besides the actual setting out of trees, leaving them afterwards to struggle amid the grass roots for a share of pabulum? Or do you cultivate the ground around

them with a hoed crop, with annual pruning and scraping? Do you use machinery to facilitate your labors, as fast as your means will enable you? * * * * Do you cultivate your land in such a way that under your system of management, it is every year getting better?"

Such are some of the questions propounded by Mr. Keator in his Lecture, and as they are peculiarly suggestive, we trust they will receive consideration.

DIGEST OF RETURNS FROM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Returns from the different Agricultural Societies, in respect of Statistical information, do not much vary from those contained in a previous Report, whilst the Census Returns being now complete, reliable data are given, and from the following Comparative Statements it will be seen that the progress of our Province in Agricultural improvement is far from discouraging. New Brunswick, it will be observed, bears a favorable comparison with her sister Colony of Nova Scotia.

The following Tables will shew the condition of Agriculture, and by the Comparative Statements we may learn the progress of agricultural wealth within the last ten years:—

COUNTIES.		Albert.	Carleton.	Charlotte.	Gloucester.	Kent.	Kings.	Northumber-land.	Queens.	Restigouche.	Saint John.	Shunbury.	Victoria.	Westmorland.	York.	Totals
Milk Cows, ..	{ 1861. 1861. } Increase,	2,862 1,908 854	6,337 4,926 1,411	6,371 4,720 1,651	2,550 2,016 534	3,082 2,929 1,433	11,458 8,463 2,995	4,012 4,328 376	6,510 4,716 1,794	1,428 979 449	2,914 2,117 797	2,769 2,127 642	1,978 1,713 265	7,616 5,317 2,299	7,753 5,707 2,046	63,437 5,955 57,482
Other Neat Cattle, ..	{ 1861. 1861. } Increase,	4,836 3,148 1,688	8,081 4,040 4,041	6,519 3,855 2,664	3,770 1,965 1,805	5,274 2,573 2,401	16,505 9,832 6,673	5,310 4,550 760	9,041 5,907 3,134	1,379 1,903 476	1,004 1,321 317	3,857 2,367 1,490	2,586 1,999 587	12,600 6,408 6,192	8,556 3,886 4,670	92,025 55,308 36,717
Sheep, ..	{ 1861. 1861. } Increase,	10,957 7,711 3,246	10,630 14,361 3,731	10,302 11,846 1,544	11,507 8,562 2,945	14,287 9,692 4,595	34,088 31,235 2,853	12,714 10,002 2,712	19,121 16,047 3,074	3,072 3,026 46	3,929 3,747 182	7,381 6,687 694	7,777 6,951 826	29,791 20,853 8,938	21,054 10,734 10,320	211,492 168,038 43,454
Swine, ..	{ 1861. 1861. } Increase,	3,444 1,074 2,370	7,318 3,092 4,226	3,565 2,326 1,239	7,097 3,817 3,280	7,221 5,850 1,371	9,570 7,328 2,242	4,857 3,397 1,460	5,166 3,022 2,144	2,117 1,093 1,024	1,508 1,557 1	2,135 1,964 171	3,715 3,423 292	9,563 6,416 3,147	5,731 3,572 2,159	73,065 47,932 25,133
Hay, Tons, ..	{ 1861. 1861. } Increase,	10,383 14,208 3,825	29,767 15,718 14,049	26,922 17,076 9,846	10,206 6,836 3,370	9,216 8,097 1,119	56,004 38,811 17,193	17,023 14,150 2,873	30,736 22,556 8,180	4,317 3,822 495	11,061 6,867 4,194	18,237 19,069 832	9,905 6,991 2,914	41,207 53,937 12,730	30,251 26,423 3,828	324,100 225,093 99,007
Wheat, Bushels, ..	{ 1861. 1861. } Increase,	7,805 6,136 1,669	27,103 21,166 5,937	2,584 3,263 679	50,977 23,507 27,470	50,350 25,356 24,994	6,840 14,897 8,057	44,714 30,564 14,150	5,381 7,222 1,841	8,149 6,426 1,723	206 240 46	2,507 5,551 3,044	10,407 5,262 5,145	45,285 40,619 4,666	11,444 16,142 4,698	270,775 206,695 64,080
Barley, Bushels, ..	{ 1861. 1861. } Increase,	2,775 3,510 735	4,773 8,512 3,739	13,028 7,206 5,822	12,624 8,077 4,547	6,150 4,375 1,775	2,711 5,417 2,706	3,581 4,824 1,243	167 328 161	5,084 2,773 2,311	402 516 114	73 973 236	7,657 9,979 2,322	32,524 15,270 17,254	2,468 4,539 2,071	91,079 71,300 19,779
Oats, Bushels, ..	{ 1861. 1861. } Increase,	78,067 30,326 47,741	484,583 234,028 250,555	110,010 69,085 40,925	95,206 53,007 42,200	175,272 99,120 76,152	310,704 178,918 131,786	208,361 120,366 87,995	170,781 97,359 73,422	77,851 46,517 31,334	54,597 39,061 15,536	85,688 49,024 36,664	101,739 59,163 42,576	352,234 145,308 206,926	325,001 205,317 119,684	2,050,883 1,411,104 639,779
Buckwheat, Bushels, ..	{ 1861. 1861. } Increase,	40,881 31,815 8,066	198,853 131,482 67,371	23,782 14,304 9,478	650 1,298 548	10,934 11,877 943	244,401 206,251 38,150	7,600 8,339 739	97,875 59,476 38,399	567 57 510	6,445 9,768 3,323	23,568 21,911 1,657	55,795 44,730 11,065	96,352 55,504 40,848	85,718 62,767 22,951	934,921 689,004 245,917

COUNTIES.	1861-1862														Totals.
	Albert.	Carleton.	Charlotte.	Gloucester.	Kent.	Kings's.	Northumber-	Queen's.	Resligouche.	Saint John.	Sunbury.	Victoria.	Westmorland.	York.	
Indian Corn, Bushels, ..	{ 1561, 51 1861, 313	{ 3,968, 126 11,650, 409	{ 2,966, 126 2,923, 409	{ 347, 266 3,226, 2,923	{ 870, 52 2,958, 1,206	{ 2,958, 52 2,079, 1,244	{ 8,702, 3 8,507, 3	{ 165, 165 150, 150	{ 2,226, 169 7,170, 824	{ 7,170, 824 4,911, 665	{ 1,691, 169 2,270, 18,178	{ 5,353, 169 18,178, 18,178	{ 2,270, 169 2,110, 2,110	{ 18,178, 18,178 12,705, 12,705	{ 17,320, 17,320 64,235, 64,235
Turnips, Bushels, ..	{ 1861, 23,567 1861, 13,973	{ 73,032, 73,506 73,506, 73,506	{ 66,882, 72,110 72,110, 72,110	{ 24,565, 15,409 15,409, 15,409	{ 52,067, 22,901 22,901, 22,901	{ 69,512, 84,539 84,539, 84,539	{ 38,677, 28,925 28,925, 28,925	{ 25,586, 31,158 31,158, 31,158	{ 10,705, 14,359 14,359, 14,359	{ 10,705, 14,359 14,359, 14,359	{ 22,152, 17,318 17,318, 17,318	{ 11,665, 9,195 9,195, 9,195	{ 66,422, 56,869 56,869, 56,869	{ 91,478, 44,616 44,616, 44,616	{ 634,264, 530,893 530,893, 530,893
Pointones, Bushels, ..	{ 1861, 200,742 1861, 124,506	{ 213,562, 174,416 174,416, 174,416	{ 225,095, 33,117 33,117, 33,117	{ 321,683, 314,447 314,447, 314,447	{ 513,515, 303,565 303,565, 303,565	{ 472,078, 303,565 303,565, 303,565	{ 230,827, 168,656 168,656, 168,656	{ 116,694, 105,695 105,695, 105,695	{ 130,537, 64,131 64,131, 64,131	{ 130,537, 64,131 64,131, 64,131	{ 135,553, 116,357 116,357, 116,357	{ 88,527, 81,527 81,527, 81,527	{ 575,169, 282,924 282,924, 282,924	{ 266,740, 233,695 233,695, 233,695	{ 4,041,330, 2,792,301 2,792,301, 2,792,301
Peas and Beans, Bushels, ..	{ 1861, 747 1861, 1,056	{ 5,127, 7,163 7,163, 7,163	{ 1,280, 1,999 1,999, 1,999	{ 892, 1,155 1,155, 1,155	{ 1,317, 4,210 4,210, 4,210	{ 1,502, 3,855 3,855, 3,855	{ 1,265, 2,771 2,771, 2,771	{ 73, 255 255, 255	{ 1,026, 1,134 1,134, 1,134	{ 1,026, 1,134 1,134, 1,134	{ 1,191, 1,375 1,375, 1,375	{ 8,518, 7,824 7,824, 7,824	{ 2,175, 1,763 1,763, 1,763	{ 3,617, 6,812 6,812, 6,812	{ 42,677, 42,693 42,693, 42,693
Butter, Pounds, ..	{ 1861, 241,276 1861, 142,137	{ 486,711, 287,172 287,172, 287,172	{ 553,853, 441,922 441,922, 441,922	{ 95,045, 82,691 82,691, 82,691	{ 168,999, 83,171 83,171, 83,171	{ 771,917, 506,292 506,292, 506,292	{ 380,202, 242,319 242,319, 242,319	{ 172,833, 102,716 102,716, 102,716	{ 70,874, 56,331 56,331, 56,331	{ 70,874, 56,331 56,331, 56,331	{ 172,921, 105,704 105,704, 105,704	{ 131,593, 78,467 78,467, 78,467	{ 538,332, 322,335 322,335, 322,335	{ 554,531, 447,365 447,365, 447,365	{ 4,561,177, 3,950,950 3,950,950, 3,950,950
Maple Sugar, Pounds, ..	{ 1861, 53,152 1861, 62,235	{ 25,459, 37,526 37,526, 37,526	{ 526, 700 700, 700	{ 23,253, 44,154 44,154, 44,154	{ 23,253, 44,154 44,154, 44,154	{ 16,695, 37,501 37,501, 37,501	{ 2,826, 5,387 5,387, 5,387	{ 2,800, 4,500 4,500, 4,500	{ 2,800, 4,500 4,500, 4,500	{ 2,800, 4,500 4,500, 4,500	{ 693, 1,574 1,574, 1,574	{ 50,876, 55,656 55,656, 55,656	{ 23,515, 43,455 43,455, 43,455	{ 11,923, 31,077 31,077, 31,077	{ 230,006, 350,957 350,957, 350,957
	{ 1861, 9,653 1861, 12,031	{ 12,031, 174 174, 174	{ 3,232, 3,232	{ 20,901, 20,901	{ 21,108, 21,108	{ 21,108, 21,108	{ 2,761, 2,761	{ 1,700, 1,700	{ 1,700, 1,700	{ 1,700, 1,700	{ 936, 936	{ 4,510, 4,510	{ 19,067, 19,067	{ 19,154, 19,154	{ 1,309,951, 1,309,951

* An Asterisk prefixed to figures in the lines entitled "increase," denote a corresponding decrease.

It ought to be borne in mind in examining the comparative statements of 1851 and 1861, in relation to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, that the Census Returns relate to the crops of only a single year, which in either case may have been a particularly favorable or unfavorable one, and therefore such close comparisons should not be implicitly relied on.

The following Table may give an idea of the comparative production of both Provinces:—

Produce.			Nova Scotia, 1861. Quantities.	New Brunswick, 1861. Quantities.
Hay, tons,	...	...	334,287	324,160
Wheat, bushels,	...	...	312,081	279,775
Barley, "	...	...	269,578	94,679
Oats, "	...	...	1,978,137	2,656,883
Buckwheat, "	...	...	195,340	904,321
Indian Corn, "	...	...	15,529	17,420
Rye, "	...	...	59,706	57,504
Turnips, "	...	...	554,318	634,364
Potatoes, "	...	...	3,824,864	4,041,339
Butter, pounds,	...	...	4,532,711	4,591,477
Cheese, "	...	...	901,296	218,067

The information obtained from the Census Returns in regard to Agriculture, supplies valuable information, which it would be difficult to obtain in any other way: and it may be here observed, that by a comparison with the Returns from Agricultural Societies of similar statistics, the information afforded is in some cases irreconcilable with the Census Returns. But, as the latter may be presumed to be the more correct, they must give a better idea of the state of agriculture in our Province, than can possibly be looked for from statistics which are oftentimes merely conjectural. It may be expected that the Returns from Societies will in future be more correct, based as they may be on the Census Returns.

In the introductory remarks to the Census Returns, page 8, the estimated value of the several classes of live stock is put at an erroneous figure, evidently by some mistake, as any single one of them would far exceed the sum total there given.

For the information of those who may not have access to the Census Returns, we may here quote the remarks on Agriculture. It is therein stated that—

“There can be no doubt that there is a growing disposition on the part of a very large proportion of our people, to engage in agricultural pursuits. As evidence of this we find that the number of persons now reported as farmers or farm laborers exceeds the number similarly engaged in 1851, by 88.16 per cent.; and that there is now 37.44 per cent. more land cleared and improved than there was in 1851. A proportionable increase will also be observed in the quantities of live stock, and the products of the farms.

We would call the attention of persons engaging in agriculture to the information contained in the Comparison Sheet.

It will be observed that the quantity of hay cut, exceeds that of 1851 by 44 per cent.; the smallest ratio of increase—14.26 per cent.—being in Kent County; and the largest—89.50 per cent.—in Carleton County. King's County produced the greatest quantity.

The quantity of wheat raised exceeds that of the former Returns by 35.39 per cent., although in six Counties there was a decrease. In the County of Gloucester the increase was 141.45 per cent., and in Kent and Victoria nearly 100 per cent., while in King's and Sunbury Counties there was a decrease of over 54 per cent. Gloucester produced more than any other County.

There was 27.24 per cent. more barley raised than in 1851, although in nine Counties the quantities did not equal the former returns. The greatest ratio of increase—113 per cent.—is in Westmorland, and the greatest ratio of decrease—49.95 per cent.—in King's. The largest quantity was raised in Westmorland.

There were 2,656,883 bushels of oats raised in 1861, being an advance of 88.27 per cent. over the quantity produced in 1851. The greatest ratio of increase—160.39 per cent.—was in Albert County, and the smallest—58.46 per cent.—in York. The largest yield was in Carleton County.

There was an advance in the buckwheat crop over the former Returns of 31.25 per cent., although in three Counties there was a considerable falling off. The greatest ratio of decrease—45 per cent.—was in Gloucester, while in Westmorland there was an increase of 73.59 per cent. King's County produced the greatest quantity.

The quantity of Indian corn raised during the past year is 73 per cent. less than the produce of 1851. The falling off has been general in every County in the Province. The largest quantity was raised in York County.

There were 57,504 bushels of rye raised during the past year. No statement of this crop appears in the Returns of 1851. Carleton County produced the largest crop.

There was a falling off in the quantities of turnips raised in five Counties, and an increase in nine Counties. The excess of 1861 over 1851 was 17.51 per cent. The greatest ratio of increase—127.35 per cent.—was in Kent County, and the greatest ratio of decrease—25.70 per cent.—in St. John. The largest crop of turnips was raised in York County.

The quantity of potatoes raised last year exceeds that of 1851 by 44.72 per cent. The greatest ratio of increase—103.79 per cent.—being in Westmorland, and the smallest—4.73 per cent.—in Victoria. Westmorland produced the largest quantity.

There were 30,677 bushels of peas and beans raised in 1861, being 28 per cent. less than the produce of 1851. There was a small increase in the Counties of Gloucester, Victoria, and Westmorland. The Returns show that the largest quantity was raised in Victoria.

There was an increase in the quantity of butter made during the past year of 50.49 per cent. over the Returns of 1851; the greatest ratio of increase—105.21 per cent.—being in Carleton, and the smallest—14.94 per cent.—in Gloucester. King's County produced the largest quantity.

There is a large falling off in the quantity of Maple sugar made during the past year, it being 34.40 per cent. less than the produce of 1851. The decrease is general in every County in the Province. It is to be regretted that so little care is taken of the Maple trees, as with a little attention they prove a valuable source of income to the farmers, furnishing remunerative employment at a season when they would otherwise be disengaged. The sugar made during the past season would readily produce in the Saint John market \$3,150. The greatest quantity was manufactured in Albert County."

The Reports received from the various Societies are very encouraging: as to the progress and improvement in agriculture and its interests generally. The Society of York County issues a most creditable report of its doings for 1861, by which it appears that a very general interest is taken by the farmers and community generally in its success. The permanent, extensive, and well arranged buildings, and the well selected grounds for the use of their Annual Shows, must ever reflect the highest credit on the untiring labors of those who, amidst many difficulties, have at last succeeded in gaining so desirable an advantage. In reference to the Show of 1861, the Report says—“It was noticed by many good judges of Exhibitions, that our Shows were producing the best evidences of improvement in the right direction, viz:—the introduction of more pure bred animals into the County, and annually into the Show Yard, (cattle, sheep, and swine,) and these in better condition, and less grade stock, and these shewing strong evidence of better selection and condition.”

The Carleton County Society continues to progress very favorably. In its Report for 1861, we find some judicious and well-timed remarks and suggestions, which may be of general application. Allusion is made to the increased interest taken in the Annual County Show, and the acknowledged importance of such Exhibitions as tending to the encouragement of Agriculture.

The entries (403) were greater than on any former occasion, and the stock, grain, and other articles, were of superior excellence. Special mention is made of the fruit grown by F. P. Sharp, Esq.

In reference to the prejudices which heretofore in some measure existed towards the Society, the Report says—“these have mostly arisen because people have been negligent in inquiring into its objects and its modes of obtaining them, and have been too ready to listen to opinions adverse to the Society, founded upon personal pique or disappointment.”

Allusion also is made in the Report to the advantages of publishing an Annual Report of the Society's doings; and the writer says, in referring to the Report of 1860, “probably no equal sum of money spent from last year's funds did so much good as that expended in the publication of this pamphlet.”—Complaint is made of the want of a proper building for exhibition purposes; and the disadvantages of not having a suitable place are well set forth. After alluding to the necessity of having the various productions properly classified, and time and convenience given for their examination, the Report proceeds—

“The Show should be conducted with more deliberation. The notion that the chief object in collecting the articles at such an exhibition is merely to ascertain to which certain one,—one, two, or three dollars prizes should be awarded,—is most erroneous and injurious; the prizes are offered to induce people to bring the products of their farms, their looms and their workshops together, for inspection and public improvement, as much as a reward for superiority.”

In speaking of the Agriculture of the County, the Report says—"The improvement which within a few years seems to have taken place in the wheat crop, must be a matter of great gratification to all. Carleton has been a wheat growing district, and it is not many years since every farmer sowed his certain number of acres, as circumstances allowed, with wheat, and counted upon a good crop almost as surely as upon his oats or buckwheat. At one time wheat might have been said to have been one of our staple crops, but the dreadful scourge of the wheat weevil visited us, and has never since entirely withdrawn. The consequences we have all seen; growing wheat became for many years a mere tradition, and we were obliged to import all the flour which we desired to use,—the drain thus upon our currency has materially retarded the improvement of the County. But for the last few years we have seen a decided change for the better in the wheat crops. It is not that the weevil has voluntarily left our fields, probably natural causes have somewhat abated its power of destruction; but much has been done by human agency, by the application of those precautionary and remedial measures which observation and experience have taught. Throughout the County, and in some surrounding districts, there have been cases of agriculturalists who have almost every year succeeded in raising at least a partial crop. It will probably be found that this has not been owing to mere chance, as many suppose, but partially to peculiar circumstances, either in location, in soil, in seed, or in some other matter, and to some peculiarity of treatment by the farmer himself. Very early sowing is now almost universally acknowledged as a powerful preventative."

After referring to the appearance of those insects that infest the grain crops, and which of late years have been very troublesome, and of our comparative exemption from their attacks, the Report proceeds,—“but the truth is, that ours has been hitherto one of the few portions of the Continent which has escaped their attacks. In the United States and Canada they have been common for years; and while we must be grateful for having so long escaped, we have no cause for surprise that our period of exemption draws near its close,—let us be thankful for the past, and hopeful for the future.” After shewing that our Province, as it grows older, and as its agriculture assimilates to that of other places, will be affected by the drawbacks which are common to older countries, the Report says,—“we cannot obtain the advantages of progress and improvement without accepting their disadvantages. What we must do, is to adapt ourselves and our labors to altered circumstances, meeting difficulties and diseases by new modes of treatment. To our aid we must call in the teachings of science, and the wisdom accumulated by the observations, the researches, the experience, and the labors of others. Such is the fate and the duty of man in all the positions and relations of life. Agriculture does not stand alone in its liability to fluctuations, to reverses, to great changes requiring strength and activity of mind to meet, provide against, or overcome. Manufactures have their periods of depression; Commerce has its fluctuations, its periodic vicissitudes; every art and every

business are undergoing continual change, calling into operation the most vigorous efforts of those engaged in them, to adapt themselves to the shifting condition of things; new facts are daily discovered, new relations come daily into existence, upsetting long settled rules, and demanding fresh efforts of ingenuity to adapt the old things to the new, or newly discovered facts; and after all, agriculturalists are those who have the least cause to complain, for their business is less subject to great vicissitudes and hasty revolutions than almost any other."

The following remarks, although pointedly addressed to the farmers of Carleton County, are of general application, and deserve the consideration of those who would live by their farming. In alluding to the exhaustive cropping system, the writer of the Report says—"the rule is to make their farms merely hay and grain farms, and to sell off the crops; each year a large portion of the constituents of crops is withdrawn from the soil and sent off the farm, and no equivalent is returned in the form of manure; each year, therefore, the soil is depreciated in value a certain amount. This practice is, as sure, eventually, to impoverish the soil of the country, and to destroy its powers of production, as the sun is sure to rise each morning. A similar system has decreased the productiveness of the soil in portions of the Eastern States, perhaps fifty per cent. The British farmer pursues a course directly the opposite. He adds more to the soil than he takes away, and his land year by year increases in productiveness, and therefore in value. This is done by the keeping and fattening of stock. Large crops of roots are raised, and oil cake and other rich foods are purchased. Perhaps the farmer who purchases or rears cattle, and fattens them for the market, makes nothing by them directly; the original cost of raising or of purchase, added to the cost of fattening, may balance the selling price, but if he makes nothing here, or even sustains a slight loss, he disposes of his crops at a remunerative price, without sending them off his farm, and he is richly repaid in the manure manufactured upon his place. It yields him a heavy profit, enabling him to raise still larger crops, and to keep and feed a still larger amount of stock the succeeding year, and thus he goes on perennially adding to the fertility of his soil and the weight of his purse. No reason exists against our pursuing the same course in this Province. Our soil is admirably adapted for the growth of roots, and for pasturage. The necessity of a radical reform in this matter should be forced upon the attention of our farmers, and it seems peculiarly the duty of this Society to undertake that work."

The Restigouche Agricultural Society appears to have done much towards the advancement of agriculture in that County, and special attention has been paid to the obtaining and rearing of pure bred stock. The Report in speaking of the cattle show, says—

"The superior stock of this County probably is now so well known as to require no comment, suffice it to say, a marked improvement was manifest at each of the cattle shows, in the young stock generally, but more particularly in the colts and fillies, some of which were most superior. But while your Committee would express their pleasure that the

praiseworthy exertions of your Society in past years have resulted in the introduction of such valuable thorough-bred stock amongst us, they would respectfully suggest to the farmers generally, as of great importance in sustaining and perpetuating the excellent stock they now possess, strict attention to proper and judicious breeding, and also that much depends upon the treatment all kinds of stock receive the first and second years, for although the breed be ever so good and pure, without proper feeding and care during this stage, very little after progress will be perceptible."

The Report refers to the want of hearty co-operation among the farmers generally, and makes remarks applicable to many other Societies. The Report says that many are impressed with the erroneous idea that if they cannot compete successfully, and take more or less prize money, their contributions are thrown away, losing sight altogether of other and more important benefits and advantages conferred by the Society upon the agriculturalists generally. The Report strongly urges the formation of Farmers' Clubs wherever practicable, in order that the less experienced farmers may receive useful information from their more advanced and better informed neighbours, besides producing a closer communion among the agriculturalists of the district. Much good has resulted from these institutions wherever established.

"The nature, object, and utility of a Farmers' Club, is, in the first place, to get together practical farmers to discuss practical subjects, where all are expected to join in a free and candid interchange of opinions and ideas for the general good. It will be easily seen that by the means of such Clubs judiciously conducted, much valuable information would be diffused, different modes of cultivation and their results compared, and improvements suggested, such as could not fail to exercise a beneficial influence, and all this might be accomplished at a trifling expense. All that is required is the adoption of a similar Constitution, the appointment of a Chairman to preside over their meetings, and a Secretary to record the proceedings, and the restricting the discussions to individual experience on agricultural subjects and the improvement of their common calling."

The King's County "Union" Agricultural Society seems to be awake to its interests, and speaks encouragingly of its operations. It has directed its attention in a most praiseworthy degree to the improvement of stock, and to the kind best adapted to its locality. The Report says—"The President and Directors, turning their attention principally to the improvement of stock, and believing that the Devons were best adapted to their hilly and stony locality, determined to appropriate most of their funds in purchasing the Devon cattle that were to have been imported by the Province from England; but these not having been procured on account of the disease which at that time prevailed there, they concluded to import them from the United States, and accomplished their object by sending Mr. James Peters, a very energetic member, who succeeded in purchasing from John F. Anderson, Esquire, State of Maine, five beautiful specimens of the Devon breed, viz. two bulls and three heifers. The animals were advertised in accordance with the Act of Assembly, and a large concourse of the farmers attending, the bidding was quite in proportion to the interest taken." The President in his report further says—"I don't hesitate to say that the animals, had they been sold unconditionally, would have brought cost and expenses." The report further states

that the exhibition of grain, roots, &c. exceeds former exhibitions in excellence, and that the best results have arisen from the efforts of the Society,—and concludes by saying that the Society has “thus far progressed with that perfect unanimity which is produced by a conviction on the part of all concerned, that its proceedings have been faithfully conducted for the public good.”

The Kingston Agricultural Society, Kent County, appears to exert itself to maintain and encourage agricultural operations in its district. From the Report of the Society, we gather, that practical aid and encouragement are afforded to the farmers in the following ways,—by the importation of the best grass seed and turnip seed, &c. and of guano, and by supplying them to the farmers at cost price. An Annual Fair is also held, and the report speaks of its last exhibition as being very creditable to the farmers. One hundred and fifty bushels of timothy seed were grown in the district, which found a sale among the farmers of the County, a fact well worthy of notice, when it is considered that heretofore the grass seed was mostly all imported. The Report says that lime is placed within reach of the farmers of the district; the price of lime in former years was one dollar per barrel, but by the efforts of the Society it can be now purchased at less than one half the above amount, and is extensively used, and the demand is greater than the supply. This Society has also purchased some of the imported sheep and pigs, to be kept within the district for a stipulated period, and has been the means of conferring a great boon upon the agricultural interests of the County. One of its members remarked, that had the pigs he killed this fall been of the imported breed, he would have saved ten pounds in the cost of food used for fattening.

The Report also refers to the conversations among the farmers on agricultural topics at their gatherings, as being most beneficial.

The Shediac Agricultural Society, by the Report of its last exhibition, gives an encouraging account of the quality of roots and grains in its district. A general interest appears to be manifested in the success of the operations and endeavors of the Society. Its premium list is worthy of remark, as offering prizes for the best fields of different products, the best cultivated farm, and the best compost heap.

The statistics of the Botsford and Westmorland Agricultural Society are very encouraging as to the raising of grain. This Society's operations are confined chiefly to the eastern section of the Parish of Westmorland. The Report of the Society shews that 15,193 bushels of wheat were raised in the district in 1861, and that the crop was above an average one. We observe also that *flax* is successfully cultivated, the Returns shewing a yield of 1,264 lbs.

The Report says—“The Society intends in future not to award so large a sum in premiums, and otherwise to curtail its expenses, &c.—The officers and members feel satisfied that much good has been effected by the manner in which premiums have been awarded; in a comparatively new country, like

that embraced by the Society. The awarding of premiums on the clearing of land, and the manufacture of compost, are of primary importance. Although the amount that can be awarded is small, still it is a stimulus to improvement, and induces many to clear lands, and make compost during the summer season, who otherwise would not do so."

It is worthy of note, that before the establishment of this Society, not more than twenty bushels of timothy seed were raised, but in 1861, 438 bushels are returned, and 231 lbs of clover seed.

The Northumberland Agricultural Society issues a very full report of its transactions, compiled by James Caie, Esquire, its Secretary. From this report, we learn that much attention is given to the encouragement of ploughing; also a liberal premium was allowed for the manufacture of lime. Lime is deemed highly beneficial to the land in that locality. To encourage private enterprise in its manufacture, an allotment from the funds of the Society was made to Edward M. Stevens, he having fulfilled the conditions to entitle him to it, by having manufactured 600 barrels at the kiln at Big Savogle. The Report contains also some useful remarks on cattle diseases. In his concluding remarks, the Secretary says—"If we compare the success which has rewarded the industry of the farmers of this County, with the success which has rewarded a like degree of industry on the part of those who have occupied the other departments of life, it will be found that no class of men among us have thriven better, if so well, as our farmers; this circumstance becomes the more gratifying when we take into consideration the fact, that the great bulk of them began to clear and cultivate their farms with but little cash in their pockets, and with but little knowledge of the art, and less knowledge of the science in their heads."

The Charlotte County Agricultural Society continues to progress with unabated vigor. A more general interest is being taken in the operations of the Society, by the farmers of the surrounding district; and the permanent building and grounds, which are now possessed by it, help much towards this success. The funds of the Society are appropriated with much discretion, and it possesses a very competent staff of officers, who devote their energies towards the carrying out the purposes of the Society in encouraging Agriculture in all its departments. The Report, (the forty second annual one,) says that the quality of the stock was much improved, and that the weight of grain exceeded that of previous years, whilst the display of roots was finer than at any former exhibition.

The Saint Croix Agricultural Society has been the means of exercising a most beneficial influence in the promotion of agricultural interests. A most marked improvement is apparent in the various breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, and horses, whilst the farmers are more than heretofore inclined to make farming their business, and to attend solely to it.

The Saint George and Pennfield Society is likewise doing very much towards sustaining the spirit of agriculture in its district; better breeds of

stock are being sought after, and farming generally is being carried on with more system and increasing zeal.

The Saint Patrick Agricultural Society is endeavoring to extend its usefulness by a more thorough management of its affairs. Its last exhibition of stock and products was good, but there is much room for improvement in all departments of husbandry, and its officers are turning their energies towards so desirable an end.

The Report of the Gloucester Agricultural Society speaks in most favorable terms of the good accomplished by the efforts of the Society, but alludes with just cause of complaint to the supineness of farmers in contributing towards the support of the Society. From its Report we would judge that very great benefit has been derived from its establishment.

“ In bringing before the members of the Gloucester Agricultural Society a Report of the business of another year, the Committee desire, in a spirit of gratitude, to record that the institution has been sustained in its useful progress for a period of fifteen consecutive years, promoting, in its limited sphere, the agricultural prosperity of the County, exhibiting year after year undisputed tokens of increased good, and in its final results giving evidence of many of the advantages which its early friends anticipated ; and it must be a subject of no ordinary satisfaction to all who wish well to the community of their birth or adoption, to know, that notwithstanding its limited resources, the Society has been enabled to make many improvements in the various departments of agricultural and domestic industry, more particularly in the rearing of stock.

The breed of horned cattle, once so inferior, has been vastly improved both in milking and feeding qualities, principally occasioned by importations from Prince Edward Island, Cumberland, and Restigouche. The class of horses, formerly small in size and comparatively few in number, is greatly changed for the better in both respects. The imported Canada Horse materially contributed to the alteration in size ; hogs, which were at one time wretched in their appearance and unprofitable in their feeding, are now unsurpassed by any of the common breeds in the Province. A proof of this is to be found in the returns of the quantities of pork received by the various stores in Bathurst, which show an increase exceeding one hundred per cent. within ten years, while the average size of hogs killed on more than one farm last season exceeded five hundred pounds each. And the native breeds of sheep, with their coarse wool, small bodies, and long horns and legs, have given place to the profitable and well shaped animals which are now to be seen almost everywhere ranging over our pastures. Neither has the Society neglected the no less important department of field crops. Wheat, which not long before the establishment of an Agricultural Society was mostly sown with little care on small patches of miserably enclosed land, is now largely and successively cultivated throughout the country, on fields well fenced and tilled, and in many cases subjected to a thorough system of drainage. Barley and oats, too, have been improved, and their cultivation encouraged ; but the raising of white oats, at one time considerable in this district, is greatly abandoned. This deterioration is mainly ascribed to the increase in the culture of wheat in consequence of its success for a series of years, as well as to the supposed superior quality of the straw of the black oat for fodder. Turnip and its kindred roots are now largely raised as articles of farm feeding, their cultivation yearly extending with the enterprise and wealth of the farmer, and the rapid increase of stock. As instances of the extent and success of their cultivation, it may be mentioned that there

were put under cover this season from one farm, 6,450 bushels of turnips, and another farm yielded upwards of 300 bushels of carrots from one acre of land.

The Society have also from time to time introduced to the notice and to the use of the farmers, various manures, and the best modes of their application to land, all of which we believe have had a beneficial tendency. In connection with the use of lime as a manure, Mr. Molloy, of Salt Ash, brought under the notice of the Committee a practice adopted by some farmers in Prince Edward Island, and recommended by the inhabitants of Petit Roche, (a district abounding in lime stone,) of applying to the land calcined lime, reduced by pounding instead of slaking with water. This method has been recommended by an intelligent writer, who states that successful trials have been made to use raw lime stone pounded, instead of being burned, and also to substitute the powder of calcined lime stone reduced by pounding alone. Another method of preparing lime for land, consists in breaking the crude lime into very small pieces, which are thereby more uniformly burnt, and carrying the hot shells from the kiln and spreading them on the land, where they burst and dissolve and are mixed in the soil by the subsequent ploughing and harrowing. Benefit is supposed to be given to the land by the moist heat and damp exhalations evolved during the dissolution of the lime shells. These methods of using lime merits the attention of the farmers in a country where lime stone is so plentiful. Lime improves the quality of almost every cultivated crop, rendering grain brighter in color and thinner in skin, and it is calculated to hasten the maturity of the crop by 10 to 14 days.

In consequence of the extensive failure of the potatoe crop by the effects of blight, and of the partial injury to wheat on heavy and low lands by weevil and rust, an improved system of husbandry has become absolutely necessary. There has been these few years past too great a disposition to grow wheat. The large failures this year, however, have taught us in many instances that the mixed husbandry system must be more generally adopted. Thus as usual the beautiful law of necessity will cause us to improve our Agriculture also. Stock-farming is now becoming more appreciated, and the probability is, that whatever changes may result from the unnatural war raging in the neighboring Republic, there will be a growing demand there for feeding animals from Canada, which may ultimately extend to this Province; this reason alone should stimulate us to direct our undivided attention to the improvement of stock, including especially horned cattle and sheep as well as horses, and of necessity to introduce a fitting system of husbandry.

The Committee observe in conclusion, that the Gloucester Society is only one of the many similar institutions established in the Province, all having for their object the progressive advancement—not only of agriculture, which ought ever to be kept prominently in view—but that of every other branch of domestic industry, and which have no doubt already done much in promoting substantial improvement and inculcating a spirit of useful enterprise. The good, however, that has been performed, is of comparatively small amount to what remains to be done, and indeed to what ought to have been done long ere this.—Heretofore, in the absence of more central action, the various Societies have been without a uniform system of management, and even the intentions of the Legislature for their encouragement have not always been strictly enforced. Now, however, that a Provincial Board of Agriculture has been established on a liberal basis, with power in all cases, when necessary, to render the general system of management uniform, we are justified in looking forward to more efficient action.

And this supervision ought to be no cause of jealousy on the part of the local Societies towards the Provincial Board, as the latter is principally composed of Delegates chosen by the former, which thus ought to be considered, when compared to the Central Board, not

what the branches are to the trunk of the tree, but rather what the roots are to the tree—for without County or District Societies, it would be impossible to maintain a systematic scheme for the encouragement of Agriculture, and therefore much must depend on the zealous and intelligent co-operation of the individual members of this, and other Societies, to forward the intentions of the Legislature, and to advance the essential good of the Province in all its interests.”

The above Societies are the only ones that have furnished Reports of their doings; and as we before observed, the Statistical Returns are purposely omitted, as the Census Returns will give such information. We would press upon the Societies the necessity of transmitting with their Annual Returns, a Report of their transactions, accompanied with such hints or suggestions relating to farming interests as may occur; such a Report need not be lengthy, the more concise the better. The utility of such a requirement from the Board of Agriculture will be at once apparent, as by such means the operations of individual Societies can be better known, and the condition of Agriculture, its wants, defects, and remedies, in particular localities, the more likely to receive consideration.

Report of the Audit Committee upon Accounts from Treasurers of County and District Agricultural Societies.

ABSTRACTS OF AUDITED ACCOUNTS.

No. 1-1. HARVEY SOCIETY, ALBERT COUNTY—J. M. STEVENS.

<i>Income for 1861.</i>			
Balance from last year, per Account, ... ..	...	...	\$88 70
Subscriptions paid, ... ..	...	...	60 00
Provincial Grant, ... ..	...	...	180 00
Other assets, ... ..	...	...	20 00
			\$348 70
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Premiums, ... ..	...	...	\$151 85
Charges of management, ... ..	...	...	100 28
Other charges, ... ..	...	...	32 50
Balance, ... ..	...	...	51 07
			\$348 70

The balance acknowledged from 1860 is only \$88 70, it should be \$165 75; when amended, and a balance of \$128 12 is acknowledged to be in the Treasurer's hands, a Grant of \$180 is then recommended.

No. 1-2. ELGIN SOCIETY, ALBERT COUNTY—JOHN BARCHARD.

<i>Income for 1861.</i>			
Balance from last year, ... ..	...	...	\$86 17
Subscriptions paid, ... ..	...	...	60 00
Provincial Grant, ... ..	...	...	188 00
Other assets, ... ..	...	...	148 21
			\$482 38

							<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Premiums, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$81	40
Seeds imported, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	39
Stock, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	00
Charges of management, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	12
Other charges, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	00
Balance, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	47½
							<u>\$482 38½</u>	

No detailed Account furnished; no Invoice or Account sales of Seeds and Stock; when furnished in satisfactory shape, Grant of \$180 recommended.

No. 1-3. ALBERT COUNTY SOCIETY—ISALAH S. BACON.

Subscriptions paid,	\$60	00
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A Grant of \$180 recommended. The Treasurer is required to send on his Bond.

No. 2. CARLETON COUNTY SOCIETY—J. GROVER.

							<i>Income for 1861.</i>	
Balance from last year, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$100	09
Subscriptions paid, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	65
Provincial Grant, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	75
Other assets, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	00
Balance over-expended, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	90½
							<u>\$900 39½</u>	
							<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Premiums, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$255	25
Seeds imported, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	47
Charges of management, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	80
Other charges, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	87½
							<u>\$900 39½</u>	

A Grant of \$514 recommended.

No. 3-1. CHARLOTTE COUNTY SOCIETY—FREDERICK W. BRADFORD.

							<i>Income for 1861.</i>	
Balance from last year, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$218	97
Subscriptions paid, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	00
Provincial Grant, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	00
Other assets, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	70
							<u>\$531 67</u>	
							<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Premiums, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$126	00
Buildings, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	11
Seeds, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	50
Charges of management, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	57
Balance, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	49
							<u>\$531 67</u>	

A Grant of \$180 recommended.

No. 3-2. ST. CROIX SOCIETY, CHARLOTTE COUNTY—ROBERT WATSON.

							<i>Income for 1861.</i>	
Balance from last year, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$264	41
Subscriptions paid, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	25
Provincial Grant, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	00
Stock sold, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	00
Interest on cash balance, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	84
							<u>\$566 50</u>	

<i>Expenditure.</i>						
Premiums, ...	...	...	...	...	...	\$219 60
Secretary's Salary, ...	...	...	...	...	...	14 30
Other charges, ...	...	...	...	...	...	47 50
Balance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	285 10
						<u>\$566 50</u>

A Grant of \$192 recommended.

No. 3-3. SAINT GEORGE & PENNFIELD SOCIETY—RICHARD MAGEE.

<i>Income for 1861.</i>						
Balance from last year, ...	...	...	...	...	...	\$523 80
Subscriptions paid, ...	...	...	...	...	...	68 00
Provincial Grant, ...	...	...	...	...	...	237 00
Other assets, ...	...	...	...	...	...	282 91
						<u>\$1,111 71</u>

<i>Expenditure.</i>						
Premiums, ...	...	...	...	...	...	\$127 15
Seeds imported, ...	...	...	...	...	...	387 30
Implements imported, ...	...	...	...	...	...	188 00
Charges of management, ...	...	...	...	...	...	30 00
Other charges, ...	...	...	...	...	...	48 65
Balance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	380 61
						<u>\$1,111 71</u>

A Grant of \$204 recommended.

No. 4-1. GLOUCESTER COUNTY SOCIETY—W. NAPIER.

<i>Income for 1861.</i>						
Balance from last year, ...	...	...	...	...	...	\$72 60
Subscriptions paid, ...	...	...	...	...	...	81 80
Provincial Grant, ...	...	...	...	...	...	204 50
Other assets, ...	...	...	...	...	...	104 41
						<u>\$463 81</u>

<i>Expenditure.</i>						
Premiums paid, ...	...	...	...	...	...	\$161 35
Implements, ...	...	...	...	...	...	30 00
Charges of management, ...	...	...	...	...	...	30 00
Other charges, ...	...	...	...	...	...	29 30
Balance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	213 16
						<u>\$463 31</u>

A Grant of \$245 recommended.

No. 4-2. CARAQUET SOCIETY, GLOUCESTER—JOHN LOUIS LEGEE.

No list of Subscriptions on file; the list is said to have been mailed, but must have miscarried; recommended that a Grant issue for three times the amount of Subscriptions when a duly attested list is filed with the Secretary.

No. 5-1. CARLETON SOCIETY, KENT COUNTY—WM. RAYMOND.

<i>Income for 1861.</i>						
Balance from last year, ...	...	...	...	...	...	\$352 00
Subscriptions paid, ...	...	...	...	...	...	70 00
Provincial Grant, ...	...	...	...	...	...	201 00
Other assets, ...	...	...	...	...	...	77 95
						<u>\$700 95</u>

		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
Premiums,	\$174 00
Seeds imported,	145 00
Charges of management,	30 00
Other charges,	33 50
Balance,	318 45
						<u>\$700 95</u>

There is an overcharge of \$4 in the first item of the Account, and the sum of \$145 charged as paid to Wm. Caie on Account, is unvouched and unexplained. A Grant of \$210 recommended when the error is rectified and voucher and explanation furnished.

No. 5-2. KINGSTON SOCIETY, KENT COUNTY—JOHN BRAIT.

		<i>Income for 1861.</i>				
Balance from last year,	\$103 05
Subscriptions paid,	78 00
Provincial Grant,	210 00
Other assets,	933 52
						<u>\$1,324 57</u>
		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
Premiums,	\$74 50
Seeds imported,	719 50
Other importations,	414 92
Charges of management,	60 45
Other charges,	11 20
Balance,	44 00
						<u>\$1,324 57</u>

A Grant of \$234 recommended.

No. 6-1. CENTRAL SOCIETY, KING'S COUNTY—SAMUEL HALLETT.

		<i>Income for 1861.</i>				
Balance from last year,	\$24 88
Provincial Grant,	186 00
Subscriptions paid,	66 00
Other assets,	4 00
						<u>\$280 88</u>
		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
Premiums paid,	\$5 35
Stock imported, cost and expenses,	63 55
Charges of management,	37 00
Other charges,	100 00
Balance,	74 98
						<u>\$280 88</u>

A Grant of \$198 recommended.

No. 6-2. SUSSEX & STUDHOLM SOCIETY, KING'S—GEORGE RYAN.

		<i>Income for 1861.</i>				
Balance from last year,	\$20 70
Subscriptions paid, including Norton & Campbell Branches,	74 00
Provincial Grant,	216 00
Other assets,	189 70
						<u>\$500 40</u>
		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
Charges of management,	\$17 00
Grant to Provincial Exhibition,	300 00
Other charges,	81 14
Balance,	102 26
						<u>\$500 40</u>

A Grant of \$258 recommended.

No. 6-3. UNION SOCIETY, KING'S—SETH ERB.

Income for 1861.

Balance from last year, ...	...	...	...	...	\$214 63	
Subscriptions paid, ...	...	...	...	...	63 00	
Provincial Grant, ...	...	...	...	...	208 50	
Other assets, ...	...	...	...	...	200 00	
						<u>\$686 13</u>

Expenditure.

Premiums paid, ...	...	...	...	...	\$129 40	
Stock imported, ...	...	...	...	...	370 00	
Charges of management, ...	...	...	...	...	62 61	
Grant to Provincial Exhibition, ...	...	...	...	...	100 00	
Balance, ...	...	...	...	...	24 12	
						<u>\$686 13</u>

A Grant of \$189 recommended.

No. 7-1. NORTHUMBERLAND SOCIETY—GEORGE KERR.

Income for 1861.

Balance from last year, ...	...	...	...	...	\$113 66	
Subscriptions paid, ...	...	...	...	...	100 80	
Provincial Grant, ...	...	...	...	...	274 83	
Other assets, ...	...	...	...	...	83 78	
						<u>\$573 07</u>

Expenditure.

Premiums, (no list produced,) ...	...	...	...	...	\$195 50	
Charges of management, ...	...	...	...	...	59 20	
Other charges, ...	...	...	...	...	284 42	
Balance, ...	...	...	...	...	33 95	
						<u>\$573 07</u>

The Premium Lists do not here accompany the Returns, as they ought to do; as, however, they are included in the Society's Annual Report, a Grant of \$261.50 is recommended.

No. 7-2. BLISSVILLE & LUDLOW SOCIETY, NORTHUMBERLAND.

WILLIAM SWIM.

Income for 1861.

Balance from last year, (\$6 less credited here,) ...	...	...	...	...	\$205 13	
Subscriptions paid, (additional subscriptions, but not chg'd in Acc't.)	...	...	...	...	62 50	
Provincial Grant, ...	...	...	...	...	172 45	
Other assets, ...	...	...	...	...	56 00	
						<u>\$496 18</u>

Expenditure.

Premiums, ...	...	...	...	...	\$167 22	
Seeds imported, ...	...	...	...	...	40 75	
Implements, ...	...	...	...	...	25 00	
Stock, ...	...	...	...	...	17 00	
Charges of management, ...	...	...	...	...	34 00	
Other charges, ...	...	...	...	...	16 00	
Balance, ...	...	...	...	...	196 21	
						<u>\$496 18</u>

The balance from last year is \$6 more than represented here, and will therefore leave a balance against the Treasurer of \$202.21. A Grant of \$163.50 recommended.

No. 7-3. BLACKVILLE & DERBY SOCIETY, NORTHUMBERLAND.
ALEXANDER M'LAGGAN.

<i>Income for 1861.</i>					
Balance from last year, ...	...	...	...	...	\$293 57
Subscriptions paid, ...	...	...	...	...	71 50
Provincial Grant, ...	...	...	...	...	202 10
Other assets, ...	...	...	...	...	185 00
					\$702 17
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Premiums, ...	...	...	...	...	\$124 20
Charges of management, ...	...	...	...	...	20 00
Other charges, ...	...	...	...	...	178 47
Balance, ...	...	...	...	...	379 50
					\$702 17

The balance left in Treasurer's hands from year to year appears very large, and is objectionable. A Grant of \$187 recommended.

No. 7-4. ALNWICK SOCIETY, NORTHUMBERLAND—JAMES JOHNSTON.

<i>Income for 1861.</i>					
Balance from last year, ...	...	...	...	...	\$58 76
Subscriptions paid, ...	...	...	...	...	88 00
Provincial Grant, ...	...	...	...	...	158 08
Other assets, ...	...	...	...	...	70 96
					\$375 80
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Premiums, ...	...	...	...	...	\$151 20
Seeds imported, ...	...	...	...	...	106 35
Charges of management, ...	...	...	...	...	45 05
Other charges, ...	...	...	...	...	13 50
Balance, ...	...	...	...	...	59 70
					\$375 80

This Return is not accompanied by the Premium List, which should be transmitted before the Warrant is issued; the charges on the Account appear too large,—\$30 to the Secretary and Treasurer is sufficient without an additional Commission of 5 per cent.

The Subscription List only amounts to \$72, although the sum carried into the Account is \$88; we therefore recommend a proportional Grant on the lesser sum, which will amount to \$188, when premium lists are received.

No. 8.—RESTIGOUCHE SOCIETY—W. S. SMITH.

<i>Income for 1861.</i>					
Subscriptions paid, ...	...	...	...	...	\$113 30
Provincial Grant, ...	...	...	...	...	600 00
Other assets, ...	...	...	...	...	139 99
					\$853 29
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Over-expended, 1860, ...	...	...	...	...	\$230 40
Premiums paid, 1861, ...	...	...	...	...	355 50
Seeds imported, ...	...	...	...	...	175 87
Charges of management, ...	...	...	...	...	50 00
Other charges, ...	...	...	...	...	28 90
Balance in hand, ...	...	...	...	...	12 62
					\$853 29

A Grant of \$339 recommended.

No. 9-1. SAINT JOHN & GOLDEN GROVE SOCIETY, ST. JOHN COUNTY.
JOHN DUNCAN.

Income for 1861.

Balance from last year, ...	...	...	...	...	\$218 48	
Subscriptions paid, ...	...	...	...	...	272 75	
Provincial Grant, ...	...	...	...	...	451 59	
Other assets, ...	...	...	...	...	17 78	
						\$960 60

Expenditure.

Premiums paid, ...	...	...	...	...	\$215 50	
Other charges, ...	...	...	...	...	182 91	
Balance, ...	...	...	...	...	562 19	
						\$960 60

A Grant of \$548 recommended.

No. 9-2. SIMONDS SOCIETY, SAINT JOHN—ROBERT B. DOUGLAS.

Income for 1861.

Subscriptions paid, ...	...	...	...	...	\$125 17	
Provincial Grant, ...	...	...	...	...	348 41	
						\$473 58

Expenditure.

Premiums paid, 1861, ...	...	...	...	...	\$267 75	
Dinner and incidental expenses for Judges, ...	...	...	...	...	72 05	
Expenses of management, ...	...	...	...	...	10 61	
Other expenses, ...	...	...	...	...	32 26	
Balance in hand, ...	...	...	...	...	91 91	
						\$473 58

The Account is entirely unvouched, is not certified by the Local Committee of Audit' and the balance in the Treasurer's hands at the close of 1860, amounting to \$32.43, is omitted. Grant for \$252 recommended, subject to a correct Audited Account being furnished.

No. 10. SUNBURY COUNTY SOCIETY—WILLIAM BURPEE.

Income for 1861.

Balance from last year, ...	...	...	...	...	\$13 46	
Subscriptions paid, ...	...	...	...	...	181 50	
Grant, 1860, ...	...	...	...	...	297 00	
Stock sold, ...	...	...	...	...	30 00	
						\$521 96

Expenditure.

Premiums paid, ...	...	...	...	...	\$167 22	
Stock imported, ...	...	...	...	...	88 70	
Charges of management, ...	...	...	...	...	30 80	
Other charges, ...	...	...	...	...	67 40	
Balance in hand, ...	...	...	...	...	167 84	
						\$521 96

A Grant of \$544 recommended.

No. 11-1. QUEEN'S COUNTY SOCIETY—ASA SMITH.

Income for 1861.

Balance from last year, ...	...	...	...	...	\$668 93	
Subscriptions paid, ...	...	...	...	...	60 00	
						\$728 93

		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
Loss on Seeds and Implements,	\$31 59
Stock kept for Society,	45 00
Charges of management,	50 00
Other charges,	16 44
Balance,	585 36
						<u>\$728 93</u>

The Account is not certified by the Local Committee of Audit, no particulars are given as to the manner in which the loss on Seeds and Implements accrued, and no voucher for expenditure; on these being furnished, we recommend a Grant for \$180. We observe a charge for keeping Stock for the use of the Society; we are of opinion that the Stock should be sold in all cases, and the proceeds credited.

No. 11-2. NORTHERN DISTRICT, QUEEN'S COUNTY SOCIETY—A. BARTON.

A Subscription List of this Society has been laid before us. Last year the Grand Lake Society, Queen's County, Andrew Barton, Treasurer, rendered an Account shewing a balance in hand of \$102.70—Stock imported, \$82.30—and Implements, \$267.77,—which has not been accounted for. We cannot under the circumstances recommend a Grant, and we recommend that the Government call upon Andrew Barton to account for the assets which were in his hands.

No. 12. VICTORIA COUNTY SOCIETY—J. T. HODGSON.

		<i>Income for 1861.</i>				
Balance from last year,	\$127 92
Subscriptions paid,	61 30
Provincial Grant,	306 00
Other assets,	356 82
						<u>\$852 04</u>
		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
Premiums,	\$104 50
Seeds imported,	140 12
Implements do.	172 60
Charges of management,	18 37
Other charges,	51 25
Balance,	365 20
						<u>\$852 04</u>

There is no Subscription List furnished; on its being furnished, properly attested, we recommend a Grant of \$183.

A large cash balance remained the whole year in the Salesman's hands, which is objectionable. The Treasurer appears to have omitted sending forward his Bond, the Secretary should write for it.

No. 13. YORK CENTRAL SOCIETY & BRANCHES—J. A. BECKWITH.

		<i>Income for 1861.</i>				
Subscriptions paid Central York,	\$340 80
Do. entitled "Sunbury refunded,"	100 00
Provincial Grant,	800 00
Other assets,	155 72
Balance,	169 92
						<u>\$1,566 44</u>
		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
Balance last year,	\$354 95
Premiums,	152 80
Charges of management,	62 80
Do. aid Stanley Branch Society,	48 00
Other charges,	22 35
Amount paid in connection with the Show Grounds,	925 54
						<u>\$1,566 44</u>

The President appears in several instances to have performed the duties of Treasurer, which is very objectionable, and it is recommended that the practice be discontinued.— A Grant for \$800 recommended.

No. 14-1. BOTSFORD & WESTMORLAND SOCIETY—J. C. HARPER.

Income for 1861.

Balance from last year, ...	...	...	...	...	\$30 07
Provincial Grant, ...	...	...	...	...	160 00
Subscriptions paid, ...	...	...	...	...	69 00
Other assets, ...	...	...	...	...	174 68
Balance, ...	...	...	...	...	24 45
					\$458 20

Expenditure.

Premiums, ...	...	...	...	...	\$141 30
Seeds imported, ...	...	...	...	...	235 90
Charges of management, ...	...	...	...	...	40 00
Other charges, ...	...	...	...	...	41 00
					\$458 20

Premiums should in all cases be paid. Treasurer states "Premiums paid or assumed." A Grant for \$157 recommended.

No. 14-2. DORCHESTER SOCIETY, WESTMORLAND—DAVID CHAPMAN.

Income for 1861.

Balance from last year, ...	...	...	...	...	\$116 95
Provincial Grant, ...	...	...	...	...	135 56
Subscription, ...	...	...	...	...	60 00
Other assets, ...	...	...	...	...	373 05
					\$685 56

Expenditure.

Premiums, ...	...	...	...	...	\$125 06
Seeds, ...	...	...	...	...	419 71
Charges of management, ...	...	...	...	...	20 00
Other charges, ...	...	...	...	...	61 03
Balance, ...	...	...	...	...	59 76
					\$685 56

No Bond transmitted. A Grant of \$136.50 recommended.

No. 14-3. SHEDIAC SOCIETY, WESTMORLAND—R. W. ABERCROMBY.

Income for 1861.

Provincial Grant, ...	...	...	...	...	\$140 00
Subscriptions, ...	...	...	...	...	54 00
Sales of Seeds, ...	...	...	...	...	86 66
Balance, ...	...	...	...	...	45 16
					\$325 82

Expenditure.

Balance from last year, ...	...	...	...	...	\$13 05
Premiums, ...	...	...	...	...	128 57
Seeds, ...	...	...	...	...	125 80
Implements, ...	...	...	...	...	6 00
Charges of management, ...	...	...	...	...	17 95
Other charges, ...	...	...	...	...	34 26
					\$325 82

The amount subscribed, as carried into the Account, is not sufficient to authorize the recommendation of any Grant, but the names of 6 additional members having been received, a Warrant is recommended for \$136.50.

No. 14-4. SACKVILLE & WESTMORLAND SOCIETY—J. F. ALLISON.

<i>Income for 1861.</i>						
Balance, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	\$652 28
Provincial Grant, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	364 45
Subscriptions, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	162 00
Sales of Seeds, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	260 42
						\$1,489 15
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
Premiums, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	\$269 70
Seeds, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	351 10
Charges of management, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	47 23
Other charges, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	227 70
Balance, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	543 42
						\$1,489 15

A Grant of \$370 recommended.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

The Audit Committee having some reason for believing that the Upham, King's County, Society, have transmitted their Accounts by mail, and that they have been mislaid,—if such prove to be the case, and the original returns or certified copies of them be furnished the Secretary within a month from this date, and be satisfactory to the Executive Committee,—this Committee recommend a Grant for three times their subscription, but not exceeding \$155.

R. JARDINE,	}	<i>Committee of Audit.</i>
J. A. BECKWITH,		
WILLIAM NAPIER,		

The Returns from the Upham and Hammond Agricultural Society, as also those of the Saint Patrick Agricultural Society, having been received, and delay satisfactorily accounted for, the same were audited as follows :—

UPHAM & HAMMOND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—THOS. CASSIDY.

Balance from last Audit, ... ..	...	...	...	...	£44 18 4
Grant, ... ..	...	...	...	...	45 0 0
Subscriptions, ... ..	...	...	...	...	15 0 0
Stock sold, ... ..	...	...	...	...	8 14 0
						£113 12 4
Expenditure, as vouched, ... ..	...	...	...	...	76 16 3
						£36 16 1

A Grant for \$155 recommended ; but they must furnish evidence of the manner in which the alleged mistake of £5 6 3 arises, before the new balance of £31 9 9 is recognized.

SAINT PATRICK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—RICHARD DYER.

Balance from last Audit, ... ..	...	...	...	...	\$405 38
Subscriptions, ... ..	...	...	...	...	60 00
Other assets, ... ..	...	...	...	...	178 41
						\$643 79
Expenditure, as vouched, ... ..	...	...	...	...	444 00
						\$199 79

The mode of defining the assets is objectionable,—the Treasurer is required to state how much of it is cash, and how much other assets,—it is expected the Society will have all balances placed in the Treasurer's hands at the earliest possible day. Warrant recommended for \$180.

JOHN A. BECKWITH,	}	<i>Audit Committee.</i>
D. MUNRO,		

ABSTRACT.

Grants recommended—some of them conditionally.

Albert, Harvey, (subject to conditions,)	\$180 00	
Elgin, do.	180 00	
Aibert County,	180 00	
		\$540 00
Carleton County,		514 00
Charlotte County,	\$180 00	
Saint Croix,	192 00	
Saint George and Pennfield,	204 00	
Saint Patrick,	180 00	
		756 00
Gloucester County,	\$245 00	
Caraquet, (subject to conditions,)	180 00	
		425 00
Kent—Carleton, do.	\$210 00	
Kingston,	234 00	
		444 00
King's, Central,	\$198 00	
Sussex and Studholm,	258 00	
Union,	189 00	
Upham and Hammond,	155 00	
		800 00
Northumberland—Blissville and Ludlow,	\$163 50	
Blackville and Derby,	187 00	
County,	261 50	
Alnwick, (subject to conditions,)	188 00	
		800 00
Restigouche County,		339 00
Saint John County,	\$548 00	
Simonds, (subject to conditions,)	252 00	
		800 00
Sunbury County,		544 00
Queen's County, (subject to conditions,)		180 00
Victoria County, do.		183 00
York—County and Branches,		800 00
Westmorland—Westmorland and Botsford,	\$157 00	
Dorchester,	136 50	
Shediac,	136 50	
Sackville,	370 00	
		800 00
		<u>\$7,925 00</u>

The conditions required of Societies having been fulfilled, the said Societies became entitled to their grants, on the certificate of the Secretary of the Board.

PRACTICAL HUSBANDRY.

If the question was asked—"What do you consider the fundamental error with our farmers?" we would be inclined to answer—"the possession of too large and expensive farms."

We have in a former Report adverted to this subject, and would here say, that from this error many a life of labor is made fruitless and unprofitable. Excessively large farms, without sufficient capital, lead but to land impoverished, ultimate disappointment, and failure.

Many a farmer possessed of only sufficient means to conduct with profit a farm of thirty acres, expends his capital over hundreds—consequently in his endeavor to realize as much as possible, the manure, which would have had a permanent effect on one acre, is diffused over many, and a skinning process is pursued. His swamp lands, which with proper management might be made most profitable, lie undrained and useless, and his broad acres yearly depreciate in value.

The farmer must learn, that upon the thoroughness and quality of cultivation his profits depend, rather than upon the quantity of land possessed; and that, if his means are limited, his operations must be in accordance. In this way he will avoid becoming unduly embarrassed, and not be necessitated to sell at low prices, and to purchase at unfavorable times. The importance of an orderly systematic mode of managing every concern about the farm must be felt, and should be always carried out in practice.

In a former Report we have also adverted to the necessity of keeping farm accounts; we would here call the attention of the farmer to the necessity of order and system in the regulation of the labor of the farm, which, when properly attended to, furnishes an uninterrupted succession of labor throughout the year. The regular employment of men and teams in such work as is most seasonable and profitable will, to an almost incredible degree, economize time.

The proper cultivation of the farm necessarily embraces a proper rotation system. No intelligent farmer will deny that such a system should be introduced on all farms, and yet, from the returns of Societies, we find that it is much neglected.

It is impossible to recommend a system of rotation which would answer equally well on all lands, or be adapted to every locality, as difference of soils, nearness to markets, and such like considerations, would necessarily materially modify it in many particulars, if adopted. There are certain rules, however, which may be laid down for the order in which crops should succeed one another on the same ground.

1st—Crops consisting of the same or similar species should not follow in succession, but should return at as distant intervals as the case will allow.

2nd—Crops consisting of plants, whose mode of growth or cultivation tends to the production of weeds, should not follow in succession.

3rd—Crops whose culture admits of the destruction of weeds should be cultivated, when plants are cultivated which favor the production of weeds;

and further, crops whose consumption returns to the soil a sufficient quantity of manure, should be cultivated at intervals sufficient to maintain or increase the fertility of the farm.

4th—Where land is to be laid to grass, it should be done when the soil is fertile and clean.

A good paper on this subject may be seen in the Volume of the Transactions of the Board of Agriculture for Upper Canada for 1858 & 1859, from which the above rules are gathered.

A rotation system necessarily implies the cultivation of the root crops, for without such crops farming cannot be carried on to advantage.

As far back as the time of the ancient Gauls, the practice of growing roots and using them for feeding cattle, was practised; and the ancient Romans likewise knew their value for that purpose.

The British husbandman in an especial manner has made manifest the vast importance of the root crop. An English writer says,—“Turnip husbandry greatly aided the transition from the barbarous agricultural usages of the middle ages, to the enlightened practice of the present day, and is now well known, to every good farmer, as the sheet anchor or *sine qua non* of the modern alternate and convertible husbandry.”

The task of supporting live stock through the winter months, and the practice of feeding cattle for the market, were rarely attempted until turnip raising was commenced. In our Province, it is observed, that during the winter months, very few of our farmers afford their stock any thing but dry fodder; it is difficult to conceive how cattle can be maintained in a healthy condition without vegetable food.

The uses of the cultivation of the root crop, besides providing food, should also be appreciated as a means whereby the land is cultivated and cleaned, the fertility of the soil maintained, and thoroughly prepared as a seed bed.

The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society states, that England produces four times more wheat per acre than France, although the climate of England is not particularly favorable to the growth of that grain. To what is this owing, but to England maintaining a greater area in green crops?

From Johnston's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, we gather the following calculations as to the comparative nutritive matter contained in different roots, &c. In a crop of 20 tons or 45,000 lbs. of turnips there are 900 lbs. of thick or woody fibre; 4,000 lbs. of starch, sugar, gum; 670 lbs. of gluten; 130 lbs. of fat or oil; and 300 lbs. of saline matter,—total 6,000 lbs.

A crop of 25 tons or 56,000 lbs. per acre of carrots, contains 1,680 lbs. of husk or woody fibre; 5,600 lbs. of sugar; 840 lbs. of gluten; 200 lbs. of fat; and 800 lbs. of saline matter,—total, 9,120 lbs. The quantity of nutritive matter afforded by a crop of mangold wurtzel of 20 tons or 45,000 lbs. per acre, consists of 900 lbs. of husk or woody fibre; 4,950 lbs. of starch, sugar, &c.; 900 lbs. gluten, 450 saline matter,—total, 7,200 lbs. From a crop of oats, at 50 bushels per acre, weighing 2,100 lbs. are obtained 420 lbs. of husk

or woody fibre; 1,050 lbs. of starch; 300 lbs. of gluten; 100 lbs. of oil; and 80 lbs. of saline matter,—total, 1,870 lbs. Thus an acre of turnips gives 6,000 lbs. of nutritive matter; carrots 9,120 lbs.; mangold wurtzel 7,200 lbs.; oats 1,870 lbs.; Indian corn 1,703 lbs.; peas 1,392.

The agricultural works state, that the soil most favorable to the turnip crop is a dry sandy loam. Clays and wet lands are uncongenial to its growth.—Various methods are employed in the cultivation of this crop. Its culture is simple and easy,—a fine tilth and rich manuring are, with thorough after cultivation, its essentials.

An intelligent agriculturalist of this Province, who has successfully practised the growing of turnips, advocates, with much reason, the transplanting of the turnip plants from beds early sown. This course has its advantages;—the ravages of the fly are avoided,—it allows time to have the land thoroughly prepared and cleaned from weeds, (thus saving much time in hoeing and weeding.)—and it also gives the chance of favorable days for the work of transplanting. Such a course has been practised by many with success, and it may be worthy of a more extended trial.

In reference to the ravages of the fly, an interesting and instructive discussion took place at one of the meetings of the Farmers' Society in Scotland, as related in a late Scottish paper, which we here quote:—

“Mr. Macintyre, Culcharry, said he had defied the fly for thirty years, except two, when she defied him. It all depends upon the laboring of the land. If you labor your land—plough, harrow, weed it—ten days before commencing to sow your turnips, you will not have the fly; but if you leave it twenty days, you will have the fly. Some seasons are very close and sultry, and then the fly is more destructive; but let the season be what it may, I attended to that. The reason is that in newly-ploughed ground the fly comes in and lays its eggs. The young are hatched in nine days, and on the tenth day they require nourishment, and if they get no food they die. You may commence then to sow your turnips.—Only twice did the fly defy me. I had about a Scotch acre as clean of weeds as the garden of Lochdhu. (Laughter.) I thought there was no need of ploughing this, and I took the common harrow to rouse the surface. The whole crop of turnips was destroyed by the fly; I sowed again, and the second growth was destroyed, and I lost my crop entirely. I had no grubber to try; perhaps it would do instead of the plough, but I think nothing does but the plough; and if your ground is ready ten days and not more than twenty days before sowing, you will have no fly.

Mr. Stewart, Bog of Cawdor, said, in 1861 he observed the fly on his swedes. That year he had used artificial manure, and he had a good deal of salt. When he saw the fly on the turnips he gave them a good dressing with the salt, sowing it with his hands as far as the fly seemed to extend. He saw no more of the fly; at least his turnips grew no worse after the application of the salt.

Mr. Malcolm, Crook, could say nothing as to the cause of the green fly, and he questioned if there was any cure for it. He thought the best preventive was to lay down the seed so as to bring forward the plant quickly; the slower the growth, the more the plant was exposed to the ravages of the fly. Two years ago he drilled his land without giving it any preparation, and he suffered so much from the fly that he had to sow his swedes a second time. Since then, he prepared his ground well by ploughing and grubbing or harrowing,

and manuring well with any quickly acting manure. Perhaps thick sowing had a good effect in pushing the plant forward to the hoe.

Mr. Macpherson, Carnoch, was little troubled with the fly, whether it was green, black, or white. He had observed that turnips thin sown were sure to take the fly, and it was necessary to sow again; but he never saw the fly succeed where there was a thick braird and some manure to bring the plant forward quickly. He considered the great thing was to have plenty of braird.

Mr. Clark, Blackhills, had heard it said that mixing sulphur among the seed was a preventive of the green fly. He had tried this, and he never had the fly since, but he could not say whether the cause of his exemption lay in the sulphur.

Mr. Mann, Meadowfield, concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Macpherson.

Mr. Mackessack, Heathmount, was strongly in favor of sowing thick. A few pence saved for a few pounds of seed was but a poor economy. He would give six or seven pounds of seed to the acre. (Expressions of astonishment.)

Mr. Walker, Brightmony, agreed with Mr. Macpherson in his opinion of the value of any artificial manure that would bring forward the plant rapidly.

Captain Sharp also agreed with Mr. Macpherson, that good seed and rapid growth were the main things to look to. He could believe that salt might not be a bad thing—or even soot might prove an unpleasant dose for the insects.

Mr. Mitchell gave his experience of the fly in the neighbourhood of Liverpool. His neighbours had not one turnip saved. His throve uncommonly, coming up thick, and he thought the chief cause of their safety was their being thick sown. They grew up to that degree that he sold £20 worth of plants transplanted out of an acre and a half. He had the fly as much as his neighbours, but it had no power upon his turnips because they were thick sown and had a strong growth.

Mr. Fraser, Brackla, had never seen his own turnips affected with the fly. The reason perhaps was that they were sown thick, with plenty of manure, and artificial manure to stimulate their growth. At the same time he did not mean to throw discredit upon Mr. Macintyre's theory, and he hoped by this time next year some of them would have benefited by Mr. Macintyre's advice.

Mr. Clarke of Achareidh, could give no information on the subject from his own experience. He believed the fly attacked the first blade, and if the second blade could be urged out the plant would be saved. At the same time he could suppose that thick sowing would be efficacious so far, for it stood to reason that a certain number of flies could consume only a certain quantity of food, and if there were more blades than the flies could consume, there must be so much of the crop safe from their ravages. Fifteen or sixteen years ago he had tried bones dissolved in acid, which had produced a most rapid growth, and this must be beneficial if the fly attacked only the first leaf.

Mr. MacLennan said his crop had never been attacked by the fly, which though a great scourge elsewhere, was almost unknown in this part of the country. In Aberdeenshire, Forfarshire, and the Lothians, where the farmers were clever men, they were in the habit of laying down their manure on the stubble. That might keep up a temperature in the ground favorable to the development of insect-life. Here, in the north, they put down their dung in the drill, and they were not molested with the fly. His plan was to put down the dung in the drill, close it up, and sow the turnips immediately; and he never had a fly. He agreed as to the beneficial effects of artificial and stimulating manures, and also, perhaps, of salt.

Mr. Robertson, Park, would sow thick—4 lbs of seed per acre was plenty—and manure well.

Mr. Joss, Budgate, had only been in this part of the country for one season, and he had no cause to complain of the fly. The insect was very destructive in some districts of Aberdeenshire, where he had seen one field very badly off—in fact eaten up entirely—while the next field was not touched. The former had been sown two or three times. He thought the fly could not be accounted for any more than the potato disease.

Mr. Pearson, Broadley, said, only one season had he had the least touch of the fly. The occasion was that he had worked the ground too soon before he sowed his turnips, and then wet, following on very dry weather, had got into the ground. As an old gardener he had seen the green fly many ways besides on turnips. The first leaf was most exposed to its ravages. It was a good thing to sow thick—4 lbs. an acre; 5 lbs. was too thick.

Mr. Clarke, Easter Brightmony, said he sowed 3 lbs. to the acre, and give some artificial manure along with farm-yard dung, and his crop was free of the fly.

The sum of the above opinions may be stated to be that the only preventive of the fly, was plenty of manure and plenty of seed, thus forcing the turnips beyond what the fly would eat.

In the Year Book of Agricultural Facts for 1859, is the following Paper on the prevention of the ravages of the fly, which was read before the Board of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, by Mr. Fisher Hobbs:—

“My remarks on the cultivation, I should here state, are intended more to apply to the Swede turnip than to any other varieties which are generally grown after green crops; but the great work of destruction by the fly is applicable alike to both. As prevention is better than cure, I shall commence with the preparation of the land, assuming that this has been thoroughly underdrained wherever requisite. 1st. I consider that autumnal cultivation is essentially necessary; first by broad sharing for the destruction of weeds and insects, as well as for the aeration of the soil. 2nd. That deep ploughing should follow, and subsoiling if required; and it is frequently my practice during the early part of winter, to carry on to the land intended for a root crop, the unfermented manure direct from the yards or sheds, and at once plough it in, and not a particle must be suffered to be seen on the surface; this I believe to be important, for, if not attended to, the undecayed portion of the manure becomes a receptacle, and subsequently a nursery, for insects. 3rd. That at the commencement of spring it is most desirable, as soon as the state of the land will permit, to apply the harrows and roll, especially the former. Afterwards scarify, harrow, and roll, until the land is in a pulverised state; and for a fortnight or three weeks before the time for drilling let the land remain like a seed bed, so as to attract moisture, to allow vegetation for the seeds of weeds and for insects to deposit their larvæ: this is frequently termed purging the land. I need not refer to the common mode of applying the fermented or partly rotted farm-yard manure for the turnip crop, except to state that it ought at once to be ploughed in and the seed deposited immediately. 4th. That at the time for drilling the seed, it is best for the land to be ploughed, (but some prefer scarifying only) and the seed immediately deposited. This is so important that I have frequently known total failures from the neglect of so doing. There is another point which I would strongly recommend, that is, in dry and sunny weather to plough and to sow early in the morning and late in the afternoon, but never during the heat of the day. I know an instance where the most signal success has for several years attended this mode of operation, and where the manager has never failed to secure a plant, although he is one of the old school, and still sows the seed broadcast with his own hand. 5th. That at the time of depositing the seed, it is my invariable practice to use some description of artificial manure, generally

superphosphate of lime, and likewise add about thirty bushels of ashes per acre, made from hedge trimmings, weeds, &c., collected upon the land at different periods throughout the year. The roller may now be used with great advantage before, and sometimes after the drilling. In dry weather I strongly recommend the application of the liquid manure drill. 6th. That before or immediately after the young plants appear, the horse-hoe should be resorted to for the purpose of destroying the ovæ or larvæ of the insects, to prevent their coming to maturity. When once the plant is well up, the roller may sometimes be applied with much benefit, as it tends still further to disturb the insect tribe as well as to retain moisture for the young plant, and to consolidate the farm-yard manure where lately applied. At this period the plant requires frequent watching throughout the day, and if the enemy shows itself in any force, set to work as quickly as possible to accomplish its annihilation. Having described to you briefly my mode of prevention, I will now proceed to give you the cure, which is simply the application of one or more top dressings. The following is Mr. Hawkins' recipe for a top dressing :—One bushel of white gas ashes fresh from the gas house, one bushel of fresh lime from the kiln, six pounds of sulphur and ten pounds of soot, well mixed together, and got to as fine a powder as possible, so that it may adhere to the young plant. The above is sufficient for two acres when drilled at twenty seven inches. It should be applied very early in the morning when the dew is on the leaf, a broad-cast machine being the most expeditious mode of distributing it, or it may be sprinkled with the hand carefully over the rows. If the fly continues troublesome the process should be repeated; by this means 200 to 220 acres of turnips, swedes and rape, have been grown on my farms annually, for eight or nine years, without a rod of ground losing plants. The above is a strong dressing, to be used when the fly is very numerous, and has never failed when applied at night. Numerous experiments have been tried, and amongst them I recommend the following in ordinary cases, and intend to use it during the present season, if necessary :—14lbs. of sulphur, 1 bushel of fresh lime, and 2 bushels of road scrapings, per acre, mixed together for a few days before it is used, and applied at night either by means of a small drill or strewed along the rows by hand. * * * I would strongly impress the necessity of frequently applying the horse-hoe."

The use of carrots on a farm is well known, and their value appreciated by those who have grown them. They form also a cleaning crop. The kinds generally preferred for field culture are the 'White Belgian,' and 'Altringham.' The carrot requires a dry, friable, rich, and deep soil; a clayey loam is preferable. They are, as a strengthening and medicinal food for horses and cattle, invaluable; whilst, when boiled in swill, they are esteemed equal to potatoes for fattening swine. Probably the great impediment to the culture of carrots is the toil and difficulty attending their first weeding, but this being once accomplished, the after-cultivation is easy, mainly consisting in keeping the weeds down, and the earth loosened.

Parsnips require the same treatment as the carrot; the greatest difficulty is the weeding at first, more so than with the carrot, as the seed is slower in vegetating, but the after-cultivation is easier. Parsnip seed may be sowed late in fall, and will stand the winter and take an early start in spring, when the difficulty in weeding will be much abridged. The parsnip is a vigorous and hardy grower, and little liable to be injured by insects, and is much liked by all animals, giving great richness to milk, and forming one of the best of foods for swine. The long field or large Jersey parsnip is esteemed the most

profitable. As the parsnip requires no storing,—keeping well in the ground during the severest winter, it seems desirable that it should be more generally cultivated.

Similar remarks may be made as to the beet. The best varieties are the ‘mangold wurtzel’ and ‘white sugar.’ This root is a vigorous grower and hearty feeder, and in soil well prepared and enriched will yield sometimes from 1000 to 1200 bushels. The leaves of the beet, which may be freely used without detriment to the growing plant, afford a ready amount of green fodder, which as a food for milch cows, increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk without imparting any unpleasant taste.

The mangold wurtzel is adapted for a variety of soils; the medium soils, such as are neither too light or too heavy, are the best suited to it. There are two varieties generally grown, the ‘long’ and the ‘globe.’ In the Farmer’s Magazine, the peculiarities of this important crop are set forth as follows:—
 “On all good loams and clay soils mangold is or will soon be the staple root crop; and on our light brashy we find it yield a much larger amount of highly nutritious food than any other root yet introduced, and also a more certain crop than either Swedes or turnips for some years past. There are a great many varieties now cultivated; but those mostly grown in this neighborhood are the red and yellow globes, which are most suitable for our light soils, their roots not going so deep in search of food as the long varieties; they also keep better owing to their being not so much broken in storing. I prefer the yellow, as I have always grown the heaviest crop of them when grown side by side of red: they may not be so good in quality, or may be of a different flavor, having observed the sheep choose to eat the red first when they were handed out to them. The long varieties require deep cultivation, but the globes will grow where any of our other roots will. I have often seen the largest mangold on the head land and other portions of the field where it has been trodden hard. The general practice is to sow mangold on the land that has produced a straw crop the preceding year. * * * The method I adopt in depositing the seed is one of rather old origin; but I have always found it do well, at very little extra expense. A man walks along the furrow with a stick about four feet long, tapering towards the point; makes the holes about fourteen inches apart; gives the stick a twist which prevents the mould from filling up the holes; a person follows depositing the seed at rate of 5lbs. per acre (Imperial); another person follows with a small rake or hoe, and covers the seed; the ridges are again rolled. The singling out, I prefer having done by pulling them out with the hand. In about a fortnight after, the top of the ridge is gone over with the hand hoe; a second and sometimes a third hoeing is required. I commence horse-hoeing between the rows before or after singling; in most seasons I horse-hoe four times.”

The mangold stores well, keeping sound till spring, which is the time of its greatest value, and proper time for feeding it out, for when used in the first of winter its qualities are rather of a too purgative tendency.

We will not here endeavor to treat of the potatoe and its disease, further than to gather certain conclusions which commend themselves to our minds as having been proved generally correct.

- 1st. The desirability of early planting in well prepared clean ground.
- 2nd. That white potatoes are less liable to disease, and are therefore to be preferred to the colored sorts.
- 3rd. That the soil in no case produces or influences the disease.
- 4th. That the disease is of a fungoid character, infesting many varieties of plants, and increased in activity by atmospheric causes.
- 5th. That all nitrogenous manures are injurious.
- 6th. That lime and salt mixed in the proportions of 8 tons of lime with 3 cwt. of common salt, is the best manure, and this is the proportion used to an acre.
- 7th. That potatoes which ripen earliest should be extensively grown.
- 8th. That as soon as the disease appears, earthing up the stalks repeatedly with fine earth from the centre of the trench, is the only effectual preventive to its ravages.
- 9th. That when exhumed, sunlight appears to arrest the progress of the murrain, and to prevent the further decomposition of the tuber.

The above are the conclusions drawn from a Prize Essay on the culture of the potatoe by Dr. Jeffrey Lang, in the Journal of the Bath and West of England Society. Particular stress is laid on the 8th conclusion, as the only means of staying the disease.

That the Province of New Brunswick is admirably fitted to grow root crops of the best description, our Agricultural Societies well know; the display of roots is constantly referred to as one of the most attractive and noticeable parts of the Exhibition. Roots give us mutton and beef, to be again returned to the land in manure. Turnip husbandry in Britain has operated with magic power. Sheep the finest in the world, and improved breeds of cattle, cover that land. Cultivated grasses occupy the ground where before was stunted herbage that gave place to the cleansing crop.

The statistics of English husbandry shew the proportion to be one acre of green crops to two of grain; and that wherever the turnip husbandry and root culture are practised, the labor of the husbandman receives a rich return, and wherever it is neglected, the gains gradually diminish, and farming becomes unprofitable.

TILLAGE.

The advantages of thorough tillage cannot be too much enforced.— It has indeed been strenuously argued by some, that the frequent and thorough stirring of the soil, supersedes the necessity of manure. Without adopting this theory, we may however say, that tillage and manuring are equally important. To give effect to the manure placed in any soil, the particles of soil must be reduced as fine as possible; in this way the manure becomes more generally mixed, and being evenly diffused through the

soil, the plant sooner comes in contact with it, and is nourished. The superiority of certain soils over others, is owing to the fact that in these the mineral constituents are pulverized, thus readily combining with oxygen and with each other.

Insufficient ploughing must ever prove unprofitable; and it is yet strange that whilst ploughing is the basis of all right husbandry, requiring much skill and judgment, there is no art practised with less care and consideration. No rules of universal application can be laid down in regard to ploughing. The condition of the soil and its peculiarities must be kept in view. There may be lands containing a substratum of clay, which would be better undisturbed; but again in lands long cultivated and subdued, each ploughing should be deeper, and fresh soil brought to the fertilizing influences of the atmosphere. Where the surface of the earth is covered with rank and sour vegetation, the plough should radically penetrate and entirely bury the noxious weeds; whilst on the other hand, damp, sour, and sterile sub-earth, should not, except by degrees, be turned up.

The improvement of the soil by the continual exposure to the atmosphere, and by thorough admixture, are among the most profitable effects of tillage.—The subsoil plough has done much to obviate the objection to deep ploughing; it is designed to follow in the track of the ordinary plough, and to loosen and break up the lower earth without bringing it to the surface. By this means the roots of plants can penetrate to greater depth, whilst effects similar to those that are produced by draining are obtained. The air is allowed to circulate through the earth, which is also warmed by being made accessible to the sun's heat, and the rootlets of the plant are enabled to reach the fertilizing substances which exist more or less in every soil, and which are dormant until acted upon by the influence of sun, rain, and atmosphere.

The advantages of the Michigan or double mould-board plough are apparent. It in a great measure obviates the necessity of the subsoil plough, as by it, a thin surface is cut off by the smaller mould-board, and turned into the last furrow, where it is completely covered with a finely pulverized soil by the principal mould-board.

Some difference of opinion exists among practical farmers regarding the comparative benefits of spring and fall ploughing.

The autumn would seem to be the most advisable season, when the soil is stiff, strong, and adhesive, and wherever coarse strong herbage is to be destroyed; exposure of such soils to the winter's frost tends to pulverize them, and effectually to destroy the numerous shoots of the sour and noxious plants. On light soils, and such as are situated on declivities, it may not be prudent to plough in fall, inasmuch as the gases and enriching matter are liable to be washed out by drenching rains. Heavy green sward, as a general rule, ought to be ploughed in the fall, the decomposition of the sod forming food for the intended crop.

On sandy soils it is not so necessary to consider the time for ploughing as on those that are wet and clayey; the latter should be ploughed when

nearly dry, as when they become baked they are almost impenetrable by the plough.

Compactness of soil is desirable on sandy lands, and therefore the furrow slice on such should be laid flat; whilst on heavy and adhesive lands it should be turned over at an angle of 45°. By this means a double surface is exposed to the elements, and the soil rendered more friable.

The advantages of tillage are apparent, when it is considered that most lands contain the necessary supplies of mineral matter, which are dormant until made active by the influence of rain being enabled to penetrate to their depths, and become exposed to the chemical influences of air and heat, and such influences can only exert themselves by means of tillage. The land is also the better prepared for receiving immediate benefit from the use of manures, which the prudent farmer will always use in conjunction with tillage, as equally indispensable to bring out the full producing power of the land.

The beneficial effects exhibited in the hoeing and earthing of potatoes and other roots, are mainly owing to the admission by such means of air to the roots of the plants. Whatever obstructs the free communication with the oxygen of the air, will cause the plant speedily to decay; hence the roots of trees planted too deep in compact soils will soon rot. A like result is seen in crops where water stagnates, as the air is excluded by this means.

The influence of atmosphere on soils and plants is immediate and striking in its results.

The following remarks on the beneficial effects of aerating the soil are worthy of an attentive perusal, and the experiments show its advantages.—We quote from the Ohio Agricultural Report of 1859:—

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF AERATING THE SOIL.

The formation of roots, their germination, as well as their later growth, requires a constant change of air (change of oxygen) between soil and atmosphere.

In the process of germination, the oxygen of the air is combined with the carbon of the oil contained in the seed, and produces carbonic acid, which, in connection with the albumen, (containing nitrogen,) furnishes the material for the first development of cellules and sap. If the seeds lose, by reason of being planted too deep, their communication with the quickening oxygen of air, they will germinate later, more feebly, or not at all. The roots, or at least one part of them, must, likewise, communicate with the outward air, although the mode of its influence is not yet exactly known. If the change of air is obstructed, it will generate mould in the earth around the roots; these will become diseased, and thus checked in their vegetation, and subsequently die away. Trees (or other plants) planted too deep will, for this reason, wither, or else remain feeble, till they have succeeded in putting forth new roots near the surface. They are similarly situated in heavy, wet soil, where they will, however, grow well, if they are planted on slight elevations. The same effect is obtained by draining, as the interstices of soil are forthwith filled with air, while the capillary tubes, if not entirely filled with water, ventilate more or less. The loss of winter crops is often to be attributed rather to water excluding the air than to cold weather; thus the beneficial effects of the frequent irrigation of pot plants customary in gardening is not only produced by water, but also by the subsequent reno-

tion of air. This will account for the beneficial and quickening influence of hoeing and earthing potatoes and turnips, and drilling.

The preparation and solution of mineral nutritious substances in the soil by the process of rotting requires a constant change of air (change of oxygen) between the soil and atmosphere.

It is principally the oxygen of the air, in connection with the vapors (never absent in the air) and carbonic acid, which, throughout the whole year, transfers an important quantity of the elements of soil into such soluble form as may be absorbed by the roots and plants. Its indirect effect predominates over the direct, inasmuch as it generates carbonic acid, (by means of the humous substances in soil and manure,) which is supposed by some to possess the strongest power of dissolving mineral substances. Little as is known about the special manner of the influence of the simple mineral nutritious substances on the development of plants, it has at any rate been established that such combinations only as are fully saturated with oxygen will exert a favorable influence on vegetation, and that such mineral substances as are capable and susceptible of receiving and absorbing oxygen are unfavorable. This is plainly perceived in the combinations of iron contained in every soil. Insufficient change of air creates oxygen, combinations of iron, which not unfrequently are solved with the aid of the humus substances. If the farmer is aware of the deleterious effects of soil and water containing such combinations, (as turf, acrid subsoil, fresh pond muck, and boggy water,) he also knows that they are modified by being exposed to the air for a long while. This modification is likewise produced by the oxygen of the air combining with iron and being transformed into iron rust, as the change of color of the respective kinds of soil and that of the sediments in the respective water indicates.

The preparation and solution of the organic or atmospheric nutritious substances through the process of decaying requires a constant change of air (change of oxygen) between the soil and the atmosphere.

Decay, or the gradual breaking, decomposing, dissolving and disappearance of the soil elements, originating in vegetable or animal matter, transforms these elements, by their combination with oxygen of air, into the three important nutritious elements for plants: carbonic acid, water, and ammonia. If oxygen is wanting—because the soil is too compact to admit it, or because stagnant water prevents the access of air—acid humus combinations will ensue, as we find them in great abundance in clayey subsoil, in muck and turf. They are injurious to vegetation, and causes the relapses often observed in the first years after the application of these substances in fresh condition upon fields and meadows. The same substances prove as manifestly the restoring power of the atmosphere. It is well known that by exposing them to the air for some time, and promoting and increasing their contact with the air, by spreading and frequent stirring, (especially by admixture of lime and marl,) they can be changed and improved so that they exercise a very favorable effect on vegetation, and may be employed as manures. Air creates these salutary transformations of the adverse character of the above mentioned substances into a congenial one by its oxygen, which produces another kind of decomposition, and, in common with it, a deoxydation. Combinations containing more oxygen, and the (so called) mild humus, carbonic acid, etc., are formed, which exert a very favorable influence on vegetation. The oxygen of air operates in the same purifying and restoring manner on bad subsoil, hitherto excluded from air, if it is loosened and broken, and thereby rendered accessible to air.

The ameliorations of this kind are, however, not lasting. They will be so only by a constant repetition of ventilating operations. If this is neglected, a retrograde movement

will appear in the soil; it will occur sooner in heavy soil than in light, quicker in wet and cold years than in dry and warm ones. Its consequence will be the relapse of mild humus to acid. For the process of decomposition taking place in soil, access of air will cause 'rotting' to re-establish itself, in which case the soil elements will emit oxygen instead of absorbing it, as it does in the process of oxydation, or 'decay.'

There is in the atmospheric air, besides its two chief substances—nitrogen and oxygen—a small quantity of carbonic acid, and a smaller one of ammonia, which exerts a common influence upon the soil and plants. In order to know how air alone operates, and how air works in combination with the other bodies, experiments have been made, the results of which are given in the following statements:—

Experiments of vegetation under an additional supply of certain kinds of gases to the soil.

The experiments were made with oats and peas in poor, loamy, rather humus sand-soil, in the following manner: During the 110 days allotted to the experiments to the soil contained in glass pots of a depth of 2½ ft., there were conveyed daily from below a fixed quantum: 1st, of *air alone*; 2d, of air and *carbonic acid*; 3d, of air, carbonic acid, and *ammonia*; while a similar glass vessel remained without access of air. Every vessel was seeded with five oat grains and three peas. But this equality of figures was unfortunately annihilated by a hail storm which struck some of the vessels and destroyed in them several little plants when they were three or four inches high.

The following chemical investigation was made for the purpose of establishing: 1st, how many mineral substances the soil could afford the *plants* under the different circumstances specified; and 2d, what quantity of elements, *soluble in water*, was still contained after the vegetation therein had ceased. The former represent the quantity of mineral nutrition of plants taken from the soil in the summer of 1857; the latter the approximate quantity found in the soil by the subsequent plants. It remains, now, to prove how the quantity of the single mineral substances, having become soluble, is proportioned to that found in the ashes. It has been proved in this respect, as to alkalis, that they were existing in comparatively greater abundance in the various ventilated or aerated soils than in those not so treated, as far as soluble combination is concerned.

The following figures are merely *relative* and *approximate*:

I. EXPERIMENT—WITHOUT ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF AIR.

Quantity of dry plants in pounds per acre.	Soluble mineral substances in pounds per acre.
1,000,000 oat plants, 1,560	} 208 in the ashes of plants. 608 in the soil (after harvesting.)
600,000 pea plants, 688	
Roots of both plants, 108	
2,356	816

II. EXPERIMENT—WITH SUPPLY OF AIR.

Quantity of dry plants in pounds per acre.	Soluble mineral substances in pounds per acre.
600,000 oat plants, 3,060	} 380 in the ashes of plants. 1,104 in the soil (after harvesting.)
600,000 pea plants, 984	
Roots of both plants, 152	
4,196	1,484

III. EXPERIMENT—WITH SUPPLY OF AIR AND CARBONIC ACID.

Quantity of dry plants in pounds per acre.	Soluble mineral substances in pounds per acre.
600,000 oat plants, 3,396	} 448 in the ashes of plants. 1,548 in the soil (after harvesting.)
600,000 pea plants, 1,304	
Roots of both plants, 240	
4,904	1,920

IV. EXPERIMENT WITH SUPPLY OF AIR, CARBONIC ACID AND AMMONIA.

Quantity of dry plants in pounds per acre.	Soluble mineral substances in pounds per acre.
400,000 oat plants, 3,048	} 472 in the ashes of plants. 1,448 in the soil (after harvesting.)
400,000 pea plants, 1,500	
Roots of both plants, 356	
4,904	1,920

The comparison of I. and II., shows that the daily supply of *air* to the soil has increased the growth of the plants 80 per cent.; that futhermore, the additional absorption of mineral substances by the plants amounts likewise to 80 per cent.; finally, that 80 per cent. of mineral substances more have, during the experimental period of one hundred and ten days, been dissolved by the action of air (oxygen) than in the non-aerated. Thus aeration has operated like manuring, and it will likewise, in consequence of the greater number of soluble elements, act upon the succeeding plants to a certain period, that is, as long as there are still decomposing substances in the soil that may be transformed into nutritious matter for plants. The effect of air is similar to that of lime; it causes, like it, the nutritious capital of the soil to be brought into quicker circulation; but it must finally become exhausted unless a supply is created by proper manuring. *Smith's* or the *Lois Weedon* system of agriculture, so much spoken of in England, can, therefore, not fail of being highly successful. It consists in sowing in beds alternately, and in ventilating the empty beds very carefully. By this mode, very good crops have been obtained without manuring for six to eight years.

Aeration is produced by seasonable and deep tilling, plowing, mining, loosening of sub-soil, earthing, scarifying, harrowing up, &c., all of which agricultural operations are long since recognized and confirmed as being beneficial. Equally beneficial is the operation of draining wet fields and meadows, as the interstices of soil filled with water are occupied by atmospheric air as soon as the water leaves them.

Results from the comparison of II. and III. prove that the access of *carbonic acid* to the air conveyed to the soil has produced another and a very important increase of growth as well as of products of decay. The quantities of plants produced increased from 80 per cent. to 110 per cent., the mineral substances absorbed by the plants from 80 to 115 per cent., the mineral substances rendered fit for the succeeding plants from 80 to 155 per cent. The farmer can obviously not directly convey any carbonic acid to his soil, but he may do so very easily in an indirect manner by giving and preserving in the soils the materials for generating carbonic acid, viz., carbonaceous, humus-forming substances, and air (oxygen). *Boussingault's* investigations teach that the carbonic acid in the soil is extraordinarily increased by manuring with stable manure. Experience and

scientific investigations show sufficiently how much the soil is, in such substances, increased by the cultivation of fodder, and how much more abundant is the material of humus (remaining in the ground in the shape of roots and stubbles) in leaf-fruits than in stalk-fruits. The above mentioned experiments, too, prove it. For, according to them, the quantity of roots of experiment II., (with air), amounted to 40 per cent., of those of III., (carb. acid), to 120 per cent., and of those of IV., (ammonia), to 230 per cent.—*more than with the poor plants of I., (non-aerated).* It needs scarcely to be remarked that, in humus soil, the second condition only—supply and change of atmospheric air—must be fulfilled, in order to produce an additional quantity of carbonic acid in a given time.

A further increase of vegetation does not *seem* to have been created by the addition of ammonia to the mixture of air and carbonic acid, as the results of production of experiment IV. do not exceed those of III. But if we consider that in the latter case there were, numerically speaking, but one-third of the plants of the experiments II. and III., and but one-half of experiment I., a considerably greater weight will result for the single plant. For, if we fixed non-aerated at 10, the average weight amounted to—

			With a single oat plant.	With a single pea plant.
In Exp. I.	Without aeration,	... ..	10	10
In Exp. II.	With a supply of air,	... ..	32	14
In Exp. III.	With a supply of air and carbonic acid,	... ..	36	19
In Exp. IV.	With a supply of air and ammonia,	... ..	49	33

The development of roots of both kinds of plants appears to have been promoted very favorably by the supply of ammonia, as a comparison of the respective figures shows, while an increase of decay with regard to carbonic acid could not be perceived.

As to the *presumptive advantages of deep loosening of the soil* having an influence upon *increased aeration*, we would state the following:—

1. The penetration of the roots into the deeper strata of sub-soil is facilitated;
2. The health of the lower strata is promoted, since the existing deleterious substances are improved by the oxydizing influence of oxygen;
3. The activity of soil, that is, the process of rotting and decay, is increased;
4. The fertility of soil is augmented, inasmuch as a more abundant quantity of soluble mineral nutritious material is offered;
5. The plants gain more capacity of assisting the increase of fertility of soil, especially in humus substances, and the activity of soil by increasing the amount of soluble carbonic acid, etc., and of extending the latter also to the deeper strata;
6. The injury done to vegetation by extreme changes of weather, as such excessive moisture or dryness, is diminished;
7. An economy of the manuring material is effected, as the too volatile manures are partially involved and fixed in the deeply loosened strata, while those that operate too slowly are hastened by increased change of air to a more rapid dissolution and decomposition;
8. The lodging of corn is provided against, and a thinner sowing rendered equally profitable.

From the foregoing remarks, we may the better judge of the value of tillage, and the frequent stirring of the soil. The hoeing and cultivating with the plough, harrow, or cultivator, and the free use of the hoe, are not beneficial merely in destroying weeds, but improve the land by the constant exposure of fresh particles to the air, thereby fitting it for future crops, as well as greatly benefiting the present one.

FARM BUILDINGS.

One of the most important matters contributing to the comfort and prosperity of the farmer and his stock is the erection of good buildings, so conveniently placed as not to require expensive teaming to and from the fields. The barn should be tight, securely built, and convenient in its arrangement, and of such a size as to contain all the hay and grain with convenience, which may be raised on the farm. The sheds should be contiguous to the barn, and so constructed as to shield the animals from the cold winds, having if possible a southern exposure. The yard should be so divided as to separate the different kinds of animals, that the young and more feeble stock may have their own enclosures. The benefit of yarding animals has been alluded to in a previous Report, and the economy of such a course, both as regards the consumption of the refuse of the threshing floor, and the saving of manure, cannot be too frequently enforced. The convenience of water within the enclosure should also be attended to whenever practicable.

The advantages of having good farm buildings for the protection of stock is so well set forth by Professor Johnston, that we here quote his remarks :

“ A proper degree of warmth, however, good housing, and good feeding, are necessary to the health and improvement of the cattle; and upon these points much alteration may be made for the better in the ordinary practice of the Colony.

It is acknowledged at present by chemical physiologists that warmth is equivalent to a certain portion of food—that an animal which is exposed to more cold will eat more—and that one that is better housed and warmer kept will eat less. To keep an animal comfortable therefore is to save food, and this alone ought to be a sufficient inducement, where a scarcity of winter food is complained of.

In my tour through the Province I have frequently observed how little attention appeared to be paid to the housing of the stock. Wide chinks between the boards or logs, of which the cattle houses or barns are built, or large openings about their feet, too often admit currents of cold air in the winter season. The most of the prevailing winds also find their way through the walls, and the comfort of the cattle is thus continually liable to be disturbed, the chance of their thriving interfered with, and their consumption of food increased. Those who allow such a state of their cattle-houses to continue, unjustly blame the winter for what arises from their own want of care.

One of the opinions regarding the winter, which I have inserted above, makes it a matter of complaint that much care, attention and experience are required to keep cattle in condition while the winter lasts; this is no doubt true, but the same qualifications are necessary to success in any other branch of husbandry; and he who is unwilling to bestow all he possesses of them upon the business in which he is engaged, may happen to thrive, yet scarcely deserves to prosper.

Again, the winter feeding in the Colony is generally very much in the condition in which it was over a large part of Scotland some sixty years ago. To keep his stock alive was then the chief ambition of the Scottish farmer during the winter months, and he trusted to the nourishing grass of spring and summer to make up for the starving system of the colder part of the year. Such is very much the practice now in many parts of New Brunswick, but it stunts the cattle in their growth, and even in a money point of view is a false economy. The working ox, when spring arrives, has not sufficient strength to do all the work which the urgency of the season requires; while the animal which is sold for

beef, has so small a weight of muscle and fat, compared with that of its bones, and the quality of the meat is so inferior, that it is comparatively worthless in the market.

Thus not only does reason prescribe, but the profit of farming in the Colony requires—not that the winter should be blamed, from which no good can come—but that proper means should be taken for keeping cattle warm, and feeding them better than has hitherto been generally done.”

From conversation with many intelligent farmers in reference to the comparative saving of food when cattle are well housed and comfortably kept during winter, and when otherwise, we gather that the gain in the former case is from twenty to forty per cent. The prevailing practice of allowing cattle to be exposed during winter to the severe and biting cold, or kept in barns or sheds inefficiently built and affording little or no warmth, is surely one of the most apparent defects in practice, and one which ought at once and forever to be remedied.

The heaviest item of expenditure which the farmer has to sustain is in the feeding of his cattle, and if one third or one fourth of his winter feeding stores, otherwise wasted, can be saved by a correct practice, while increasing his profit so much, what the gain would be to the Province, from the proper shelter and comfortable housing of live stock during the winter season, alike in the saving of food as well as in the improved condition and value of the animals, may be appreciated, if we consider that out of 310,900 hay-eating stock estimated in our Province, probably two thirds of them are subjected to the pernicious practice complained of. The loss, from improper housing, may be put at hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. A consideration in the construction of a barn or stable not always attended to, is the securing a sufficiency of light as well as warmth; the horse, particularly, is liable to suffer from the sudden transition from darkness to the bright light, especially when reflected from the snow when a winter's sun shines upon it.

Proper ventilation is another requisite of the stable, and to ensure the health and cleanliness of the animals, all excrements should be removed at least twice daily.

For the information of those who desire good models of farm buildings, they are referred to the “Illustrated Annual Registers” published at the Office of the “Country Gentleman,” at Albany, New York.

Whilst on the subject of farm buildings, we would desire to impress upon the attention of the farmer the necessity of having some secure compartment for the protection from the weather of farm implements, which decay more rapidly from exposure to the weather than by the ordinary labor of the farm; the saving made by a well arranged tool-room, together with the convenience afforded by it, will more than compensate for the expense of such a structure. “A place for every thing, and every thing in its place,” is a maxim the truth of which is often experienced in its neglect.

An exclusive compartment should always be allotted to poultry; there is little economy in keeping fowls where they are allowed to befoul the hay and grain, thus destroying more than they produce. The careful farmer will

see to the saving of the droppings of the feathered family, and weekly at least, secure so valuable a manure, which being mixed with ashes or other material, possesses the highest fertilizing and stimulating qualities.

The piggery should be so constructed that it should be not only warm and sheltered, but in such a manner that the fluids may be carried from it, and the animal protected from them. The pig-stye is one of the most fruitful manufactories for manure; plentiful litter should at all times be afforded, and every material capable of conversion to manure will rapidly become valuable in the premises of the hog. A cauldron for swill boiling should, if possible, be erected in a convenient place contiguous to the building.

FENCES.

“Good fences make good neighbours,” is a saying of much truth, but as a matter of economy, it is all important to the farmer. Imperfectly or partly built fences train cattle to become breachy and insubordinate, and farmers having insufficient fences are not aware of the loss of animals from this cause. There is no better way of educating cattle into bad habits than by keeping insufficient fences. The keeping them in thorough and careful repair should be among the first duties of the farmer. A writer in the “Country Gentleman” thus says,—“Cattle may be educated to do almost any thing; a quiet cow may be converted into a skilful jumper in a single season. The first requisite for such training is short feed, resulting from over stocking; the second is low fences; and the third, tempting crops beyond these low fences. In the spring, grass is usually good, corn and other crops are small and uninviting; but during the midsummer periods, when the pasture is dried up, the process often begins. One or two rails are accidentally blown from the fence; the quiet and orderly animals stretch their heads over to reach a morsel of the tall grass, they throw down accidentally two or three more rails, and finally leap over. The owner drives them out as soon as they have learned the difference between delicious food on one side and short commons on the other, and puts up a rail. They have already learned to leap a little, and the next day they improve and go a rail higher; another rail is added, and the process is repeated until they become quite expert.”

An intelligent agriculturalist of our own Province, thus writes in regard to the *time* for making repairs in fences:—

“It has been the practice from time immemorial to make all repairs early in the spring, as soon as the snow leaves the ground. We wish here to reverse the order as to *time*, making all repairs in the autumn, after the crop is gathered, and when the farmer has most leisure time. We shall now assign our reason for adopting this *novel* period: it is well known that after the harvest we pasture all our fields, and are then careless in keeping up our fences so late in the season; and it is not uncommon to see bars left down, gates out of order, and fences broken down.

The evil consequences of such neglect is seen to follow in the spring. The stock, after living upon dry fodder for nearly seven months, show a great anxiety to seek for green food. The choice of fields is open to them, and as the surface, even of meadow land, when the frost draws out, is very soft, their foot prints are often seen from two to four inches deep,

which is a loss to all meadows, particularly new meadows ; and then the holes remain as a lasting reproof to the owner till it is ploughed up again years after.

After drawing this true position, our novel mode of repair will present itself to the best advantage, as it would effectually prevent any damage done to the soil, as the fields at that early season would be as secure as at any other time ; and the repairs be more effectually done, as there is no frost at that season to hinder setting stakes. We have heard but one objection made to this season of the year, which we shall now state and answer, closing our remarks at this time. It is this : ' we have no rails in the fall to make those repairs.' We reply, that such an objection will apply to the objector as a reproof for not exercising sufficient forethought, that is so essentially necessary in every department through life ; as every farmer will always take care to provide during the previous winter sufficient rails to meet any contingency of the kind, as a temporary fence is often wanted in large fields to give them the advantage of the after grass where a green crop is growing."

In order to the more successful practice of farming, it is necessary that the farmer should consider well the defects in his general management, and set about in earnest to remedy them. From the Returns from Societies, and the answers made to Circulars addressed to several intelligent persons more or less connected with agriculture, we may state that the most prominent errors, to some of which allusion has already been made, are the cultivation or rather the attempted cultivation of too much land ; a want of forethought in the fall of the year in making necessary preparations for the work of the spring, and carelessness in adopting a proper division of labor, and oftentimes a loitering away of time ; of want of system and a thorough understanding of his business, leading to what may be called careless farming, to such an extent as would be ruinous in any calling ; the neglect of means within reach for making manure, and a most culpable neglect in the making and preserving it ; a divided attention between farming and other employments, especially lumbering, and not the taking sufficient interest in the farm and having faith in the farming business as a profitable one.

The farmer should look well to his ploughing and tillage. To plough as deep as circumstances will permit may be a safe rule. It is poor economy to plough shallowly, simply because it is more easily performed ; such a course rapidly aids the exhaustion of the soil, an evil the farmer cannot be too careful in preventing. Wherever practicable let the labor of the spring be lessened by ploughing in the fall. That full effect may be given to ploughing, we would direct the attention of the farmer to the practice of draining wherever practicable and necessary. *Thorough tillage* has been already pointed out as a means of cleansing the land and keeping the soil free of weeds, that they may not share the sustenance which is necessary for the growing crop.

The *making and saving of manure*, as an indispensable means of successful farming, cannot be too much enforced. Every farmer should be diligent in depositing in his barn and hog yards, muck and loam whenever it can be procured, also giving a liberal supply to his out house and wherever it will act as an absorbent. Saw dust may be used for this purpose with much profit. Litter refuse of all kinds, potatoe tops, weeds, ferns, husks, chaff, leaves,

cleanings of ditches, sea weed, and all such materials, should be thrown into the yard as they come to hand. This garbage, after remaining for some months and receiving the drippings of cattle, should be incorporated with the richer manure from the stable or cow byre, and built in a heap that fermentation may take place, and all waste from drenching rains and too long open exposure be prevented.

The reproach that lies against our farmers generally in reference to their neglect in saving manure ought to be done away with.

The remarks of Professor Johnston on this subject are worthy of being quoted. In referring to the waste of manure as observable in our Province, he says—

“ This habit affects the practice of the farmer in two ways : *First*, by making him believe that manure may be safely wasted, and that it is the fault of the land if it does not produce good crops without manure ; and *Secondly*, after his mind is disabused by instruction or experience upon this point, and he has begun to return something to his land, by causing him to overlook or intentionally to pass by many opportunities of collecting or saving manuring substances, which though individually small in quantity, are large in the aggregate, and in the course of the year would add considerably to his means of enriching his fields—thus, his liquid manure runs to waste ; the rains wash his dung heaps in his stable yards, and too often the lesser heaps, after they are laid out in the fields, and before they are ploughed in ; his straw is not carefully saved and converted into manure ; and animal and vegetable matters of various kinds, such as potatoe and turnip tops, the straw of buckwheat and Indian corn, the bones of his stock, the scouring of his ditches, &c., are made comparatively little use of, if not entirely neglected.”

Another evil in the practice of many farmers which is very prevalent, is in taking repeated crops of hay from the same fields without returning any fertilizing ingredients ; such a practice tends to exhaust the soil hopelessly. A rotation system is the corrective of this ; top-dressing of land is but one department of husbandry, and must not be relied upon solely as the best means of causing the greatest yield of grass, although by this means fields may be kept in good condition for an indefinite term of years, when thus systematically attended to. The soil to be permanently improved requires frequent tillage. The stirring up of the soil and burying manure in the rotation course produces the needful fermentation which evolves alkaline gases, which, by combining with the acids, produces a chemical decomposition and disintegration of the silicates and insoluble portions of the soil, and thus the better prepares them for becoming food for plants, whilst also its influence in the amelioration, especially of clayey soils, is very great. The full benefits of manuring can only be experienced under a rotation system of crops.

SELECTION OF STOCK.

The careful selection of stock, and its improvement by the proper crossing with pure breeds, should occupy the attentive skill of the farmer. Sufficient care is not given to the keeping up of the stock, by a frequent change of the male ; especially is this observable in sheep, which have a tendency rapidly to deteriorate.

A writer in "Morton's Cyclopaedia" thus remarks—"Let us suppose that instead of resorting to markets for our supply of grazing cattle, we have resolved upon rearing them at home. Our first efforts must be bestowed in obtaining a suitable breeding stock, as upon the skill with which this is done our success will largely depend."

The object with careful breeders will be to obtain animals which will yield the largest return in the shortest time from a given amount of food. The same writer says—"our chief attention must be given to the selection of the bull, as our whole experience has gone to prove that in cattle breeding the qualities of the progeny are most influenced by the male parent. The more therefore that the properties sought after are concentrated in the bull, the more confidently may we calculate upon finding them reproduced in his offspring, and upon obtaining a lot of calves of uniform quality. By *concentrated* qualities in the bull we refer not so much to the degree in which they are developed in the individual, as to their being hereditary in the family from which he is descended; and here it is that *pedigree* becomes of importance,—of actual money's worth,—to the mere bullock breeder, for when he is so fortunate as to secure a bull from a herd in which excellence has long been hereditary, he may calculate with certainty on a large measure of the same excellence being communicated to the progeny; whereas if he trusts to his eye only, it is quite possible he may get hold of an animal which owes its personal excellence to but one good descent, and whose progeny will in all likelihood betray the inferiority of his remoter parentage." The farmer should therefore select with the best of judgment those females which are best suited to his wants, his locality, and his means of feeding, and be careful ever afterwards to have the services of such a male as will be certain to develop his own qualities in the future stock. If such a course is steadily pursued, in a few years a most remarkable progress for the better will be apparent. The benefits which Agricultural Societies may confer on their respective localities, by such a method of procuring the best of blood, and steadily pursuing such a course, will be invaluable.

Our Province must for many years be dependent on older countries for the selection of pure bred stock; we have neither the capital nor the leisure, nor the facilities at hand, for careful breeding. The writer before quoted further says:—"In cattle breeding the well established principle of division of labor should have full scope, that is to say, the generality of farmers should confine their attention to the production of beef, or of cattle for the dairy, as the case may be, and leave the breeding of bulls to the select few who may possess the skill, capital, and leisure so necessary for the successful prosecution of this difficult and precarious department of the business." The neglect of this direction, the same writer says, "has more than any thing else hindered the improvement of cattle in this country." Where the benefits of pure stock are appreciated by the farmers of our Province generally, and there is a sufficient demand for well tried males, the establishment of a Breeding Farm in our Province should then occupy the attention of the Board of Agriculture.

The sheep holds, perhaps, the most important place in English husbandry, and the greatest care is taken to prevent what is called "breeding in." The most prominent breeders do not sell the rams that they rear, but the services of most of them are let for a portion of the year. The following remarks from a most intelligent writer on English agriculture, Luther H. Tucker, Esq. will give an idea of the management exercised by breeders of sheep in England. In writing of the public auction held by Jonas Webb, of his celebrated South Downs, he says, "the rams, of which about a hundred and thirty were then on exhibition at Mr. Webb's, had each a number affixed on either slope of his broad back, and were ranged along for the admiration and scrutiny of the curious customer. Lists were posted up in sight, giving the age, and amount of the last clip of each, together with that important item the price at which his services were offered to the agricultural public. An attendant told me that Mr. Webb had about fifteen hundred breeding ewes and a thousand lambs, and as there are among them five distinct tribes he never has to go beyond his own resources to secure a change of blood. The ram lambs within a fortnight after they see the light are examined in order to select about two hundred of the best of them to be retained as breeders. Mr. Webb will not sell a ewe in England, but disposes of some to foreign countries, and will not retain in his flock any that do not shear their seven pounds of wool as yearlings. The majority of the fleeces are said to be a pound heavier than this, and among the heaviest carcasses that have gone to the butcher some have reached fifty pounds per quarter. Of the rams which have been most noted, there was one, now five years old, for the use of which during three successive years, 410 guineas in all have been paid, or an average of about \$700 a year. 360 guineas were offered by one person for a year's use of three rams; an offer that was not accepted." The same writer observes "the three points most sought for by Mr. Webb have been, I believe, weight, early maturity, and hardiness of constitution, combined of course with symmetry and a due regard to the production of wool."

The breeders of Leicester sheep obtain even higher prices for their lettings than are obtained by Mr. Webb for the South Downs. Not less important to the full development and preservation of stock is a system of liberal feeding; in this will be found the best economy, and no farmer should attempt to keep more stock than what he can properly feed. To successful sheep husbandry on a larger scale than is at present practised, it is then necessary to raise more appropriate crops, for the sustenance of this most profitable animal. If it is objected that, by generous feeding, the profits would be much lessened, we answer, that the increased food gives more and richer manure, which is, by right management, more than equivalent. Without manure the problem of a self-sustaining agriculture can never be solved.

Much of the success experienced in raising stock depends on its management when young; if neglected then, no after care will be a remedy. It should be borne in mind, that whilst the grown animal only requires sufficient food to supply the daily waste of the system, the growing ani-

mal further needs nutriment to supply the additional demand. Whilst they should not be overfed, they ought to have such food as is most conducive to the formation of bone, muscle, fat, and flesh, good care and sufficient shelter. It is too often the case, that farmers will, instead of endeavoring to bring their cattle through the winter, so that they be in the best condition in spring, only consider how they best can be got through with the least possible food. This is a false economy; and humanity, as well as pecuniary considerations, should lead to the abandonment of such a system.

Allusion has already been made to the comfortable housing of cattle as a matter of economy. Careful experiments have been made in the fattening of cattle under different circumstances, and the results are uniformly in favor of sufficient warmth and comfortable shelter. In the case of sheep, three of nearly equal weight were selected and fed for four months under the following conditions: one was wholly unsheltered; another put in an open shed, and another in a close shed and in the dark. The food was alike—one pound of oats each per day, and as many turnips as they would eat. The first consumed nineteen hundred and twelve pounds of turnips; the second thirteen hundred and ninety four pounds; and the third eight hundred and eighty six pounds, or less than half of those eaten by the first. The first gained twenty three and one half pounds in weight, the second twenty seven and one half pounds, and the third twenty eight and one fourth pounds. For every one hundred pounds of turnips eaten, the first gained in weight one and one eighth pounds, the second two pounds, and the third three and one sixteenth pounds. Experiments have shewn that more nourishment is afforded to stock from food that has been cooked, crushed or ground; the estimate being that three pounds of ground corn are equal to four of unground, and a similar proportion holds between cooked and raw Indian meal.

In conclusion, we may offer a few suggestions to our Agricultural Societies, as through their efficient operation the greatest good may be looked for;—and first, in the awarding of premiums, a beneficial change might be made. The most common practice is to offer premiums for the best cow, bull, pig, or sheep, or specimen of produce. From reference to some of the premium lists adopted in other countries, useful hints may be obtained—premiums are offered for the best field of some particular crop, accompanied with a statement in writing of how the same was raised—what manure, was used, and the cost—this leads to well conducted experiments, and tends to teach practical agriculture. Experiments may be made on theory, or by a new practice which might fail in successful results, and yet the competitor might be well entitled to a premium as having revealed some error in such practice, or supposed correct theory, which would be valuable for future guidance.

Again, premiums might be awarded, not to the individual producing some one animal, but to the farmer who exhibits the best cared for stock generally, as he is not the best entitled to a premium who may be fortunate enough, often from accidental causes, to possess a good looking cow, heifer, calf, sheep, or pig, but rather he who shews in the general care of his stock, as a whole, the good effects of shelter, food, and general management; and it is worthy of consideration if it would not be better to hold the exhibition for stock at such a season of year, (say early spring,) as would ensure an attention to the care of the stock of those who desire to compete, so that the condition of the stock exhibited might be traced to the actual and direct treatment of the exhibitor, instead of to the summer feed, which a good season may have afforded to the most negligent. It would be well also to give premiums for some particular improvement, such as draining, clearing land, cultivated fields, the making and preserving of manures,—the materials used to be stated, accompanied with statements of mode of operation and cost. In this way a real gain in agricultural knowledge would be obtained.

Useful experiments might also be encouraged, to ascertain the effects of deep or shallow ploughing, top dressing, or ploughing in, and to what depth manure can best be applied; the effects of application of manure in spring or fall,—the saving of food when cattle are well housed, and when otherwise,—the relative value of different kinds of food,—the profits of any one branch of husbandry;—and such experiments, which, to be of general benefit, would require to be accompanied by a statement, in writing, of such particulars as would afford proper data on which to ground a correct judgment; and which, if forwarded with the general returns from Societies to the Secretary of the Board, might be so condensed as to afford valuable and suggestive information.

It is much to be desired that some change for the better may be made over the unprogressive mode of only offering premiums for the best samples of produce or the best individual animals.

The present time, when the scarcity of cotton is becoming a serious difficulty, seems a favorable opportunity for Agricultural Societies to stimulate to greater exertion the growing of *Flax*, which, though to some extent cultivated in the Province, has not as yet received the attention that ought to be given to so profitable a practice of domestic economy, and which, its importance in the present state of affairs, would seem imperatively to demand.

The statistics in the last Census returns, shew that 14,057 lbs. of flax are raised in the Province; the greatest portion in the Counties of Westmorland, Victoria, and Kent. The old mode of harvesting the flax by pulling it by hand, tying it in small bundles, and stooking, is doubtless accompanied with much labor; but the processes of manufacture are now so far perfected, that the crop may be cut with the scythe or the cradle. The processes of water rotting, breaking, swingling, &c., are now superseded. There is a very useful Essay on the culture and the management of flax, to be found in the Journal of the New Brunswick Society. It is there stated

that "flax may be grown in a great variety of soils; any soil that is fit for the cultivation of wheat or turnips, or other green crops, will do for it.—Light loams, or in fact medium land that is *tolerably deep and dry*, will answer perfectly well; on very rich or wet intervale land it is apt to lodge or become mildewed; on too light or rocky soils it is injured by drought; and very stiff soils are unsuitable altogether. The soil should be mellow, clean, and in good heart. Flax comes in best as a first crop after breaking up old grass or clover lea, instead of oats, or if the land be poor it may be manured on the sward so as to give a crop of oats, barley, or rye, and then a crop of flax in the following year; it is well introduced after a hoed crop, which has left the land both rich and clean. Common manure should not be applied immediately preceding the crop. The preparation of land for flax is fully more important than the quality of the land itself, it should in every case be well ploughed and thoroughly harrowed, so as to extirpate all weeds and couch grass: the field should be made up in narrow (say six feet) ridges, and deeply water furrowed after sowing. Plaster or lime, salt, wood or peat ashes, bone or rape dust, singly or in combination, are the best dressing for flax land at the time of sowing. Guano, or liquid manure of any kind, if it can be had, may be advantageously applied as a top-dressing to the young plants. Flax has been called an exhaustive crop, but it need not be so, and in fact is not more so than any grain crop; it leaves the land in good enough order either for grain or potatoes."

The cultivation of this crop has not been so extensive as it probably otherwise would have been, had the facilities for obtaining cotton at a low price not been so great; but now that cotton stuff is becoming comparatively expensive, it seems a fitting time to draw attention to the obtaining of the improved machinery required for dressing the raw material and fitting it for exportation or manufacture, and the attention of the Legislature may well be directed to aid and encourage the growth and manufacture of a staple so advantageous to the country.

By reference to the very able Report of the Annual returns of Trade and Navigation for the Province of New Brunswick for 1860, we find that the sum of £336,802 sterling is the value of the importations of the article of haberdashery, which includes all kinds of cottons, woolens, silks, and velvets. We are not aware how much of the sum goes for articles that might be manufactured from the flax in the form of summer clothing, shirting, bed and table linen, towelling, ticking, and bagging, but the proportion is doubtless very large. By the substituting therefore, for cotton, a fabric raised by the industry of our own people in our own Province, not only would an immense sum of money be saved to us annually, but a new branch of industry, would be created among our people, ultimately affording employment to thousands.

It may here be stated that Ulster, the most northerly of the four Provinces of Ireland, maintains by its flax and linen trade, a population exceeding two millions.

The apparent difficulty to the grower of flax is the want of the necessary machinery for producing the putrefactive fermentation, or rotting process; but such machinery may be constructed, as in the case of threshing machines, capable of removal from place to place, by which means the raw material might be cheaply prepared for the manufacturer. If no manufacture of flax at present be established in our Province, it might be a profitable business to transport it rough dressed to other countries, as it is little liable to become injured in its transit across the ocean.

It will be readily conceived that the preparation or the manufacture of the flax might form a most profitable employment for the farmer's family during the winter months.

A statement from an exhibitor at the Provincial Exhibition in Toronto, Canada, gives the following account of the sample of flax seed exhibited. "The sample of flax seed exhibited, was grown upon a soil termed by the farmers in this section (County of Waterloo, C. W.) clay loam, which is the prevailing soil of the County. It is vegetable mould with a very small proportion of sand mixed by cultivation with clay. The subsoil is exclusively clay. We have found that soils of this kind are the best for the growing of flax. Sandy soils, however well adapted for raising wheat and other crops, are less reliable for flax. Neither are heavy clay soils well adapted for growing the flax crops. The success of a crop upon either of the last named soils, depends too much upon the peculiarities of the season; but we have met with uniform success on the clay loam. The cultivation given flax land before sowing is about the same as for other spring crops, viz: once ploughing and thorough harrowing. We used no manure on the field upon which this sample was grown. This sample is known as the sapling seed. We usually sow seventy four pounds, or one and one half bushels, per acre, harrowing it in thoroughly. We sow broadcast about the 1st of May. We give flax no other cultivation than as above stated. We harvested about the 25th July, pulling it by hand and tying it in bundles about four inches in diameter. We then set it on end in bunches of fifteen to twenty bundles—seed ends up—until dry enough to thrash. The yield of this sample per acre was twelve bushels of fifty six pounds. The yield of fibre was but little short of three hundred and twenty five pounds per acre, which we consider a pretty fair yield for dew rotting."*

In order to secure the profitable occupation of the Board during its short annual session, the Secretary has directed circulars to its members, and also to several Agriculturalists in the Province, upon topics of general agricultural interest; it is hoped by this means that useful information may be obtained upon subjects peculiarly affecting our agricultural practice.

The efficiency of the Board of Agriculture as a whole, must depend on the character of the individual members for knowledge, interest and zeal in

* The Secretary expected to have received communications from growers of flax in this Province in time for insertion in this Report.

agricultural matters. The duty and responsibility of electing members rest with the District Societies, and it is for them to secure the best talent at their command. It may be hoped that, in future, opportunities may be embraced by the members of the Board and by intelligent persons of bringing before the farmers of the different Counties, by public lectures, such information as may tend to excite a search after further knowledge, and to stimulate to renewed exertion those who heretofore have seen no necessity for improvement in their practice of husbandry.

The Legislature of our Country have evinced a most laudable disposition to give the Board of Agriculture every opportunity to advance the interests of Agriculture, and to promote and elevate its practice throughout our Province. It is ardently to be hoped that, as the novelty of such an institution passes away, the zeal and diligence heretofore manifested among its members may not be allowed to flag, but that once having discovered the prominent defects of Agricultural practice, they will endeavour to make them apparent to the farmer, cause him to feel the need of an altered course, and teach him the reasons which exist, why pecuniary benefits may be expected from a more intelligent mode of husbandry. In proportion as the farmer becomes intelligent in such matters, so will material advancement be made by him individually and increasing prosperity be the result to the country generally.

JAMES G. STEVENS,
Secretary Provincial Board of Agriculture.

December, 1862.

Dr. Provincial Board of Agriculture in Account with James G. Stevens, Treasurer. Cr.

1862.		1862.	
Jan. 1. To Balance due the Treasurer, ...	\$366 70	March. By Provincial Grant, ...	\$1,200 00
Paid Advertising London and Provincial Exhibitions, ...	50 61	Do. ...	150 00
Paid sundry Bills, account London Exhibition, ...	30 80	Balance London Exhibition Fund, ...	48 35
Paid expenses of Suit brought by McKay, ...	166 16	Balance from H. McMonagle of Provincial Exhibition Account, ...	25 45
Paid D. Main, services Provincial Exhibition, ...	4 50	Cash returned by J. Livingston, ...	14 00
Paid Members' expenses, Mar. 1862, ...	390 00	Unclaimed Premiums, ...	46 00
Expenses for use of Blocks, and copying last Annual Report, ...	68 00	Balance due Treasurer to new Acc't, ...	242 62
Seal and Engraving, ...	14 50		
Stationery, Postages, and Telegraphs, ...	35 15		
Secretary's Salary, ...	600 00		
	<u>\$1,726 42</u>		<u>\$1,726 42</u>
To Balance due Treasurer, ...	\$242 62.		

JAS. G. STEVENS, Secretary
Provincial Board Agriculture.

APPENDIX.

ANNO VICESIMO QUINTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. XXIII.

AN ACT FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Section.

1. Cap. 38 Rev. Stat. Title 3, 17 V. c. 7, 18 V. c. 33, 22 V. c. 10, and 23 V. c. 46, repealed, with certain exceptions.
2. Incorporation of local Societies.
3. Object of such Societies.
4. Amount to be received by each Society annually.
5. Society shall elect officers and make bye laws, &c.
6. Disposal of stock and other articles imported by Society, and terms of sale.
7. Duties of Treasurer and Secretary as to accounts and audit.
8. Restrains premiums and salaries paid by Societies.
9. Local Societies subject to control of Provincial Board.

Section.

10. Societies empowered to fix bounds for shows, &c.; penalty for intrusion.
11. Continues Provincial Board of Agriculture as a corporate body.
12. Provincial Board, how composed, and mode of elections.
13. Vacancies, how filled up.
14. Empowers Provincial Board to hold triennial Exhibitions, and make rules and regulations for conducting the same.
15. Meetings of Prov. Board, powers of, defined; expenses limited.
16. Annual Report to be made to Legislature.
17. What may be deemed evidence of legal existence of any Society and of the Prov. Board. Schedules A, B, C.

Passed 23rd April 1862.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Agriculture, Agricultural Societies, and the Provincial Board of Agriculture;—

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. That the thirty eighth Chapter of the Revised Statutes, Title the third, 'Of the encouragement of Agriculture;' and also an Act made and passed in the seventeenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture*; and also an Act made and passed in the eighteenth year of the same Reign, intituled *An Act to amend an Act intituled 'An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture,'* and also an Act made and passed in the twenty second year of the same Reign, intituled *An Act to amend the Act for the encouragement of Agriculture, and to provide for the establishment of a Provincial Board*; and also an Act made and passed in the twenty third year of the same Reign, intituled *An Act relating to Agriculture*; be and the same are hereby repealed, saving always their effect in regard to any act or deed done or granted prior to the date of this Act coming into operation; and the Provincial Board of Agriculture, and all Agricultural Societies established under the said Act or either of them, shall subsist and continue, notwithstanding the repeal of the said Act; and the said Provincial Board and the said Societies shall be subject to and may avail themselves of the provisions by this Act, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if they had been incorporated under this Act.

2. Whenever forty persons or more, in any of the Counties of this Province, shall associate themselves together as an Agricultural Society, and shall subscribe and pay, in sums of not less than five shillings each, the gross amount however not to be less than fifteen pounds, to be applied for the improvement of agriculture and domestic manufactures, and shall subscribe the Declaration, letter A in the Schedule of this Act contained, and shall cause a copy of the same to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province, they shall thereupon become a body corporate by such name as they shall designate, with all the privileges and obligations incident to Corporations by law; but such privileges shall continue to each Society respectively so long only as it shall consist of forty members or more, and which members shall annually subscribe or raise and pay in as aforesaid, the sum of at least five shillings each in furtherance of the objects of the Society, as hereinafter set forth; provided nevertheless, that not more than four such Societies shall be entitled to the benefits and privileges of this Act in any one County, and that no Society shall go into operation under the provisions of this section without the previous sanction of the Provincial Board of Agriculture.

3. The object of such Societies shall be to encourage the production, cultivation, and improvement of seeds, vegetables, and fruits; to promote the introduction of improved stock, implements of husbandry, better system of culture, management of bees, improvements in farm buildings, farm arrangements, and domestic manufactures; to hold shows, ploughing matches, and exhibitions; to award premiums for excellence; to collect and diffuse information on all subjects connected with agricultural, horticultural, and floral pursuits; to solicit and receive donations; and generally by every legitimate means to elevate the agricultural character of their respective districts.

4. The Agricultural Societies already established, as also any other Societies hereafter to be organized under the provisions and requirements of this Act, shall be respectively entitled to receive annually in the manner hereinafter provided, as a bounty, treble the amount of the subscription by them severally so made, raised, and paid in; but no County shall be entitled to receive a greater sum in the aggregate than two hundred pounds in any one year; and the aggregate sum which any County may be entitled to receive, shall be apportioned among the several Societies within the same, where there are more than one, in just proportion according to the amount of the subscription made, raised and paid in by such Societies respectively; but the annual sum to be drawn for each County, where there is but one County Society, shall not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds.

5. Every Agricultural Society shall elect such and so many officers, and in case of death, absence, or refusal to serve, elect others in their stead, and make and ordain such bye laws for its government, and the establishment and regulation of its several meetings, and the times and places at which such meetings shall be held, as it may deem expedient for conducting the business of the Society, and for the maintenance of order and the promotion

of the objects of the Society, as set forth in the third section of this Act; a copy of which bye laws shall be forthwith transmitted by the President of the Society making the same, to the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Agriculture hereinafter mentioned, and the said Provincial Board of Agriculture may, within twelve calendar months thereafter, disallow such bye laws, or any of them.

6. In the disposal of seeds, stock, implements, or other property imported by any Agricultural Society, such articles shall not be sold for less than the true cost and charges of the same, unless the same shall be sold at public auction, of which at least ten days previous notice shall be given by public advertisement, at which all persons present shall have a right to bid and compete, whether members of the Society or not.

7. The Treasurer of every Agricultural Society at least once in every year, shall prepare and transmit to the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Agriculture hereinafter mentioned, a detailed statement under oath, which oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized to administer, as near as may be in the form letter B in the Schedule of this Act, shewing the amount of income and expenditure of the Society, together with a Report of its operations from the time of transmitting the Report immediately preceding; which Report it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Society to prepare, with an estimate of the actual state of the land, crops, implements, stock, culture, productions, and domestic manufactures, in the district or County as the case may be, in the form letter C in the Schedule of this Act; whenever such Account shall have been audited and approved by the Provincial Board of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Agriculture shall certify to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council the amount such Society is entitled to by virtue of this Act, who shall thereupon issue his Warrant on the Treasurer of the Province therefor, in favor of the Treasurer of such Society.

8. The amount of premiums to be awarded by each Society in any one year shall not exceed treble the amount of the local subscriptions and donations of the Society; the allowance for Salaries shall not exceed five per cent. of the local subscriptions, donations and Provincial allowance yearly.

9. The several Agricultural Societies shall be subject to the supervision and control of the Provincial Board of Agriculture hereafter mentioned, and shall be accountable thereto; and the Provincial Board of Agriculture may make rules and regulations from time to time for the government of such Societies, and the conditions upon which they shall be entitled to their respective grants.

10. Any Agricultural Society, by its officers, is hereby authorized and empowered to define and lay off bounds for pens and yards, and appropriate such sums for cattle shows and exhibitions, and suitable places for ploughing matches, and ways and passages towards and about the same; and no person shall intrude upon such lands, or enter the same, unless in conformity with the rules of such Society, or without the authority and consent of some officer

of the Society then present; and any person after notice intruding upon or entering such bounds, or violating any of the rules of the Society touching or concerning such bounds, shall forfeit the sum of ten shillings, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the County, on complaint of any officer of the Society, according to the provisions of the one hundred and thirty eighth Chapter of the Revised Statutes, and when received, shall be paid over to the County Treasurer for the use of the County; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to authorize any Agricultural Society to occupy any land without the consent of the owner, or any public highway in such manner as to obstruct the public use thereof.

11. The Provincial Board of Agriculture already established in this Province, shall continue and be a body politic and corporate under the name of 'The Provincial Board of Agriculture,' and by that name have all the general powers and privileges made incident to a Corporation by Act of Assembly in this Province.

12. The Provincial Board of Agriculture shall be composed of one delegate from each County in this Province, three members who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and one member chosen by the Board; such delegates (in case an election shall be deemed necessary as hereinafter mentioned) to be elected annually on the fourth Wednesday in October in each and every year, between the hours of twelve o'clock at noon and three o'clock in the afternoon of such day, at the Court House in each County, excepting King's County, where the election shall be held at the Finger Board House in the Parish of Norton; and also excepting in the County of Albert, where the election shall be held at the Post Office at Hopewell Hill in said last mentioned County; and also excepting in the County of Sunbury, where the election shall be held at the lower School House at Maugerville in said County; and such elections shall be held in such manner and under such regulations as the Agricultural Society of each County may prescribe: If there shall be more than one Agricultural Society in any County, the President, first Vice-President, and Secretary of the several Societies, shall elect the member by a majority of votes of those present in person or by written proxy; and the Chairman of the meeting, on or before the last day of November then next ensuing, shall transmit to the Secretary of the Provincial Board a certificate under his hand, setting forth the result of said election: If any County fails to elect according to the provisions of this Act, the Governor in Council shall appoint one of the Representatives for such County in the General Assembly, a member to act as delegate for such County for the year; provided always, that the delegates elected, who are at present time members of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, shall continue and remain such until others are elected in their stead, under the provisions of this Act; and provided also, that from and after the passing of this Act, in all Counties having more than one Agricultural Society, no new election of a delegate shall at any time be had or be holden, but the delegate in office shall be and remain

in office as such, unless some one or more of the Presidents of the Agricultural Societies therein, on or before the first Tuesday in October in each year, shall give notice in writing to the President or Presidents of the Agricultural Societies of the intention of the Society or Societies giving such notice or notices to hold an election for a delegate for such County to the Provincial Board of Agriculture aforesaid.

13. In case of a vacancy in the representation to the Board of Agriculture from any County by death, resignation, or other cause, the Governor in Council, upon such vacancy being certified by the Secretary of the Board, shall appoint one of the members of the Legislature residing in such County as its delegate for the year.

14. It shall be the duty of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, at such time and place as they shall appoint, and once in every third year thereafter, to provide for the holding of an Exhibition of agricultural, horticultural, and floral productions, domestic manufactures of all kinds, natural resources of the Province, specimens of the fine arts, and new and improved agricultural, mechanical, culinary or sanitary implements or apparatus, raised, produced, manufactured or invented in this Province; the expense of such Exhibition nevertheless not to exceed the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds, which shall be paid from the Provincial Treasury by Warrant of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the certificate of the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Agriculture; and the said Provincial Board of Agriculture may make rules and regulations for the preservation of order and suppression of vice and immorality at such Exhibitions, and may prescribe the limits within which such rules and regulations shall be in force, not however to exceed two miles from the Exhibition Building; and to impose such fines and penalties, not exceeding five pounds or twenty days imprisonment, for every breach of such rules and regulations, to be sued for and recovered in like manner as directed in and by the tenth section of this Act; provided nevertheless, that such rules and regulations shall not be in force until the same shall be approved of by the Governor in Council, and printed copies thereof posted up in three or more of the most conspicuous places in the Exhibition building or grounds; and the due execution of such rules and regulations shall be entrusted to such and so many constables, special constables, or policemen, as may be selected for that purpose by such Committee as the said Provincial Board of Agriculture may appoint to manage and superintend such Exhibition.

15. The said Provincial Board of Agriculture shall meet annually during the Session of the Legislature, or oftner if required, for the transaction of business; a Chairman shall be elected by a majority of votes of the members present of such Board; a Secretary shall be appointed in like manner, who shall be a member of the Board; the Board may also elect all other necessary officers, define their duties, and fix their salaries; five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and a sum not exceeding three hundred and fifty pounds shall be allowed annually to defray

the expense of such Board, which shall be drawn from the Treasurer of the Province by Warrant of the Governor in Council, on a certificate of the Secretary of such Board.

16. The Provincial Board shall annually report a statement of their doings, a digest of the returns of the several Agricultural Societies, with such statistics as they may be able to collect, accompanied with such suggestions and recommendations as the interest of agriculture may appear to require, together with a detailed account of the expenditure, for the purpose of being laid before the Legislature; and shall cause the same to be printed at the expense of the Government, and ready for circulation within ten days after the opening of the Legislature.

17. Whenever on the trial of any issue joined it may be necessary to prove the incorporation of any Agricultural Society organized under the provisions of this Act, or of any of the Acts repealed hereby, proof that the defendant dealt with such Society as a Corporation, or a certificate of the Secretary of the Province, or of the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, or parol evidence of the President, Secretary or Treasurer of such Agricultural Society, that the returns required by this Act have been duly made, shall be evidence of the legal existence of the Corporation; and the Provincial Board of Agriculture shall, without proof, be deemed and taken in all Courts to be a Corporation, with all its legal immunities and liabilities.

SCHEDULE A.

We, whose names are hereto subscribed, do agree to form ourselves into a Society under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, intituled *An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture*, to be called "The — Agricultural Society;" and we severally agree to pay to the Treasurer of said Society, towards the funds thereof, the sums set opposite our respective names, as our first year's subscription thereto.

day of 186 .

Subscribers.						Sums subscribed.
A. B.	
C. D.	
E. F.	

B

A. B., Treasurer of the Agricultural Society, maketh oath and saith that the annexed Account contains a just and true statement of the income and expenditure of the said Society, from the day of last to the day of inclusive; that the several sums therein specified were actually received and paid by him for the purposes therein set forth; and that the same shews the true state of the funds of the said Society at the time the said Account was balanced and audited.

Sworn before me at the day of 186 .

C

Season past—Character of.
 Soil of District—Character of.
 Crops of District—Principal.
 Land cleared during the past season—Extent of.
 Rotation of Crops in District—What.
 Wheat—What average produced per acre.
 Average for past season.
 Disease.
 Remedies suggested.
 Price per bushel.
 Best varieties.
 Corn—Same as Wheat. Oats—Do.
 Rye and Barley, Peas and Beans—Do.
 Buckwheat, Millet—Do.
 Grass—Hay.
 Clover and Timothy Seeds.
 Root Crops—Potatoes, Turnips, Mangel Wurzel.
 Fruit.
 Sugar—Maple.
 Honey—Bees.
 Breeds of Cattle.
 Dairy products.
 Sheep and Wool.
 Pigs and Pork.
 Horses—Breeds.
 Poultry—Breeds.
 Implements and Machinery.
 Manures.
 Farm buildings, and shelter for Stock.
 Proposals for improvements, or other remarks.
 Names of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Directors,
 Members; paid in year; and list of premiums.

CERTIFIED ACCOUNT.

Income.

Balance from previous year,	...	...	...	...
Subscriptions of year past,	...	...	...	...
Provincial Grant for year past,	...	...	...	...

Expenditure.

Premiums,	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds imported,	...	...	...	...	...
Implements,	...	...	...	...	...
Stock,	...	...	...	...	...
Charges of management,	...	...	...	...	..

Account Current with Treasurer.

REPORT

OF THE

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

FOR THE YEAR

1862.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
FOR THE USE OF THE HON. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
AND THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.



SAINT JOHN, N. B. :
PRINTED BY CHUBB & CO., PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

1863.



REPORT.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
St. John, N. B., 8th Jan., 1863. }

To the Hon.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

SIR—

I beg to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a Report of the operations on the European and North American Railway, for the year ending 31st October, 1862.

Quarterly Accounts of all expenditures, liabilities, and receipts, have been furnished according to Law.

Mr. Johnson, from the Auditor General's Office, has audited the traffic accounts and vouchers in this office.

The following are the Capital Account, Revenue Account, General Balance, and Abstracts to the end of the financial year.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Cr.

1862.							
Oct. 31	To Expenditure to date, as follows:—					1862.	
	Engineering, per Abstract A.	215,305 11				Oct. 31	By Prov. Treasury,
	Permanent Way, " B.	3,718,962 87					Balance, carried to
	Buildings, " C.	194,055 57					General Balance.
	Rolling Stock & Mach'y, " D.	361,429 65					10,919 35
	Miscellaneous Stock, " E.	15,450 61					
	General Expenses, " F.	64,213 92					
	Norton and Apohaqui Bridges, - -		4,569,417 73				
	General Stores, on hand, - -		12,588 67				
			117,706 46				
			<u>\$4,699,707 86</u>				<u>\$4,699,707 86</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Cr.

1862.							
Mar 26	To Provincial Treasury, - - - -	20,000 00				1861.	
Oct. 11	" Provincial Treasury, - - - -	1,432 63				Oct. 31	By Balance due on
	" Provincial Treasury, - - - -	16,340 56					account Net Re-
	" Locomotive Power, p.: Abstract G.	28,562 68					venue at date,
	" Merchandise & Pass. Cars, " H.	14,966 59					Pass. Traffic, -
	" Maint. Way & Build'gs, " I.	22,931 98					Freight Traffic,
	" General Charges, " K.	21,173 48					Mails & Sund's,
	" Balance, being Net Revenue for current						Net Revenue
	year, at credit, - - - -	20,005 55					this year,
	" Balance, per General Balance, - -		3,664 99				20,005 55
			<u>\$107,640 28</u>				<u>\$107,640 28</u>
			<u>41,438 18</u>				<u>41,438 18</u>

GENERAL BALANCE.

Cr.

Dr.

1862.									
Oct. 31	To Balance, Capital Account,	-	10,919 35	Oct. 31	By Baring Brothers & Co.,	-	15,144 42		
	" Commercial Bank,	-	2,921 44		" Round Trip Ticket Account,	-	165 25		
	" Cash on hand,	-	89 50		" International Steam Ship Company,	-	113 25		
	" Arrears at Stations,	-	1,139 49		" Revenue Account, being Net Revenue	-	3,664 99		
	" Post Office Department,	-	870 00		Balance, at date,	-	-		
	" Board of Works,	-	420 90			-	-		
	" Provincial Board of Agriculture,	-	36 00			-	-		
	" Commissariat, Saint John,	-	554 37			-	-		
	" Gulf Steamers Account,	-	170 38			-	-		
	" Bye Roads,	-	186 70			-	-		
	" H. W. Baldwin, (Express)	-	66 67			-	-		
	" James D. Turner,	-	780 18			-	-		
	" Joseph H. Littlehale,	-	100 00			-	-		
	" Patrick King,	-	29 97			-	-		
	" Frank Giles,	-	92 00			-	-		
	" James Harris,	-	245 79			-	-		
	" Rothsay Accident, (Law Expenses)	-	70 00			-	-		
	" LeBaron Drury,	-	209 90			-	-		
	" Alexander McBean,	-	80 77			-	-		
	" R. W. Crookshank,	-	104 50			-	-		
			\$19,087 91				\$19,087 91		

Abstract A.
E N G I N E E R I N G .

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE TO 1861.	1862.	TOTALS.
Salaries and Office Expenses, - - - -	110,595 67	769 96	111,365 63
Surveying, &c. - - - -	48,545 03		48,545 03
Travelling and Incidentals, - - - -	35,903 25		35,903 25
Instruments and Drawing Material, - - - -	3,313 15		3,313 15
Inspectors, - - - -	14,364 64		14,364 64
Miscellaneous, - - - -	1,813 41		1,813 41
	<u>\$214,535 15</u>	<u>769 96</u>	<u>215,305 11</u>

Abstract B.
P E R M A N E N T W A Y .

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE TO 1861.	1862.	TOTALS.
Labor by Contract or otherwise, - - - -	2,519,565 39	9,153 11	2,528,718 50
Rails, Chairs, Ties, Signals, &c. &c. - - - -	828,727 14	1,969 61	830,696 75
Land Damage, - - - -	150,489 17	454 36	150,943 53
Miscellaneous, including Fencing, - - - -	206,003 79	2,600 30	208,604 09
	<u>\$3,704,785 49</u>	<u>14,177 38</u>	<u>3,718,962 87</u>

Abstract C.
B U I L D I N G S .

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE TO 1861.	1862.	TOTALS.
Terminal Stations, - - - -	62,754 06	946 93	63,700 99
Stations, - - - -	75,746 28	588 84	76,335 12
Way Stations, - - - -	3,333 91	47 45	3,381 36
Wharves, - - - -	42,724 27	205 75	42,930 02
Miscellaneous, - - - -	7,673 42	34 66	7,708 08
	<u>\$192,231 94</u>	<u>1,823 63</u>	<u>194,055 57</u>

Abstract D.**ROLLING STOCK AND MACHINERY.**

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE TO 1861.	1862.	TOTALS.
Engines and Tenders, - - - - -	133,849 73	417 52	134,267 25
Spare Gear, - - - - -	13,267 18		13,267 18
Tools and Implements, including Lamps,-	11,236 10	1,591 94	12,828 04
Snow Ploughs, - - - - -	4,132 89	88 22	4,221 11
Stationary Engines, - - - - -	2,282 60		2,282 60
Passenger Cars, - - - - -	43,842 04	390 29	44,232 33
Freight Cars, - - - - -	49,968 98	215 25	50,184 23
Platform Cars, - - - - -	65,697 45	384 21	66,081 66
Ballast Cars, - - - - -	27,444 00		27,444 00
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	6,495 23	126 02	6,621 25
	\$358,216 20	3,213 45	361,429 65

Abstract E.**MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.**

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE TO 1861.	1862.	TOTALS.
Furniture in General Offices, - - - - -	4,642 94	34 98	4,677 92
Furniture in Stations, - - - - -	9,402 21	23 05	9,425 26
Horses, Waggons, &c., &c., - - - - -	1,143 30		1,143 30
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	182 76	21 37	204 13
	\$15,371 21	79 40	15,450 61

Abstract F.**GENERAL EXPENSES.**

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE TO 1861.	1862.	TOTALS.
Salaries, Office Expenses, Books, Stationary, &c.,	31,271 55	539 33	31,810 88
Insurance, - - - - -	933 95		933 95
Interest and Commission, - - - - -	1,307 93		1,307 93
Postages, Printing and Telegraph Expenses,-	5,936 12		5,936 12
Police Expenses, - - - - -	14,347 03		14,347 03
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	9,628 02	249 99	9,878 01
	\$63,424 60	789 32	64,213 92

Abstract G.**LOCOMOTIVE POWER.**

1861.	PARTICULARS.	1862.
9,908 71	Wages to Drivers, Firemen and Cleaners, - - -	7,737 67
12,100 13	Firewood used by Engines, - - -	8,980 34
2,391 48	Oil, Tallow and Waste, - - -	1,345 29
1,970 84	Materials for rep'g Engines and Tenders, including packing,	2,293 69
7,072 32	Wages for repairing Engines and Tenders, - - -	5,666 05
8 73	Repairs to Workshops and Engine Houses, - - -	16 86
139 62	Repairs and Renewals of Tools, Lamps, &c., - - -	248 14
2,127 92	Water, Pumping, and Pump and Tank Repairs, - - -	1,332 72
254 62	Small Stores, - - -	199 88
541 02	Miscellaneous, - - -	742 04
\$36,415 39		\$28,562 68

Abstract H.**MERCHANDISE AND PASSENGER CARS.**

1861.	PARTICULARS.	1862.
8,820 19	Wages to Conductors, Brakemen and Porters, - - -	7,428 25
1,016 91	Oil and Waste for Packing Cars, - - -	867 77
2,552 08	Materials for Repairing Cars, - - -	1,606 14
3,403 48	Wages for Repairing Cars, - - -	2,215 10
117 62	Repairs to Workshops, Cranes, Tools and Implements, in- cluding repairs and renewal of Lamps, &c., }	* 220 74
268 58	Small Stores used on Trains, - - -	14 28
1,723 04	Wages to Switchmen, - - -	1,574 73
204 54	Fuel, - - -	173 83
393 18	Extra Labor, loading and discharging Freight, - - -	117 67
274 99	Miscellaneous, - - -	748 08
\$18,774 61		\$14,966 59

Abstract J.**MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND BUILDINGS.**

1861.	PARTICULARS.	1862.
17,232 98	Track-master, Foremen and Laborers' Wages, - - -	12,741 42
276 82	Rails, Chairs, Spikes, Fittings, Sleepers, &c., - - -	769 53
286 90	Repairs to Stations, Wharves, Buildings and Platforms, -	352 55
" "	Prop. Resident & Ass't Eng'rs' Salaries & Office Expenses,	769 95
85 25	Small Stores, - - - - -	34 47
548 85	Repairs to Snow Ploughs and Flange Cleaners, - - -	643 94
522 44	Repairs and renewal of Hand Cars, Tools and Implements,	521 36
" "	Extra Labor cutting Ice and shovelling Snow, - - -	4,106 23
511 41	Miscellaneous, including Fencing, - - - - -	2,992 53
\$19,464 60		\$22,931 98

Abstract K.**GENERAL CHARGES.**

1861.	PARTICULARS.	1862.
2,400 00	Proportion of Commissioners' Salary & Office Expenses,	2,330 37
2,847 85	Salaries Superin't., Acc'tant, Clerks and Office Expenses,	3,344 01
6,817 85	Salaries to Station Agents and Clerks. - - - - -	6,119 06
792 10	Advertising, Printing and Tickets, - - - - -	742 09
637 96	Stationery used at Stations, - - - - -	546 51
653 87	Damage to Goods, &c., - - - - -	339 18
1,519 49	Insurance, - - - - -	1,248 63
889 40	Station Watchmen, - - - - -	790 07
1,340 74	Fuel, Oil, and Incidental Expenses at Stations, - - -	2,154 76
" "	Rothsay Accident, - - - - -	2,407 28
1,691 66	Miscellaneous, - - - - -	1,151 52
\$19,590 92		\$21,173 48

Annexed are:—

Report from the Resident Engineer.

Report from the General Superintendent.

The Road and equipment to date has cost \$4,569,417 73, equal to \$42,309 42 or £8,814 9 3 Sterling per mile, which amount has been apportioned under the several heads of the Capital Account, viz :

CLASSIFICATION.	Expended per last Report.	Expenditure this year.	Total Expenditure.
Engineering, - - - - -	214,535 15	769 96	215,305 11
Permanent Way, - - - - -	3,704,785 49	14,177 38	3,718,962 87
Buildings, - - - - -	192,231 94	1,823 63	194,055 57
Rolling Stock and Machinery, - - - - -	358,216 20	3,213 45	361,429 65
Miscellaneous Stock, - - - - -	15,371 21	79 40	15,450 61
General Expenses, - - - - -	63,424 60	789 32	64,213 92
Totals, - - - - -	\$4,548,564 59	20,853 14	4,569,417 73

The Capital Expenditure for the current year may otherwise be classified:—

Paid Contractors in settlement of accounts,	1,338 85
Ballast, taking out cuttings, building <i>rip-rap</i> , &c. &c. &c.	3,418 12
Sidings and Switches,	875 96
Drains, Water Works and Tank Houses, at Sussex, Anagance, Petitcodiac and Shediac Stations, and Steves' Lake,	6,477 73
Road Crossings and Fencing,	869 82
Buildings, Fittings, and Furniture,	2,387 40
Engineering,	769 96
LAND DAMAGE,	
Paid Eliza Ferguson, compensation for thirds of property near Moncton Wharf,	100 00
Paid Caleb A. Beck for land at Salisbury Station,	60 00
Paid W. Coats for Land Damage at Salmon River,	25 00
Paid for Farm Crossings,	199 90
Paid Recorder's Fees, &c. &c.	70 36
	454 36
Tools and Implements,	1,165 40
Injectors for Locomotives; and Check Chains, Safety Straps, and Fittings for Locomotives and Cars,	2,041 66
Miscellaneous,	1,053 88
	\$20,853 14

The net surplus revenue for the year has been \$20,005 55.

As will be seen from the traffic tables, there is a general diminution of receipts from all sources, as compared with the preceding year. This, I believe, was mainly owing to the depressed state of business in the Province.

The months of November and December last, as compared with the same months of the previous year, shew a considerable increase, which is probably owing to the impetus given to business by the improvement in shipbuilding.

As the arrangement with the Steamer Arabian has terminated, it is desirable that steam communication should be established between Shediac and the Northern Ports.

The traffic would be much increased, and the public interests served, if a means of communication with the water were provided at St. John.

A serious accident happened at Rothsay in February last, which was unfortunately attended with fatal results. Full details are furnished in the Superintendent's Report.

Respectfully submitted,

R. JARDINE,

CHAIRMAN.

RESIDENT ENGINEER'S REPORT.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

Saint John, 29th Dec., 1862.

ROBERT JARDINE, ESQUIRE,

Chairman of Railway Board.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following Report for the year ending October 31st, 1862.

The principal object kept in view has been to maintain the Roadway in the best and safest condition, and to do so in the most economical manner; and while I can certify to the perfect efficiency of the Road, the General Superintendent's Report will shew that this efficiency has been maintained at an unusually small cost. Wherever renewals have been necessary, the materials used have been of the best description, and while nothing has been wasted, a false economy, which would sacrifice permanence to present cheapness, has been carefully avoided.

For purposes of maintenance, the line has been divided into 12 nine-mile track sections, and it is this division which I have adopted in speaking of the different repairs, &c.

The most important work has been the total renewal of the Bridge at Big Scadouc Brook. This was originally a Pile Bridge, and as is usually the case in such structures, the Piles had decayed near the surface of the ground, while the parts above and below were comparatively sound.

In rebuilding the Bridge, I had the Piles cut off three feet below the surface of the ground and walings bolted to them; on these foundations, Piers of Masonry were built to the height of four feet, and on these the Trestles were set. By this method of construction all the timber is kept away from the surface of the ground, which is the place at which it is exposed to alternations of wet and dry, and consequently to decay. The durability of the structure is thus much increased. Wooden Bridges built in this way of good materials and kept well painted, ought to last fourteen or fifteen years. The greatest pains have been taken to preserve the timber in this Bridge, all the joints were whiteleaded, and wherever one timber rests on another, the contiguous surfaces were coated with Stockholm tar.

The Bridges at Little Scadouc and Cook's Brook have been only partially renewed, but have been strengthened by a thorough system of diagonal bracing, in which they were formerly somewhat deficient, and the want of which, more than any extensive decay in the timber, was the cause of their vibration. The timber in these two Bridges was much superior to that in Big Scadouc Bridge, and now that any unsound pieces have been removed, the structures will, probably, be good for several years to come. As these Bridges were built in 1853 or 4, the timber has lasted as well as could be reasonably expected.

The Trestle Bridge at Jonathan's Creek, near Moncton, has required some repair; the foundation of the Western Channel Bent, having sunk at the South side so as to throw the Bridge "out of line." I can account for this failure only on the supposition, that the piles of which the foundation is composed were not properly driven, as the bed of the Creek is of a nature to hold a well-driven pile very firmly. I have had the Bridge put back into line, and braced in such a manner as to take the weight from the defective piling. I do not anticipate, therefore, any more trouble from that source.

The Stringers of the South Cove Bridge were accidentally burnt, probably by fire from the Locomotive, during the dry weather of last summer. The Stringers since put on, are intended to be only temporary, as the Bridge will have to be totally rebuilt before the business opens next summer. This portion of the road not being used during the time the Gulf Navigation is closed, advantage should be taken of the interval, either to build a new Bridge or a Stone Culvert. The cost of a Pile Bridge would be \$300, and of a Stone Culvert \$625.

The over Bridges at Valley Road, Saint John, and at Church Street and Mountain Road, Moncton, have been replanked. At Otty's Bridge, Second Section, the Masonry under one of the Trestles having been injured by a slide, was taken down and rebuilt. All over Bridges are now in good order.

A small amount was expended on the Bridge across the Kennebecasis, at Norton in repairing the damage done by the freshet to the foundation of one of the bents of the Southern approach.

One of the Box Culverts on the Sixth Section having been found too small to vent the water during freshets, I have had it changed to an open Culvert, which, by giving greater height, has enlarged the vent sufficiently, and at small expense.

The Tanks at Petitcodiac and Steves' Lake being leaky, and not of sufficient size, it was decided to replace them by larger and better ones, which has accordingly been done.

Some repairs which proved to be necessary have been made on Shediac Passenger Station.

The Sleepers on the Eleventh and Twelfth Sections have been partially renewed during the summer. Those taken out were Hemlock, and had been laid about seven years, which is, I believe, generally considered "the life" of such Sleepers. They have been replaced chiefly with Hachmatac.

Some additional protection for the Track Stringers was thought necessary on that part of Point du Chene Wharf which is most exposed to the violence of the sea. Measures were therefore taken to meet the necessity. I may here state that the planking on the top of the wharf continues to answer every purpose that was expected. The track has not been disturbed, although there have been several severe storms since it was laid.

The only new sidings put in have been at Gurney's, on the Fifth Section, and at Shives's Mill, on the Seventh Section. The freight siding at Nauwigewauk Station has been lengthened, in order to allow of its being used as a passing place for passenger trains. The total length of sidings is now 13 3-10 miles. Snow fences have been built at Appleby's, Moncton, and Cook's Brook, the total length of which is 194 rods.

A fire-proof Safe was made for the St. John Station, which, partly on account of its great weight, (10,000 lbs.) and partly on account of the space it would occupy, it was not deemed advisable to put in the Superintendent's office. A brick pier was therefore built up outside the building, on which the safe was placed, and the whole was then covered to correspond with the Station Building.

A large quantity of Fencing was destroyed by fire during the summer. This, I fear may be expected every year, for during the dry season the fire kindles so easily, and spreads so rapidly, that the trackmen cannot, even by the exercise of the utmost vigilance, prevent a great deal of damage being done. The fence across the great marsh, St. John, is nearly worn out, and I would suggest that when it is renewed, the experiment of iron wire fence should be tried. The price of the diamond wire fence manufactured in Boston, is from 85 to 90 cents per rod, and its cost completed would be about \$1 30 per rod, which is rather less than the cost of board fence. As in all probability it would be much more durable, and certainly less liable to destruction by fire, it would, I believe, be found much cheaper in the end. The expense might be even less, if the fence could be imported from England. If found to answer on the marsh, it could be extended gradually along the whole line.

The cost of the various constructions, renewals and repairs, will be found in the report of the General Superintendent.

All the Iron Bridges, except Passekeag and Moosehorn, will require either thorough or partial repainting next Summer.

The question of the extension of the Railway to some deep water terminus at Saint John, has been so much discussed, that I trust the following remarks will not be deemed out of place in this connection.

Mr. Hurd Peters, C. E., has furnished plans and sections to the Common Council of St. John, for a line along the shore of Courtenay Bay to the Breakwater. These drawings shew that a good and easy line causing small damage to private property can be found as far as the East end of Main Street. From this point to the Breakwater, whether Mr. Peters' line around the Barrack Shore, or a line through Main Street, also shewn on the plan, be adopted, the cost of the work must be very great.

Although the works in Main Street would be heavy and expensive, necessitating a tunnel between Pitt Street and Sydney Street, I doubt very much if they would be more so, than the works necessary to withstand the force of the sea which breaks heavily on the Barrack Shore during a Southerly storm.

Mr. Peters does not contemplate the line being extended further than the Breakwater, and with this view very properly prefers the shore line, which, allowing the expenses of both to be about equal, would give rather the best alignment. Adopting Mr. Peters' line from Gilbert's Island to St. James' Street, I should prefer running thence through Main Street for the following reason.

In the event of the line being carried across to Reed's Point and along Water Street, the line from the Breakwater would either close all the Lower Cove Slips or necessitate the use of Draw Bridges, while the one through Main Street would cross them near the heads and lessen the property damage most materially. A Branch could be run along Charlotte Street Extension to the Breakwater, to which it is important to have access, on account of the large space which might be there rendered available for the purposes of the Railway.

From the West end of Main Street around Reed's Point, and along Water Street to the Market Square, no expensive work would be needed.

At the Market Square the chief trouble occurs; for while with the exception of the cost of the works in Main Street, there is no difficulty in getting into the Square from one direction, and along Smyth Street, as far as the Hon. John Robertson's wharf, from the other, to connect these two points is not by any means easy. At Tisdale's Corner there would be a curve of certainly not more than four hundred feet radius. and it would be necessary either to build a turntable on Robertson's wharf to turn the cars up the North Market Wharf, or to run in a curve of about 450 feet radius, which would close parts of all the slips between Robertson's and Fairweather's wharves.

The objections to the latter plan would be the amount of property damages, and the difficulty of moving heavy trains on so sharp a curve. On the other hand the turntable would be highly objectionable, if only on account of the delay caused by it. while there are many other practical difficulties, both in the construction and working of it, which it is not necessary to enumerate.

The only method of connecting the track in this direction, which would give a good alignment, but which would involve great expense, would be to carry the line along Pond Street to the intersection of Sewell Street, and thence by a tunnel through Chipman's Hill into the Market Square. Rejecting the idea of the turntable, it will be a question for future consideration, should the connection of the tracks be deemed indispensable, whether the cost of the tunnel or the amount to be paid to the wharf owners, as property damages, would be the greater. The total distance from the diverging point at Gilbert's Island around Reed's Point to the connection at Mill Street is 3 1-10 miles nearly. From the track along Water Street a branch could be run on to each wharf, thus connecting the railway with the greater part of the wharf accommodation of the City, and possessing all the advantages of the formerly proposed plan of running across the heads of the wharves, at, I believe, much smaller cost.

The data in my possession are too imperfect to enable me to make a reliable estimate of the cost of the work, but it will be seen that the line proposed damages private property as little as could be expected in a line encircling the whole City.

If the whole scheme cannot, at present, be carried out, an extension might be made to Robertson's Wharf, which would of itself be a great accommodation, and would not be expensive, as the track could then be carried along Smyth Street. It is only in providing for a connection with the track through Water Street, that this portion of the line becomes expensive.

The present accommodation for unloading heavy freight in the St. John Station yard is already felt to be insufficient, and if the trade increases in the same proportion as it has hitherto done, some other outlet will be found absolutely necessary.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

J. EDWARD BOYD,

RESIDENT ENGINEER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
St. John, N. B., 22nd Dec., 1862.

To R. JARDINE, ESQUIRE,
Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

SIR,—

I beg leave to submit my Report of the Railway operations for the last fiscal year.

The annexed summary and monthly statements of Receipts and Expenses, as well as of Passengers and Freight carried, will, with the other statements following, serve to shew the character and extent of the business transacted:—

REVENUE.	1861.	1862.	INCREASE	DECREASE.
Passengers, - - - -	69,558 03	51,382 22		18,175 81
Freight, - - - -	47,700 72	46,784 53		916 19
Mails and Sundries, - - -	13,419 40	9,473 53		3,945 87
Totals, - - - -	\$130,678 15	107,640 28		23,037 87
EXPENSES.	1861.	1862.	INCREASE	DECREASE.
Locomotive Power, - - -	36,415 39	28,562 68		7,852 71
Merchandise and Passenger Cars, -	18,774 61	14,966 59		3,808 02
Maintenance, - - - -	19,464 60	22,931 98	3,467 38	
General Charges, - - - -	19,590 92	21,173 48	1,582 56	
Totals, - - - -	\$94,245 52	87,634 73	5,049 94	11,660 73
NET REVENUE.	\$36,432 63	20,005 55		16,427 08

CLASSIFIED MONTHLY STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

MONTHS.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.		MAILS AND SUNDRIES.*		TOTALS.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
	November,	5,556	4,342	4,857	4,396	2,114	1,101	12,528	9,840
December,	4,444	3,838	3,266	3,943	1,448	1,171	9,160	8,353
January,	2,978	2,273	2,545	2,891	571	1,078	6,095	6,242
February,	2,505	1,781	3,050	2,816	537	421	6,093	5,020
March,	2,919	2,535	3,259	3,417	570	413	6,749	6,365
April,	3,794	3,495	3,814	4,045	885	618	8,494	8,158
May,	5,580	4,573	5,241	5,553	2,042	525	12,864	10,652
June,	5,705	4,862	3,988	4,201	1,700	412	11,394	9,476
July,	8,425	7,750	5,112	4,657	1,022	592	14,560	12,999
August,	8,732	6,141	5,134	3,587	1,477	1,166	14,343	10,894
September,	6,132	4,855	3,409	2,554	1,057	1,139	10,600	8,549
October,	12,782	4,932	4,019	5,319	990	833	17,792	11,085
TOTALS,	\$69,558	03 51,382	22,47,700	72,46,784	53,13,419	40,9,473	53,130,678	15,107,640

* This includes Mails, Rents, Locomotives and Cars, Express, Storage, &c.

CLASSIFIED MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.

MONTHS.	LOCOMOTIVE POWER.		M'DZE. & PASS. CARS.		MAINT. OF WAY AND BUILDINGS.		GENERAL CHARGES.		TOTALS.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
	November,	3,020 36	2,328 98	1,557 69	1,170 84	1,829 44	1,488 20	1,628 74	1,579 38	8,031 23	6,562 35
December,	2,634 30	1,970 33	1,232 10	1,200 79	1,519 41	1,188 16	2,136 87	1,515 45	7,522 68	5,824 73
January,	4,159 20	2,936 78	1,134 46	1,166 33	1,419 93	2,247 20	1,257 40	1,703 41	7,970 99	8,053 72
February,	3,042 16	3,152 90	1,641 09	1,058 03	1,532 96	2,735 98	1,470 86	1,498 41	7,687 07	8,445 32
March,	3,237 30	2,781 92	1,357 48	1,345 75	1,522 02	1,602 96	1,410 66	1,925 23	7,527 46	7,655 86
April,	2,661 96	2,066 43	1,723 97	1,360 23	1,451 72	1,434 63	1,192 67	2,018 98	7,030 32	6,880 27
May,	3,269 97	2,223 41	1,644 62	1,429 52	1,844 45	1,761 00	1,349 84	1,823 95	8,108 88	7,237 88
June,	3,199 61	2,002 41	1,238 68	1,346 63	1,562 08	1,651 56	1,319 61	1,608 51	7,319 98	6,609 11
July,	2,905 75	2,216 58	1,558 25	1,243 74	2,002 13	2,205 57	1,713 90	1,543 27	8,180 03	7,209 16
August,	3,007 46	2,920 96	1,604 65	1,266 80	1,719 35	2,217 29	1,543 89	1,522 71	7,875 35	7,927 76
September,	2,498 63	2,157 16	2,380 24	1,109 38	1,391 69	2,287 69	1,556 31	2,009 01	7,326 87	7,563 24
October,	2,773 69	1,804 82	1,701 38	1,268 55	1,669 42	2,166 74	3,015 17	2,425 22	9,164 66	7,665 33
TOTALS.	\$36,415 39	28,562 68	18,774 61	14,966 59	19,464 60	22,931 98	19,590 92	21,173 48	94,245 52	87,634 73

PASSENGER STATEMENT.

FROM STATIONS.	1861.			1862.		
	EAST.	WEST.	TOTAL.	EAST.	WEST.	TOTAL.
Saint John,	62,783	14,789	77,572	50,902	8,216	59,118
Rothsay,	1,089	13,405	15,394	1,841	12,940	14,781
Ossekeag,	3,376	5,060	8,436	2,449	3,948	6,397
Norton,	1,325	2,325	3,650	929	2,002	2,931
Apohaqui,	1,829	2,491	4,320	1,080	2,107	3,187
Sussex,	4,873	6,410	11,283	2,012	3,657	5,669
Penobsquis,	1,075	1,478	2,553	493	829	1,322
Anagancc,	546	715	1,261	318	443	761
Petitcodiac,	808	1,143	1,951	620	906	1,526
Salisbury,	1,635	1,994	3,629	838	1,381	2,219
Moncton,	2,811	4,254	7,065	1,725	3,020	4,745
Shediac,	1,557	4,252	5,809	1,823	3,589	5,412
Point du Chene,	30	1,332	1,362	49	1,213	1,262
Flag Stations,	5,938	21,068	27,006	4,452	18,312	22,764
Total,	90,575	80,716	171,291	69,531	62,563	132,094

RECAPITULATION.

MONTHS.	1861.			1862.		
	EAST.	WEST.	TOTAL.	EAST.	WEST.	TOTAL.
November,	5,709	4,670	10,379	3,854	3,371	7,225
December,	3,725	3,021	6,746	3,311	2,871	6,182
January,	2,858	2,357	5,215	2,028	1,841	3,869
February,	2,423	1,917	4,340	1,625	1,371	2,996
March,	2,947	2,414	5,361	2,714	2,291	5,005
April,	4,180	3,319	7,499	3,742	3,339	7,081
May,	5,774	4,561	10,335	4,518	4,041	8,559
June,	5,979	4,763	10,742	4,918	4,103	9,021
July,	10,599	9,546	20,145	15,044	13,865	28,909
August,	22,644	21,822	44,466	14,110	13,166	27,276
September,	10,335	9,521	19,856	9,625	8,950	18,575
October,	13,402	12,805	26,207	4,042	3,354	7,396
Total,	90,575	80,716	171,291	69,531	62,563	132,094

FREIGHT STATEMENT.

STATIONS.	1861.			1862.		
	TONS.			TONS.		
	EAST.	WEST.	TOTAL.	EAST.	WEST.	TOTAL.
Saint John.	9,304		9,304	8,296		8,296
Rothsay,	76	199	275	20	185	205
Ossekeag,	68	546	614	49	694	743
Norton,	24	1,348	1,372	15	1,945	1,960
Apohaqui,	48	1,239	1,287	28	1,599	1,627
Sussex,	232	1,663	1,895	194	1,952	2,146
Penobsquis,	17	249	266	10	309	319
Anagance,	32	345	377	23	289	312
Petitcodiac,	588	767	1,355	466	1,079	1,545
Salisbury,	924	984	1,908	781	1,095	1,876
Moncton,	515	885	1,400	532	777	1,309
Shediac,	129	763	892	66	779	845
Point du Chenc,		3,013	3,013		2,464	2,464
Flag Stations,	2,694	6,734	9,428	1,738	7,403	9,141
Totals,	14,651	18,735	33,386	12,218	20,570	32,788

CLASSIFIED RECAPITULATION.

MONTHS.	1861.					1862.				
	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	Total Tons.	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	Total Tons.
November,	221	264	191	1,613	2,289	163	247	154	1,861	2,425
December,	131	246	102	1,293	1,772	126	292	157	1,419	1,994
January,	58	124	94	1,634	1,910	50	144	103	2,109	2,406
February,	51	96	63	2,655	2,865	56	78	84	2,308	2,526
March,	79	84	76	2,745	2,984	67	89	89	2,504	2,749
April,	124	102	89	2,923	3,238	97	120	114	2,939	3,270
May,	253	173	114	2,264	2,804	189	174	131	2,405	2,899
June,	150	141	80	1,857	2,228	121	153	71	2,718	3,063
July,	182	163	66	3,224	3,635	133	166	80	3,754	4,133
August,	99	142	80	4,257	4,578	95	129	88	2,247	2,559
September,	189	202	104	1,745	2,240	81	162	87	1,014	1,344
October,	237	280	243	2,083	2,843	161	198	141	2,920	3,420
Total Tons,	1,774	2,017	1,302	28,293	33,386	1,339	1,952	1,299	28,198	32,788

MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF LOCOMOTIVE RETURNS.

Engine Mileage. 1861.	MONTH.	Hours in Steam.	MILES RUN BY			CONSUMPTION OF							AVERAGE.					Car Mileage. 1861.
			Engines.	Cars.	Snow Plow.	Wood in Plow.	Oil.	Tallow, lbs.	Waste, lbs.	Cars to 1 Mile Run.	Miles to 1 Hour in Steam.	Cubic Feet of Wood, per 100 Miles Run.	Pints Oil and Tallow, per 100 Miles Run.	Lbs. Waste per 100 Miles Run.				
20,312	November,	1,768	14,673	69,501	44	32,043	631	167	191	4.73	.002	8.20	222.47	5.6	1.3	101,687		
11,492	December,	1,456	11,533	50,186	380	31,351	540	165	181	4.35	.032	7.92	271.83	6.81	1.57	61,872		
12,655	January,	1,827	11,933	47,711	1,856	43,614	813	206	169	3.99	.155	6.53	365.49	8.78	1.41	49,211		
10,429	February,	1,556	10,452	45,300	1,766	40,752	600	177	127	4.33	.171	6.71	390.56	7.71	1.31	45,711		
11,591	March,	1,698	11,228	51,519	1,604	32,588	541	171	148	4.58	.142	6.61	290.12	6.55	1.18	53,885		
10,278	April,	1,221	10,048	59,275	314	20,959	403	144	119	5.89	.031	8.22	208.58	5.64	1.18	62,461		
18,118	May,	1,724	14,494	74,368	106	28,485	459	178	185	5.13	.007	9.04	196.52	4.7	1.27	96,350		
15,765	June,	2,088	17,771	80,135	32,258	26,804	478	169	197	4.44		8.9	174.53	4.36	1.21	76,535		
18,765	July,	2,077	17,482	75,997	32,258	573	231	180	210	4.5		8.51	181.52	4.64	1.18	99,782		
19,603	August,	2,077	13,370	55,454	28,332	622	186	147	235	4.34		8.41	162.00	4.77	1.34	106,043		
17,837	September,	1,754	13,876	68,492	21,257	427	147	147	177	4.14		7.62	158.91	4.45	1.31	84,181		
20,665	October,	1,674	12,073	68,492	44	23,432	320	164	127	5.67		7.21	194.16	4.20	1.05	115,302		
187,510	Totals,	20,445	160,421	746,193	6,144	362,505	6,407	2,105	2,066	4.65	.038	7.84	225.97	5.40	1.28	952,820		

The decline of \$18,175 81 in the Passenger business was continuous during the year; the *least* difference being \$383 72 and \$299 11 in the months of March and April respectively, whilst the *greatest* reduction took place in August and October; in the former case amounting to \$2,590 82, and in the latter to \$7,850,04; the last named month being that in which the Provincial Exhibition was held at Sussex, in 1861.

There was a slight comparative improvement in the receipts for Freight for the months of December, January, March, April, May, June and October, amounting to \$2,636 32, which has, however, been offset by a more than corresponding decline in November, February, July, August and September, of \$3,552 51. The difference being the decrease \$916 19, as stated.

All other sources of Revenue were comparatively more in January, August and September, 1862, by \$1,277 68, and less in the other months of the year, by \$5,223 55, the difference, \$3,945 87, being the decrease.

The result of comparison, therefore, has shown the decrease in the *Revenue* from *all* sources for the year to be - - - - - \$23,037 87

Which, being offset by savings effected in the Working Expenses, viz:—

In Locomotive Power, - - - - -	7,852 71
“ Merchandise and Passenger Cars, - - - - -	3,808 02
	<u>11,660 73</u>

—Less additional—

For Maintenance, - - - - -	3,467 38
„ General Charges, - - - - -	1,582 56
	<u>5,049 94</u>
	6,610 79

Shews the comparative Net Revenue decrease to be \$16,427 08

The cost of Maintenance was increased by extra labor in cutting ice and shovelling snow, to the extent of \$4,106 23, which is for the most part due to two unusually severe storms, which took place during the months of January and February last. The other extraordinary charges placed to the account of Maintenance, will be alluded to hereafter.

In accounting for the increased expenses, classified under General Charges, it will be sufficient to say that the accident of the 24th February last at Rothsay, cost, exclusive of Law Expenses, up to the close of the year, \$2,407 28, which is charged under this division of the Revenue Account.

A comparison of the percentage which the Passenger, Freight, and other earnings bear to the gross receipts, and that which each of the four divisions of the Working Expenses is to the whole cost of operating, shews :—

REVENUE.	1861.	1862.	EXPENSES.	1861.	1862.
Passengers, - - -	53·23	47·74	Locomotive Power, - - -	38·64	32·59
Freight, - - -	36·50	43·46	Merchandise and Passenger Cars,	19·92	17·08
Mails and Sundries, -	10·27	8·80	Maintenance, - - -	20·65	26·17
			General Charges, - - -	20·79	24·16
Total, - - -	100·00	100·00	Total, - - -	100·00	100·00

In consequence of the more than corresponding decrease in the earnings the past year, the Expenses were 81·41 per cent. of the receipts, against 72·12 the year before.

The first and second class passengers compare :—

CLASS.	1861.			1862.			DECREASE IN 1862.
	LOCAL.	THROUGH.	TOTAL.	LOCAL.	THROUGH.	TOTAL.	
First, - - -	127·062	4·721	131·783	94·044	3·854	97·898	33·885
Second, - - -	38·454	1·054	39·508	33·098	1·098	34·196	5·312
Total, - - -	165·516	5·775	171,291	127·142	4·952	132·094	39·197

The percentage would be :—

OF	1861.	1862.
First Class,	76·94	74·11
Second Class,	23·06	25·89
Local,	96·63	96·25
Through,	3·37	3·75
East,	52·88	52·64
West,	47·12	47·36

The aggregate Passenger Mileage, the average distance travelled by each, and the average rate per mile received from each, are as follows :—

SPECIFICATION.	1861.	1862.
Number of Passengers carried one mile, *	3,896,144	2,753,001
Average miles travelled,	22.74	20.841
Average rate in cents per mile,	1.785	1.866

Whilst, therefore, a reduction has taken place in the passenger mileage of 29.34 per cent., in comparison with the previous year, and 1.90 miles in the average distance each were carried, the average rate each per mile has increased .081 cent.

This reduction in the average distance on the one hand, in 1862, and increase in the rate per mile on the other, is manifestly owing to the large number who attended the Exhibition in Sussex at 1861, and the extremely low rates then charged.

The comparative local and through freight, the tons carried one mile, and the average receipts per ton, and per ton per mile, are as follows :—

SPECIFICATION.	LOCAL.		THROUGH.		TOTAL.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Tons Freight,	28,191	27,891	5,195	4,897	33,386	32,788
Tons carried one mile,	888,515	812,466	558,021	525,407	1,446,536	1,337,873
Average receipts per ton,	\$1.1885	\$1.1462	\$2.7325	\$3.0248	\$1.4287	\$1.4268
Average Receipts pr ton pr mile,	3.7709 c.	3.9227 c.	2.5421 c.	2.8192 c.	3.2975 c.	3.4969 c.

It thus appears that there has been a reduction in the local freight of 300 tons, or about one per cent. ; in the through freight 298 tons, or nearly 5½ per cent., and in both of 598 tons, or a fraction over 1¾ per cent. ; that of the tons carried one mile, the local declined 8.559 per cent., the through 5.844 per cent., and the total 7.511 per cent. ; that the average receipts per ton for the local freight have decreased 4.23 cents, and for all .19 of a cent ; whilst the rate for through freight has increased 29.23 cents per ton, and that the receipts per ton per mile are more—in local .1518, in through .2771, and in all .1994 of a cent.

The increased rate per ton, and per ton per mile, may be attributed to the fact, that but a very limited quantity of the grain and other products of Prince Edward Island, came forward over this line the past year, and that there was no reduced through freight,

or indeed passenger arrangement, as was the case the preceding season, with the steamers running to and from Quebec and Point du Chene, and the different Ports on the North Shore of New Brunswick, occasioned by the refusal on the part of the managers of these vessels to comply to any extent, with the request of the Railway authorities on this subject.

A comparison of the per centage of the freight forwarded in 1861 and 1862, results:—

CLASS.	1861.	1862.	Destination or Direction.		
			1861.	1862.	
First,	5.37	4.084	} Local, Through, East, West,	84.44	85.06
Second,	6.04	5.953		15.56	14.94
Third,	3.89	3.962		43.88	37.26
Fourth,	84.70	86.001		56.12	62.74

The circumstance that full carloads of miscellaneous articles to one address, in either direction, and for any distance, are rated fourth class, in addition to the articles mentioned under that head in the Tariff, will account for the large proportion of that class carried.

It may be remarked, that in hauling the greatest quantity of paying freight, with the least weight of cars, consists, in an important degree, the economy of transporting freight.

Keeping in view this principle, and acting upon it, as far as the limited nature of the Traffic would permit, it became desirable to ascertain the weight of cars, as well as their contents, that comparisons might, from time to time, be instituted, with the view to reduce, in all practical ways, the empty car mileage.

I have, therefore, caused a statement to be made, and now present these particulars, comparatively for the past two years:—

In Tons carried one mile:—	1861.	1862.
Weight of Freight,	1,446,536	1,337,873
Weight of Cars,	3,833,701	3,084,800
Weight of both,	5,280,237	4,422,673

The percentage of which would be :—

	1861.	1862.
Weight of Freight,	27.39	30.25
Weight of Cars,	72.61	69.75
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Assuming that a Freight car will weigh 15,000 lbs., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and is permitted to carry freight to the extent of 9 tons of 2,000 lbs. each, the maximum percentage would be 54.54 weight of car, and 45.46 its load ; but if run empty one way, it would then reach 62.5 the car, against 37.5 weight of freight.

It will thus be seen that although there has been a decrease in the dead weight, and of course corresponding increase in the average load of 2.86 per cent., the former is still more, and the latter less by 7.5 per cent. than it should be supposing the cars to be loaded but one way. I may say that this is altogether owing to the uncertain character of the traffic.

Freight, of the description usually carried in Covered Cars, sometimes predominates Eastward, and upon other occasions Westward, whilst lumber, cordwood and such other goods as are conveyed on Platform Cars, are for the most part, transported Westward. In almost all cases involving the return of empty cars. Then again, it very frequently happens, that Cars have to be forwarded partially laden, and it is necessary to place empty Freight Cars in the Trains, when there are none partly loaded, but oftener in any case, for the reception and delivery of goods at Flag and other Way Stations, the business of which demands more or less accommodation.

The cause, therefore, of the small proportion of Freight to the dead weight, thus far is, I think, apparent. The increase depends greatly upon additional business, which would be almost sure to follow further facilities for its transaction.

The inward and outward business, and the expenses attending the same at each Station, with the proportion which each bears to the whole, may be seen on reference to the following Table :—

STATIONS.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.						TONS OF FREIGHT.						STATION EXPENSES.			
	1861.			1862.			1861.			1862.			1861.		1862.	
	Inward.	Outward.	per Cent.	Inward.	Outward.	per Cent.	Inward.	Outward.	per Cent.	Inward.	Outward.	per Cent.	Amount.	per Cent.	Amount.	per Cent.
St. John, -	66,384	77,572	42.01	53,939	59,118	42.80	14,114	9,304	35.07	18,048	8,296	40.17	4,486 23	32.00	4,250 21	33.42
Rothsay, -	17,523	15,394	9.60	17,250	14,781	12.12	597	275	1.30	558	205	1.16	437 46	3.12	494 24	3.89
Ossakeg, -	7,131	8,436	4.54	5,484	6,397	4.51	1,438	614	3.07	557	743	1.98	657 23	4.69	676 66	5.32
Norton, -	2,799	3,650	1.88	2,604	2,931	2.10	243	1,372	2.42	242	1,900	3.36	472 04	3.37	434 55	3.42
Apohaqui, -	3,155	4,320	2.18	2,723	3,187	2.24	521	1,287	2.71	459	1,927	3.18	438 05	3.13	465 67	3.66
Sussex, -	17,581	11,283	8.42	5,664	5,669	4.29	4,535	1,895	9.63	1,732	2,146	5.91	1,536 70	10.96	1,302 18	10.24
Penobscuis, -	2,027	2,553	1.34	1,280	1,322	.98	366	266	.95	228	319	.84	333 90	2.38	324 98	2.56
Anegance, -	1,212	1,261	.72	965	761	.61	643	377	1.53	99	99	.63	445 28	3.18	414 78	3.26
Paticodiac, -	2,008	1,951	1.16	1,568	1,526	1.18	339	1,355	2.54	399	1,545	2.97	422 08	3.01	428 92	3.37
Salisbury, -	3,142	3,629	1.98	2,099	2,210	1.64	1,433	1,908	5.00	331	1,876	3.37	786 40	5.61	689 63	5.42
Moncton, -	7,100	7,065	4.13	5,116	4,745	3.74	2,706	1,400	6.15	3,344	1,309	7.10	1,763 14	12.51	1,054 49	8.29
Shediac, -	5,529	5,899	3.31	4,355	5,412	3.70	2,386	892	4.91	2,856	845	5.64	1,359 72	9.70	1,215 52	9.56
Point du Chene, -	2,358	1,362	1.09	2,590	1,262	1.46	1,752	3,013	7.14	1,624	2,464	6.23	889 05	6.34	965 80	7.59
Flag Stations, -	33,342	27,006	17.64	26,457	22,764	18.63	2,313	9,428	17.58	2,311	9,141	17.46	....	..	....	..
Totals, -	171,291	171,291	100.00	132,094	132,094	100.00	33,336	33,336	100.00	32,788	32,788	100.00	\$14,017 40	160 00	\$12,717 63	100.00

In arriving at the traffic of Stations, each is entitled to the freight received and forwarded, as well as to the Passengers who have arrived and departed. Hence it will be found that the whole of the inward and outward Passengers and Freight are the same, each being equivalent to the business of the Road. The percentage is calculated upon the total of both.

The Locomotives ran 160,421 miles the past year, against 187,510 the previous one.

The Car mileage was 746,193, and the year before 952,820.

The total gross tons moved one mile by the Locomotives in 1861, was 11,208,687 and in 1862—9,093,854.

The Expenses, Receipts, and Net Revenue, comparatively for these two years, per mile run of the Engines, and per hundred tons hauled one mile by them, may be seen on reference to the following table:—

CLASSIFICATION.	Per mile run.		Per 100 Tons weight moved by Engines one mile.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Drivers, Firemen and Cleaners' Wages,	5.23 cts	4.82 cts	8.75 cts	8.5 cts
Firewood used by Locomotives, - - -	6.45 "	5.6 "	10.8 "	9.87 "
Oil, Tallow and Waste, - - - -	1.28 "	.84 "	2.13 "	1.48 "
Repairs to Locomotives, - - - -	4.82 "	5.12 "	8.06 "	9.04 "
Water, (including Pump & Tank Repairs,)	1.14 "	.83 "	1.9 "	1.47 "
Small Stores and Miscellaneous, - -	.51 "	.59 "	.84 "	1.04 "
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Locomotive Power, - - - - -	19.43 "	17.8 "	32.48 "	31.4 "
Merchandise and Passenger Cars, - -	10.01 "	9.33 "	16.75 "	16.46 "
Maintenance, - - - - -	10.38 "	14.29 "	17.37 "	25.22 "
General Charges, - - - - -	10.44 "	13.20 "	17.48 "	23.28 "
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Total Expenses, - - - - -	50.26 "	54.62 "	84.08 "	96.36 "
Total Receipts, - - - - -	69.69 "	67.09 "	116.58 "	118.36 "
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Net Revenue, - - - - -	19.43 cts	12.47 cts	32.5 cts	22 cts

The average Engine performance may here be given :—

SPECIFICATION.	1861.	1862.
Miles to one hour in steam, - - - - -	7-84	7-84
Cars to one mile run, - - - - -	5-08	4-65
Cubic feet of Wood one mile run, - - - - -	2-45	2-25
Pints Oil to one mile run, - - - - -	·0664	·0549
Pounds Waste to one mile run, - - - - -	·0142	·0128
Cubic feet per Hundred Tons per mile, - - - - -	4-1125	3-9862
Pints Oil per Hundred Tons per mile, - - - - -	·0111	·0096
Pounds Waste per Hundred tons per mile, - - - - -	·0023	·0022

In arriving at the tonnage moved, an average of thirteen passengers, with their luggage has been taken to weigh one ton of 2000 lbs., being one passenger more than the number generally elsewhere estimated for this purpose.

The weight carried in the Mail and Express Car has been put down at 1000 lbs. for each of these cars, in the trains daily, and the material transported by the Gravel Engine, at the low estimate of 600 tons, one mile per day, for the time the Engines were so employed.

The statement may be esteemed correct, and as applied to the mileage, expenses and performance of Locomotives, exhibits a very satisfactory result, as does the cost, per mile run of the Cars, for their packing and repairs, and per 100 tons per mile moved by the Engines, which is as follows :—

SPECIFICATION.	Per mile run of Cars.		Per 100 tons per mile moved by Engines.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Oil and Waste for Packing, - - - - -	·1067	·1162	·9072	·9542
Repairs, - - - - -	·625	·5121	5-3133	4-202
Both, - - - - -	·7317	·6283	6-2205	5-1562

The comparative averages of each Engineer, shewing the Cars to one mile, and Wood, Oil and Waste, consumed per 100 miles run by the Locomotives driven by them respectively, have been printed and circulated monthly. Much good has been produced, and very material savings effected, by the adoption of this course.

Appended to this communication will be found:—

Synopsis of Stores, on hand at the respective Stations and Depots.

Descriptive statement of the principal Freight forwarded, from each Station, for the past two years.

Statement of Locomotives and other Rolling Stock on hand, with Mileage, as kept to date.

Statement embracing the Staff, as constituted at the close of the year.

The description of Freight referred to, is given as compiled from the returns made to this office by the several Station Agents. It is furnished under some disadvantages, but may, I think, be esteemed to be very generally correct, and will give an idea of the character of the Trade along the Line of Railway.

There have been no additions made to the Rolling Stock the past year.

The Engines and Cars have been well kept, and are, with few exceptions, in good order.

The Locomotives "Loostauk," No. 8, "Ossekeag," No. 9, and "Apohaqui," No. 10, have been fitted with Water Injectors and Blowers, and two others, the "Prince of Wales," No. 12, and "Prince Alfred," No. 14, have been furnished with Blowers alone.

The Locomotive Foreman says, "they are decided improvements," and recommends "that they be applied to the other Engines."

Seven of the Engines have been supplied with additional heavy check chains.

The "Prince of Wales" has been covered with hair felting, in addition to the wooden lagging, with the view to test the saving in fuel which it was thought would be effected thereby. Sufficient time has not as yet elapsed to speak certainly with regard to it.

Improvements have been made in the trucks of the "Petitcodiac" and "Ossekeag," which will facilitate the examination of the bearings, and the steam chests of the latter engine have been replaced by improved new ones.

A vertical Drill, an Hydraulic Wheel Press of large size, a sett of Taps and Dies, and some other Tools of minor character, have been added to those already in the Machine Shop.

When speaking of the difficulty occasioned at times by a "diversity of sizes and patterns of the same parts of different Engines;" and of repairs generally, the Locomotive Foreman, Mr. Whitney, says :—

"In every instance where possible, without incurring too much expense, in making alterations, uniformity has been kept in view; though doubtless, in some cases, the present outlay has been made greater by this course, yet it is confidently expected to repay itself in the facility with which future repairs may be done.

"In some instances where renewals were required, such alterations as experience has suggested have been made, as will obviate the necessity of further renewals, which have been chiefly caused by the frequent repairs required."

It is assuredly the very best economy to do repairs thoroughly, and to have regard to uniformity in patterns and fittings for the Engines, as well as for the Rolling Stock generally.

The Cars are in good order; four of the First Class, three of the Second Class, the four Express, and fifteen Box Freight Cars, have been newly painted the past year, besides which, others of the Passenger Cars have been thoroughly cleaned and newly varnished. The whole of the First and Second Class, and two of the Express Cars, are now fitted with safety straps, whilst eleven First Class, the six Second Class, and two of the Express Cars, with forty Box, and fifty Platform Freight Cars, have had check chains affixed. Thirty-eight sets of which were furnished the past year, and the others previously, leaving eighty-one Cars still to be provided.

The Roadway, Fences, Buildings and Structures, are, with but few exceptions, in good order.

The cost of Maintenance the past year has been more than was anticipated, which may, however, be fully accounted for.

The extraordinary expense incurred in the months of January and February, for cutting out the line after two unusually severe storms, which were accompanied by sleet and rain, and subsequent hard frost, has been before alluded to. Of the amount there mentioned for cutting Ice and shoveling Snow, \$3,484 68 is due to these events. There

has also been charged "Maintenance" \$1,223 10 for making ditches, a first time, which, with some other items, might very properly have been charged to "Capital Account." The outlay was found necessary and will be justified by the decreased Maintenance hereafter.

There have been 856 sleepers, and 351 chairs replaced by new ones the past year, the former, for the most part, between Shediac and Moncton, and the latter West of Moncton; of the chairs 348 were cast, and 3 wrought iron. The Sleepers removed were chiefly Hemlock, and those substituted Pine and Tamarac. It is found that the Hemlock Sleepers last about seven years.

The Wooden Bridge at Scadouc River, near Rheuben's, has been replaced by a much superior one, at a cost of \$884.02, and some other small Bridges on that district, as well as those at Jonathan's Creek and Otty's, have been repaired and strengthened at a small outlay of \$407.57.

The Snow Ploughs have been thoroughly repaired, painted and varnished, and improvements made, to facilitate their being "backed out" of snow drifts. Improvements have also been made in the Flange Cleaners, and Ice Cutters have been provided for the Engines.

For some of these and other contrivances of a useful and economical character, I may say (without detriment to others who are also deserving) that we are indebted to the practical ingenuity of Mr. William Rainnie, whose prompt, faithful and intelligent attention to the duties of Trackmaster, has been very creditable to himself, and of much advantage to the Railway.

The Rules governing Signals to be carried for running extra Trains, were found to be quite insufficient, and accordingly after mature consideration, a system entirely different from any thing of the sort which I had seen, but yet very complete in itself, was substituted, and on the 1st January last put into operation. It is as follows :—

" A Red Flag carried upon the head of an Engine or Tail of the Train, by day, or
" a Red Light by night, (in addition to the usual White Light upon the head of the
" Engine, and Red Light upon the Tail of the Train), denotes that an Extra Engine
" or Train is following, having the right of track over all other trains.

" A Red Signal, with a Green one carried in the manner above described, denotes
" that an Extra Engine or Train, having right over all others, will come in an *opposite*
" direction.

“ White Signals, carried in like manner, denote that an Extra Train is *following*, but will keep clear of all regular Trains.

“ Green Signals, carried in the same way, denote that an Extra Train or Engine will come in an *opposite* direction, but will keep clear of all regular trains.”

The inauguration of this rule was accompanied by instructions and explanations to this effect :—

“ Where practicable, written notice will also, at all times, be given of the passage of an Extra Engine or Train, but where *signals* are used, or *other notice* given, either must be deemed to be a sufficient notification.

“ Station Agents will be on the alert for Red, or Red and Green Signals, and when carried to their Station, and no further, any Engine or Train (except the one signaled) being, or appearing there, must be notified of the character of the Signal carried.

“ The Conductor of any Train, carrying such Signals, is held responsible for informing any Engine or Train he may meet, beyond the point to which the Signal may have been carried, of the character of the same, and where taken off.

“ Red, or Red and Green Signals must only be carried by direct authority from the Superintendent.”

Thus far the change has worked very satisfactorily, and is a great improvement upon the old plan, which authorised the use of a Red Signal for all purposes, and was so apt to lock up regular trains unnecessarily.

A new system, invented and arranged by George Bailey, Esq., of Buffalo, New York, for checking Conductors' receipts, by means of Sales of Tickets on the Trains, has been introduced during the past season, and, whilst it is not an absolute bar to dishonesty, has proved to be a very great improvement in insuring an accurate return of receipts from Way Passengers, and in protecting the Conductors.

The system simply consists in having Tickets, with margin to correspond, bound in book form, consecutively numbered from 0 to 99 or to any extent, with the letter A, B, C, D, or E, on the Tickets, to designate the Conductor issuing them, and having the Stations and numbers thereof, and the words “good for this day and trip only,” printed thereon. It only becomes necessary to have four books for each Conductor, two of different colors, for First and Second Class, on the outward, and two more, of different other colors, for the inward trip. The Conductors, being supplied each with a differently shaped punch, are furnished with these books in order as required, and their receipts taken.

Passengers from Flag or other Stations, without Tickets, on payment of their fares are supplied with these Tickets, in their order, from the Book, having the numbers of the Stations whence and whereto the fare is paid, (as well in the margin of the Book as in the Ticket.) carefully punched out. The Conductor entering the amount received for the same in the margin. This, on examination, must be found to be equivalent to the fare between the two Stations, the numbers of which have been punched; all errors are thus very easily detected.

There was but one accident connected with the movement of Trains the past year; that one, I regret to say, was of a very serious and fatal character, and took place at Rothsay, on the evening of the 24th February last.

It was caused by a Wood Train running into the rear of the regular down Passenger Train, whilst the latter was stopping at Rothsay Station for wood and water. The top of a Flat Car, to which was attached a Flanger, being in the rear of the last named Train, was precipitated into the First Class Passenger Car, instantly killing a Miss Wetmore and a Master George Younghusband, and more or less injuring for the time, six others.

The regular Train arrived at Rothsay one hour and forty-one minutes late, which was owing, principally, to a wheel of a Second Class Car having been broken that morning between Shediac and Moncton, causing this Train to reach the latter Station one hour and fifteen minutes late; although a portion of the time lost in this way was gained after leaving Moncton, it was again lost, to some extent, in consequence of the subsequent falling of snow, and of being obliged to take on a Snow Plough at Sussex. These causes, together with the unusually bad state of the rails, will account for this Train having left Ossekeag Station as late as 6.10 P. M., one hour and thirty minutes behind time.

The Lumber Train with one Engine attached, was then at Ossekeag, waiting the passage of both up and down Passenger Trains, and left there from twenty to twenty-five minutes after the latter, having received the assistance of the Engine "Samson," which, in consequence of the heavy wet snow which had fallen during the day, had been sent to assist the Evening up Train as far as Ossekeag, with instructions to remain there until directed how to proceed. Having subsequently instructed the Driver by Telegraph, to assist the regular down Train or the Wood Train to Town, if his services should be needed, and if not, to get signals carried and follow the Wood Train, I heard nothing more until made aware of the accident, which, as far as I can learn, took place at fifteen or twenty minutes after 7 o'clock, at which

time, and previously thereto, it was raining heavily, and the ice formed on the rails very rapidly, which no doubt materially affected the working of the Trains, and from all I have learned, it would appear that inability to stop the Wood Train, on the Grade, in consequence of the then slippery condition of the Rails, led to the accident.

Every precaution has been taken to guard against accidents of all kinds, and the rules governing the movement of Trains in such cases, are very plain and stringent; one of those, which apply to this case, is as follows:—

“ In following an Engine or Train, they must *approach all Stations and enter all curves* upon the supposition that the preceding train is *delayed*. *This must not be neglected.*”

This rule, with others of an important character, designed to urge upon the several officers of the Railway the great importance of being *particularly careful and vigilant*, have been printed upon the back of the Time Tables, that they might thus be always brought more prominently before them, and render all persons connected in any way with the running of Trains ever apprehensive of danger, and their eyes open to the possibility of accident at every turn, and to make them feel, that for any want of proper care or attention to the regulations, in the performance of their important duties, by which life and property might be endangered, they would be held *personally accountable*.

I have continually endeavored to inculcate caution, and to imbue ALL with the serious nature and character of the responsibilities connected with their several situations, and I may further add, that the various officers charged with running these trains, have uniformly been found sober, careful, and attentive.

The Coroner's Inquest, called to inquire into the causes which had led to the death of Miss Wetmore and Master Younghusband, rendered a verdict of “ Accidental death, caused by the Wood Train running into the Passenger Train.”

This verdict was accompanied by the following recommendation:—

“ We the Jury are of the unanimous opinion, on account of the peculiar situation of the Rothsay Station, that the outside track should be the main track, and the inside track should be the siding, and further that there should be Signals at a proper distance from the Station, on account of the curve.”

In explanation of the situation, I may say that Rothsay Station is situate near the foot of a grade of 45 feet per mile, for upwards of three miles, and that the Station is hidden from view, say half a mile East, by a large and abrupt point of rock, covered

with bushes. Having said this much, I may be permitted to remark, with reference to the Jury's recommendation, that as the signals spoken of would have to be attended by a laborer from the Station, the effect would be, in a great degree, to remove the responsibility from the Conductors and Engineers, and thus increase, rather than lessen, the liability to accident, and without attempting here to give reasons upon which my opinions are based, I do not think the recommendation with regard to the siding, could be adopted with advantage, or that any additional safety would be thus secured.

The Round Trip arrangement referred to in my last Report, has since been effected, and Tickets distributed for sale at Halifax, Windsor, Truro and Pictou, N. S., and Charlottetown, P. E. I., as well as at Shediac, Moncton, Sussex and St. John, on this Railway.

The rate was fixed at \$13.00, and many persons in the different localities availed themselves of the privileges offered. The route was found to be a pleasant and agreeable one, and the advantages of the plan made manifest, but its development will not be very rapid until first class steam communication between Pictou, Charlotte Town and Shediac, such as will *induce* pleasure travelling, can be had.

There is good reason to suppose, that if a proper, well kept and efficiently managed steamer were put upon the Island route, with reasonably low Tariff, (and communication with the Harbour of St. John provided,) the trade and travelling would in a few years, so increase, as to render further anxiety, concerning good Boats, wholly unnecessary.

Prince Edward Island, in procuring a first class Steamer for this route, will reap the benefits which will assuredly be the result of such enterprise.

The Trade of the different Northern Ports of this Province, could, to a large extent, by means of a well adapted Steamer, properly managed and controlled, be brought over this Railway to, or through, St. John.

The importance of this Trade to St. John,— the facilities and encouragement which should be given Tourists and Excursionists, as well as those seeking retirement during the summer, to visit the various pleasant localities, everywhere to be found in the Northern Counties, as well as the requirements of the Railway, render the employment of some such well regulated means of communication, in that direction, very desirable.

Much inconvenience and delay have hitherto been experienced from the want of sufficient room at St. John to do even a limited freighting business, and it may not be improper for me to add, having in view the requirements of the traffic, that further facilities and additional accommodation should, as speedily as practicable, be afforded.

There is now, I am happy to say, reason to anticipate an increased revenue the present year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LEWIS CARVELL,

GEN'L. SUPERINTENDENT.

APPENDIX.
SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SYNOPSIS OF STORES ON HAND, 31st OCTOBER, 1862.

Track,	41 16	31,512 34
Machine Shop,	17,804 99	
Repair Shop,	5,105 62	
Depot Stores,	8,560 57	
St. John Station,	115 44	1,003 16 18,391 79
Rothsay Station,	57 66	
Ossekeag Station,	88 48	
Norton Station,	66 46	
Apohaqui Station,	62 60	
Sussex Station,	204 48	
Penobsquis Station,	56 12	
Anagance Station,	61 30	
Petitcodiac Station,	59 63	
Salisbury Station,	85 63	
Moncton Station,	77 95	
Shediac Station,	83 77	
Point du Chene Station,	73 64	
Wood, per statement below,		1,003 16
Rails,	59,540 76	18,391 79
Chairs,	4,383 26	
Sleepers,	2,785 15	66,709 17
Total,		\$117,706 46

WOOD.

STATIONS.	CUBIC FEET.		
	SAWN.	UNSAWN.	TOTALS.
Saint John, - - - - -	39,960	42,800	82,760
Rothsay, - - - - -	18,862	15,168	34,030
Ossekeag, - - - - -	2,290	79,400	81,690
Norton, - - - - -	80	1,040	1,120
Apohaqui, - - - - -	2,880	3,328	6,208
Sussex, - - - - -	83,337	71,416	154,753
Penobsquis, - - - - -	1,490	—	1,490
Anagance, - - - - -	41,450	88,520	129,970
Petitcodiac, - - - - -	2,880	—	2,880
Salisbury, - - - - -	56,086	26,320	82,406
Moncton, - - - - -	65,254	96,816	162,070
Shediac, - - - - -	89,135	64,000	153,135
Total, - - - - -	*403,704	*488,808	*892,512

*Equal to 2,523²¹ Cords Sawn; 3,055⁸ Cords Unawn; and in all 5,578³² Cords.

DESCRIPTIVE STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL FREIGHT FORWARDED.

1861.

FROM	LIVE STOCK.						SUPERFICIAL FEET.						TONS OF CUBIC FEET.						PRODUCTS OF THE FORESTS.				CORDWOOD.	
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Deals and Boards.		Logs.	Ship Timber.	Sq. Timber.	No. Posts and Spars.	No. Railway Sleepers.	Cords Tan Bark.	No. Treennails.	M. Shingles.	M. Laths and Clapboards.	Carz.	Cubic Feet.							
St. John Station,	147	64	11	25	521,235	33,000	81	11	121	25	4,250	131	168	3	2,688									
Rothsay, -	7	37	40	19			63		30	7		4	1	16	14,386									
Ossekeag, -	21	96	25	57			225	45						47	42,112									
Norton, -	10	88	599	54			684							39	34,944									
Apohaqui, -	9	78	526	124			513	9						4	3,584									
Sussex, -	127	318	1,060	124	6,100		531	22	15															
Penobscuis,	12	34	256	65	32,450		27																	
Anagance, -	7	20	152	9	99,780		99																	
Petticodiac,	12	113	174	8	233,600	252,000	378	189	5	320														
Salisbury, -	27	78	3		680,000	40,000	239	216	12	8,824														
Moncton, -	112	1,014	627		14,000		9	57																
Shediac, -	67	7	98		5,000		54																	
Point du Chene,	69	13	22		72,000																			
Flag Stations, -	3	29	236	140	292,500		1,194		41	400	88	15,000	2	787	705,152									
Total for 1861,	630	1,989	3,529	625	1,956,665	324,000	4,088	501	130	9,695	120	54,250	365	900	806,400									

1862.

FROM	LIVE STOCK.				PRODUCTS OF THE FORESTS.										CORDWOOD.		
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	SUPERFICIAL FEET.		Logs.	TONS OF 40 CUBIC FEET.		No. Masters and Spars.	No. Railway Sleepers.	Cords Tan Bark.	No. Treennails.	M. Shingles.	M. Laths and Clapboards.	Cars.	Cubic Feet.
					Deals and Boards.	Ship Timber.		Sq. Timber.									
St. John Station,	57	40	10	2	410,025	333	18	9				1,000	64	76,068		5	4,480
Rothsay, -	1	5	30	24	19,250		54									52	46,592
Ossekeag, -	18	122	260	37			36				14					124	111,104
Norton, -	6	171	410				657		13		5	11,700	109			65	58,240
Apohaqui, -	10	112	479	111	16,000	4,500	279				40					30	26,880
Sussex, -	48	325	1,594	147	1,150		765									4	3,584
Penobscot, -	3	63	326	108	40,000		45								1,400		
Anagnone, -	4	31	129	5	85,950	5,000	117	2	40	360	123		427			13	11,648
Penicodiac, -	16	54	134	6	154,450	185,000	150	2	27		36		152			2	1,792
Salisbury, -	6	249	148	61	860,900	8,000	223	182					33			9	8,064
M. Moncton, -	75	895	300	1	8,000		81						76	2,500			
Shediac, -	32	17	240	2	9,300												
Point du Chene, -	21	4	171		45,000		770		16		96	1,600	5			865	775,040
Flag Stations, -	7	44	250	157	69,000	40,500											
Total for 1862, -	333	2,138	4,481	661	1,719,025	243,333	3,195	193	96	360	314	14,300	576	79,968	1,169	1,047,424	

DESCRIPTIVE STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL FREIGHT FORWARDED.—CONTINUED.

1861.

FROM.	MINERAL PRODUCTS.							AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
	Tons Coal.	Tons Mangane- se.	Tons Stone.	Hbds Lime.	No. Bricks.	Tons iron and Copper.	Bbls. Flour.	Bbls. Meal.	Flour, Oat. Rye, Corn & Buckwheat Meal, in lbs.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Corn, peas and Beans	Butter and Cheese in lbs.	Tons Hay.
Saint John Station, -	759		354	1,329	13,910	602	17,680	3,386	47,210	4,106	13	4	409	22	314	7,210	18
Rothsay, -							4	3	4,400	110	15		20		190	868	
Ossekeag, -				3		5	19	4	14,886	1,976			1,423			2,564	
Norton, -						1	4		1,111,315	6,043		14	830	60	32	15,022	
Apoiaqui, -						2	3		18,116,490	4,806	23	2	1,309	23	9	39,263	
Sussex, -		1108				10	210		22,950	281	12	1	454	1	19,993	81,206	
Penobscuis, -			2				33		31,074	38		20	318	2	14,874	19,993	
Anagance, -				13			4		33,767	618	2		504	2	32,179	14,874	
Petitcodiac, -						2	16		1,850	18	2		77	2	9,540	32,179	
Salisbury, -						2	28		32	1,438	10		86		3,610	9,540	70
Moncton, -	2			2	4,700		1,307		312	1,438	10	86	111		3,610	3,610	
Shediac, -	14			39	15,670		202		5,426	9,669	102	12	108		17,588	17,588	29
Point du Chene, -	664		184	6		26	267		234,660	52,932	29	9,378	1,690	2	10,444	10,444	7
Flag Stations, -			28	112	8,525		4		25,960	818			1,346	36	4	10,659	
Total for 1861	1,440	108	568	1,504	42,807	652	19,781	3,987	650,300	82,853	208	9,517	9,750	154	555	265,020	124

1862.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

FROM	MINERAL PRODUCTS.										BUSHELS.							Tons Hay.
	Tons Coal.	Tons Manure.	Tons Stone.	Hhds. Lime.	No. Bricks.	Tons Iron and Copper.	Bbls. Flour.	Bbls. Meal.	Flour, Oat, Rye, Corn & Buckwheat	Meal, in lbs.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Corn, Beans and Peas.	Butter and Cheese in lbs.	
Saint John Station, -	1,384		4,176	22,826	589		16,305	2,115	66,726	1,545	120	115		190		326	3,331	9
Rothsay, -			40				10	6	320	6	50			587		150	812	
Ossekeag, -						2	16	7	4,650	251	1			1,641	5	5	4,173	
Norton, -							2		36,870	3,290				1,275	2	2	14,196	
Apohequi, -			16				10		201,900	8,522		30		1,540	200	2	35,445	84
Sussex, -		225					161		6165,038	7,334	124	251		2,467		2	78,570	
Péribesquis, -			720	1		1	12	4	26,370	1,112	2	5		490	1		22,411	
Anagnance, -						2	7		36,660	208	9	34		719			7,381	
Petitcodiac, -			40	9	33	2	25		63,339	2,723	10	80		1,073	2	3	35,378	7
Salisbury, -						3	10	7	2,051	610				164			15,204	
Moncton, -			19	17	200	5	2,154	54	7,000	1,630				112			6,182	
Shediac, -		9	109	15	500	34	145	45	5,965	17,090	16	262		1,690	3		17,895	
Point du Chene, -		531	50	1	34	34	40	777	11,878	38,811	15	9,180		5,535	15		2,026	
Flag Stations, -			53	2,600	14		6	1	65,980	1,884				170	25		11,635	45
Total for 1862, -	1,924	225	982	1,288	36,209	684	18,903	3,022	694,747	85,016	347	9,957	17,653	253	488	254,639	145	

DESCRIPTIVE STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL FREIGHT FORWARDED.—CONTINUED

1861.

FROM	PRODUCTS OF FISHERIES.										PORK.				BEEF, &c.		Hides and Skins in Pounds.	Pounds Leather.	Tons Merchandise of all kinds not enumerated.
	FISH.			Brls. Oysters.	Pans. Molasses.	Brls. Molasses.	Hds. Sugar.	Barrels Sugar.	Salt.		Fresh.		in barrels.	in Pounds.					
	Barrels.	Dried in lbs.	Salmon, all kinds in lbs.						in barrels.	in Pounds.	in barrels.	in Pounds.							
Saint John Station,	1,254	173,220	82		720	159	62	349	357	4,319	72	20,601	114,446	56,820	2,399				
Rothsay,	1	25								473		510			78				
Ostekeag,	2	28								3,270	1	12,723	2,247	570	61				
Norton,	11			1						18,399		49,798	5,497		23				
Apohaqui,										90,273	2	66,006	13,667		41				
Sussex,	19	3,476								260,111		56,269	18,381	2,275	338				
Fenobiquis,	1	112								56,754		11,721	3,546	1,030	44				
Angance,	1									12,543		6,485	1,544	40	16				
Peticodiac,	1									17,872	1	37,148	7,614		24				
Salisbury,	2			4	4		1			1,355	1	5,450	3,925	6,148	90				
Moncton,	217	906		48	12	9	30	102	1,576	27,040	3	27,040	440	18,925	323				
Shediac,	60	7,250	1,225	705			14	13,859		10,327	3	10,327	400	1,109	203				
Point du Chene,	368	8,917	80,006	1,244				323	13,638	20,680	5	400	12,380	1,625	117				
Flag Stations,	1											18,120	2,840	200	200				
Total for 1861,	1,938	193,934	81,313	2,002	736	168	62	382	812	515,049	85	322,561	186,537	88,442	3,957				

1862.

FROM	PRODUCTS OF FISHERIES.										PORK.		BEEF, &c.		Hides and Skins in Pounds.	Pounds Leather.	Tons Methan- dise of all kinds not enumerated.
	FISH.			Salmon, all kinds in lbs.	Brils. Oysters	Puns. Molasses.	Brils. Molasses.	Hds. Sugar.	Brils. Sugar.	Salt, in barrels.	Fresh, in Pounds.	Salt, in barrels.	Fresh, in Pounds.				
	Barrels.	Dried in lbs.	Brils. Oysters														
Saint John Station,	1,336	246,505	2		584	577	61	279	704	3,320	32	22,948	91,251	43,833	1,924		
Rothsay,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	406	1	270	449	80	80		
Osseleag,	1	128	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	359	-	14,591	3,102	80	41		
Norton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,205	-	51,306	6,210	31	31		
Apehaqui,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,016	-	79,865	19,120	40	58		
Sussex,	15	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	252,992	-	78,919	25,210	320	143		
Penobscuis,	3	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	56,392	-	24,485	5,675	380	26		
Androscoc,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	18,766	-	11,593	1,971	-	12		
Peticodiac,	1	100	-	-	2	1	-	2	2	18,226	-	49,207	8,210	-	30		
Salisbury,	164	400	-	-	3	12	-	6	5	1,550	-	5,175	3,245	7,405	25		
Moncton,	3	4,245	-	-	942	5	-	1	1	2,020	-	8,917	2,200	50,755	351		
Shediac,	539	16,316	91,080	1,464	1	-	-	-	114	10,503	-	13,158	591	2,585	81		
Point du Chene,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	675	-	22,095	3,705	2,170	429		
Flag Stations,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30,075	-	-	-	50	48		
Total for 1862,	2,067	268,298	91,565	2,413	593	596	62	288	983	493,405	44	382,529	170,939	107,618	3,279		

STATEMENT OF LOCOMOTIVES.

No.	NAME.	BUILDERS.	RECEIVED ON LINE.	WEIGHT.										Capacity of Tender in gals.	Cylinder Diameter.	Stroke.	Connection.	Drivers.		Miles Run this year.	Miles Run to date.		
				LIGHT.					EQUIPED.									No.	Diameter.			Truck.	Tender.
				Engine lbs.	Tender lbs.	Total lbs.	Engine lbs.	Tender lbs.	Total lbs.	On Drivers lbs.													
1	Heroules,*	Boston L. Works,	June 1854	45,470	15,500	60,970	51,250	36,550	87,800	33,370	18,460	17	20	Inside,	4	5	4	8	2,065	24,068			
2	Samson,*	do.	"	45,500	15,500	61,000	51,000	36,500	87,500	33,250	18,460	17	20	Do.	4	5	4	8	4,003	29,991			
3	St. John,*	Portland Co.	Dec. 1856	36,100	15,420	51,520	30,250	30,500	60,750	25,050	19,080	12	20	Outside,	4	4	4	8	3,045	42,191			
4	Kennebecais,	Boston L. Works,	Dec. 1857	31,950	10,700	42,650	35,470	20,730	56,200	35,470	12,320	11	20	Do.	4	4	4	8	5,297	38,493			
5	Petitcodiac,	do.	Jan. 1858	43,400	16,800	60,200	47,320	34,300	81,620	28,650	16,890	14	22	Do.	4	5	4	8	8,455	78,966			
6	Scadouc,	do.	"	43,000	15,880	58,880	47,420	34,480	81,900	28,620	16,890	14	22	Do.	4	5	4	8	6,248	47,741			
7	Anagance,	do.	June 1858	48,200	17,770	65,970	52,500	38,250	90,750	33,030	18,610	15	22	Do.	4	5	4	8	12,456	66,501			
8	Loctauk,	Flem'g & Humbert,	Aug. 1858	47,400	17,780	65,180	51,560	36,900	88,460	31,930	16,320	14	22	Do.	4	5	4	8	14,814	65,538			
9	Oseekeag,	do.	June 1859	50,650	18,920	69,570	56,030	38,100	94,130	34,550	18,610	15	22	Do.	4	5	4	8	17,848	77,910			
10	Apohaqui,	do.	Aug. 1859	50,500	19,000	69,500	55,400	36,200	91,600	32,900	18,610	15	22	Do.	4	5	4	8	18,115	61,647			
11	Sussex,	Spring L. Works,	Oct. 1859	37,000	14,000	51,000	42,500	26,000	68,500	24,500	18,070	15	22	Do.	4	5	4	8	2,841	22,514			
12	Pr. of Wales,	Flem'g & Humbert,	July 1860	50,000	17,700	67,700	56,420	38,430	94,850	34,300	18,610	15	22	Do.	4	5	4	8	14,535	44,502			
13	Norton,	do.	Nov. 1860	50,850	18,810	69,660	56,530	40,100	96,630	34,250	18,610	15	22	Do.	4	5	4	8	24,752	56,598			
14	Prince Alfred,	do.	July 1861	50,200	18,180	68,380	55,550	38,850	94,400	33,850	18,610	15	22	Do.	4	5	4	8	25,047	31,818			
TOTAL,																		160,421	690,378				

* The Mileage of these Engines was not kept until April, 1858 ; the Total Mileage cannot therefore be given.

OTHER ROLLING STOCK.

Designation.	Miles run this year.	Miles run to date.
A 12 First Class Passenger Cars,	132,620	490,913
B * 6 Second Class do. do.	136,027	529,766
Ex. 4 Express Mails and Baggage Cars,	54,975	54,975
C 63 Box Freight Cars,	244,714	708,349
D 105 Platform Cars,	177,867	1,209,920
E 40 Four Wheel Ballast Cars,	-	631,043
Pl. 4 Snow Ploughs, ran in 1862, 6,144 miles.	746,193	3,624,955
- 10 Hand Cars.	-	-

THE STAFF.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	REMUNERATION.
Robert Marshall, . . .	Accountant,	\$600 per annum.
James E. Trites, . . .	Operator and Clerk,	400 "
Howard D. McLeod, . . .	Clerk,	500 "
<i>Saint John Station.</i>		
J. Henry Beek, . . .	Station Agent,	\$2 00 per day.
Alexander McNaughton, . . .	Ticket Agent, &c.,	1 50 "
Samuel Watson, . . .	Store Keeper,	1 30 "
H. B. Baldwin, . . .	Entry Clerk,	1 25 "
James Coleman, . . .	Receiving Clerk,	1 25 "
Alexander Brewster, . . .	Switchman,	1 25 "
Thomas Pierce, . . .	Watchman,	26 00 per month.
Owen Sullivan, . . .	Labourer,	1 00 per day.
William Kelly, . . .	do.	1 00 "
Thomas Haley, . . .	do.	60 "
<i>Rothsay Station.</i>		
S. E. Davison, . . .	Station Agent,	\$240 per annum.
Michael Shea, . . .	Woodman and Assistant,	90 cts. per day.
<i>Ossekeag Station.</i>		
George Flewwelling, . . .	Station Agent and Operator,	\$400 per annum.
Andrew Gibson, . . .	Switchman,	1 per day.
<i>Norton Station.</i>		
Richard Davidson, . . .	Station Agent and Operator,	\$340 per annum.
<i>Apohaqui Station.</i>		
A. Johnson, . . .	Station Agent,	\$300 per annum.
<i>Sussex Station.</i>		
Caleb F. Olive, . . .	Station Agent,	\$500 per annum.
James Rainnie, . . .	Operator,	60 "
John Lord, . . .	Watchman,	26 per month.
Robert Anderson, . . .	Switchman,	1 per day.

THE STAFF. — CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	REMUNERATION.
<i>Penobsquis Station.</i>		
Oliver T. Stone,	Station Agent,	\$240 per annum.
<i>Anagance Station.</i>		
Jacob Jodry,	Station Agent and Operator,	\$340 per annum.
<i>Petitcodiac Station.</i>		
Warren W. Price,	Station Agent,	\$300 per annum.
<i>Salisbury Station.</i>		
John S. Trites,	Station Agent,	\$400 per annum.
<i>Moncton Station.</i>		
James Robertson, John Flocks,	Station Agent, Switchman, &c.,	\$480 per annum. 1 per day.
<i>Shediac Station.</i>		
L. Walter J. Henderson, . . Bartholomew Cleveland, . .	Station Agent and Operator, Switchman, &c.,	\$400 per annum. 1 10 per day.
<i>Point du Chene Station.</i>		
Samuel McKean, Alexander Davidson, Richard Moore,	Station Agent, Switchman, &c., Watchman,	\$50 00 per month. 1 10 per day. 26 00 per month.
TRAINS.		
James H. Bartlett,	Conductor,	\$2 00 per day.
James M. Decker,	do.	2 00 " "
Gavin Rainnie,	do.	2 00 " "
Robert Bustin,*	do.	2 00 " "
William F. Humbert,*	do.	2 00 " "
Alexander Patterson,	Baggage Master,	1 25 " "

* When either Conductor Bustin or Humbert are employed as Baggage Masters, they each receive \$1.25 per day only.

THE STAFF. — CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	REMUNERATION.
TRAINS.—CONTINUED.		
Nelson Cannon, . . .	Baggage Master,	\$1 25 per day.
George McKillegan, . . .	do	1 25 " "
Robert Rainnie, . . .	Brakeman,	1 25 " "
John Purvis, . . .	do	1 25 " "
John McGinley, . . .	do	1 25 " "
Andrew Rainnie, . . .	do	1 25 " "
TRACK.		
William Rainnie, . . .	Track Master,	\$2 50 per day.
James Rafter, . . .	Foreman,	1 40 " "
Michael Dwyer, . . .	Four Trackmen,	90 " "
Michael Dwyer, . . .	Three Foreman,	1 30 " "
Jesse Bennett, . . .	Three Trackmen,	90 " "
Jesse Bennett, . . .	Three Foreman,	1 30 " "
John McPherson, . . .	Three Trackmen,	90 " "
John McPherson, . . .	Three Foreman,	1 30 " "
Richard Driver, . . .	Three Trackmen,	90 " "
Richard Driver, . . .	Three Foreman,	1 30 " "
Daniel McPherson, . . .	Three Trackmen,	90 " "
Daniel McPherson, . . .	Three Foreman,	1 30 " "
Thomas Sizer, . . .	Three Trackmen,	90 " "
Thomas Sizer, . . .	Three Foreman,	1 30 " "
William Smith, . . .	Two Trackmen,	90 " "
William Smith, . . .	Two Foreman,	1 30 " "
John Hewlett, . . .	Four Trackmen,	90 " "
John Hewlett, . . .	Four Foreman,	1 30 " "
William Stewart, . . .	Four Trackmen,	90 " "
William Stewart, . . .	Four Foreman,	1 30 " "
William Stimson, . . .	Four Trackmen,	90 " "
William Stimson, . . .	Four Foreman,	1 30 " "
James Ponton, . . .	Four Trackmen,	90 " "
James Ponton, . . .	Four Foreman,	1 30 " "
Henry A. Whitney, . . .	Locomotive Foreman,	\$800 per annum.
John Hunter, . . .	Car Foreman,	2 per day.
Robert M. Stevens, . . .	Engine Driver,	60 per month.
William D. Aiken, . . .	do	60 " "
David A. Sinclair, . . .	do	60 " "
Joseph H. Moore, . . .	do	60 " "
Philip A. Logan, . . .	do	40 " "
John Stewart, . . .	Fireman,	30 " "

THE STAFF. — CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	REMUNERATION.
William Ayers,	Fireman,	\$30 00 per mo nth.
Robert James,	do	30 00 "
Thomas Thorp,	do	30 00 "
James Watson,	do	26 00 "
John Benson,	Cleaner,	27 00 "
James McDermot,	do	27 00 "
John Jenner,	do	27 00 "
John Clayton,	do	27 00 "
Thomas Ford,	Watchman,	26 00 "
Christopher Gaynor,	do	26 00 "
Alexander Stronach,	Shop Foreman,	2 10 per day.
John Holland,	Turner,	1 90 "
Thomas Boardman,	Coppersmith,	1 80 "
Xenophon Cleveland,	Painter,	1 50 "
William Duncan,	Car Repairer,	1 25 "
John Knowles,	Car Cleaner,	1 00 "
Charles C. Kennedy,	Driver Stationary Engine,	12 00 per mo nth.
George L. Smith,	Machinist,	1 25 per day .
John Fogarty,	do	1 25 "
James Sawyer,	do	1 66 "
J. B. Taylor,	do	1 60 "
George Wayne	do	1 00 "
Nelson Rand,	do	90 "
James Orr,	Carpenter,	1 25 "
Henry Hunter,	do	1 25 "
James Dawson,	do	1 25 "
John Sloan,	do	1 15 "
Adam Nix,	Blacksmith,	1 66 "
Patrick Mahan,	do	1 50 "
Henry Cochran,	do	1 25 "
Michael Hays,	Helper,	90 "
Henry Munsey,	do	90 "
James Wright,	Laborer,	1 00 "
James Milligan,	do	80 "
James Hilson,	do	90 "

APPENDIX NO. 8.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

THE INTER-COLONIAL
RAILWAY.

LAI'D BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE BY COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY
THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

[In continuation of Correspondence laid before the Legislature in 1859.]



FRÉDERICTON :

J. SIMPSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1863.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

No. 1.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Government House, Fredericton, April 12, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to forward to Your Grace, with the request that it may be laid before Her Majesty, the enclosed Joint Address to Her Majesty of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this Province, praying that Imperial aid may be afforded to the construction of an Inter-Colonial Line of Railway.

It was my duty three years ago to transmit to the Secretary of State a similar Address, and while I have the honor again to express my readiness to furnish any additional information which I can afford, it is, I think, unnecessary for me to trouble Your Grace on this occasion with any remarks on a question which has been so frequently submitted to Her Majesty's Government, and so fully explained both in Despatches and by deputations from this Province.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure in preceding Despatch.]

Joint Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to Her Majesty the Queen, upon the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railway.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble and Dutiful Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

We, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with renewed assurances of our attachment and fidelity to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

In common with Your Majesty's loyal Subjects in these North American Provinces, we are deeply impressed with the great advantages, if not absolute necessity, of a Railway from Halifax to Quebec, connecting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with Canada.

The Legislature and People of New Brunswick have, on all occasions, manifested the greatest interest in the importance of the Work to the British Empire; and have expressed their willingness to contribute for its accomplishment to an extent commensurate with the financial ability and resources of the Country.

Your Majesty's Government are aware that the construction of Railways has so far absorbed our resources, as necessarily to lessen the means at our disposal to assist in this important undertaking; but the lines of Railway already in operation in this Province may be made available for the purposes of this great work.

The importance of the Inter-Colonial Railway for the developement of the great and manifold resources of the Provinces; the facilitating the transmission of the Mails; the securing improved Postal communication between Great Britain and Canada through British territory; the advantages of the Line for Military purposes, and for the consolidation of Your Majesty's Dominions on this Continent, have often been urged, in former representations, and as often conceded by Your Majesty's Ministers.

Recent events have demonstrated the necessity for renewed exertion for the attainment of an object so essential to National interests, and the maintenance of National honor.

New Brunswick has millions of acres of ungranted lands fit for cultivation and settlement, which, under a good system of Colonization, might be made to contribute to this work.

Should Your Majesty's Government, in view of the great National advantages the carrying out of this work will secure, adopt measures to promote its construction, New Brunswick will cheerfully contribute in Lands and Money to the utmost of her means, toward the accomplishment of an object so desirable.

We therefore humbly pray Your Most Gracious Majesty to take this our Petition into Your most favourable consideration, and grant such aid, for the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway, as may be proportionate to the magnitude of the work, and to the Imperial interests involved in this great enterprise.

No. 2.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 9th May, 1861.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 12th April, enclosing a Joint Address to the Queen from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of New Brunswick, soliciting Imperial aid in the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railroad. Having laid this Address before the Queen, Her Majesty has been pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I beg to assure you that Her Majesty's Government appreciate highly the importance of the proposed undertaking; but it is impossible for them to encourage the authorities of New Brunswick to expect that they can advise the Queen to recommend Parliament to grant from British funds, the pecuniary assistance which is requisite for its accomplishment.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor Hon. J. H. Mannes-Sutton, &c. &c.

No. 3.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Saint John, New Brunswick, October 15, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to forward to Your Grace, herein enclosed, a copy of a Memorandum submitted to me by my Council, containing copies of certain Resolutions adopted at a meeting at the Council Chamber at Quebec, at which meeting were present some members of the Executive Council of this Province and of Nova Scotia, as well as the members of the Executive Council of Canada. In accordance with the recommendation of my Council, I have approved of these Resolutions.

I have also the honor to inform Your Grace that my Council have recommended me to appoint, and that I have appointed Mr. Tilley, (the Provincial Secretary,) to proceed to England to co-operate with the gentlemen appointed respectively by the Governor General, and by the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, to submit to Her Majesty's Government the views and wishes of the Governments of the three Provinces, with respect to the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway to connect Halifax with Quebec.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNEBS-SUTTON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure.]

Minute of the Executive Council to the Lieutenant Governor.

Executive Council Chamber, Fredericton, N. B., October, 1861.

We submit to Your Excellency a Copy of certain Resolutions adopted in the Executive Council Chamber of Canada, at Quebec, setting forth the character and extent of the assistance which the three Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, will be

prepared to afford to the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway, and we advise Your Excellency to approve of these Resolutions as the basis of the negotiation with Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, the construction of an Inter-Colonial Line of Railway.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY,
A. J. SMITH,
CHARLES WATTERS,
P. MITCHELL,

JAS. STEADMAN,
G. L. HATHEWAY,
JOHN M'MILLAN.

Resolutions adopted at a Meeting held in the Executive Council Chamber of Canada, at Quebec.

At a meeting held in the Executive Council Chamber at Quebec, on Monday 30th September, 1861, there were present—

The Honorable Joseph Howe, }
Mr. Archibald, } From Nova Scotia.
Mr. M'Culley, }

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, }
Mr. Smith, } From New Brunswick.
Mr. Mitchell, }
Mr. Watters, }

The Honorable Mr. Cartier,
Mr. M'Donald,
Mr. Ross,
Mr. Vankoughnet,
Mr. Alleyn,
Sir L. F. Belleau,
Mr. Galt,
Mr. Cauchon.

And it was unanimously resolved—

That the Governments of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, do renew the offers made to the Imperial Government on the 26th day of October 1858, to aid in the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway to connect Halifax with Quebec, and that a Delegation from each Province shall immediately proceed to England, with the object of pressing the project upon the attention of the Home Government, giving them the assurance that the Governments of the respective Provinces will endeavour to procure the necessary legislation at the next ensuing Sessions of their respective Parliaments.

And it was further resolved,—That the route to be adopted be decided by the Imperial Government.

Certified.

(Signed)

WM. H. LEE, C. E. C.

No. 4.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 6th November 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's Despatch of the 15th October, transmitting a copy of certain Resolutions adopted at a Meeting at the Council Chamber at Quebec, relative to the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway to connect Halifax and Quebec; and at the same time informing me that Mr. Tilley, the Provincial Secretary, has been appointed on the part of New Brunswick, to co-operate with the Gentlemen who are about to proceed to England to submit the views of the North American Provinces on this subject, to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Gov. Hon. A. H. Gordon, &c. &c.

No. 5.

Report of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.

To His Excellency The Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In obedience to Your Excellency's command, I left Fredericton for England on Wednesday 30th October, and took passage in the Steamer "Arabia" on the 1st November, and arrived in London on the 12th. The Honorable Joseph Howe, the Delegate from the Government of Nova Scotia, was a passenger in the same Steamer, but the Honorable P. M. Vankoughnet, the Canadian Delegate, did not reach London until the end of November.

A few days after our arrival, Mr. Howe and I presented our credentials to the Duke of Newcastle, and discussed with His Grace the objects of our mission.

It was very evident that His Grace was fully alive to the importance of the construction of the proposed Railway, and most satisfactory to us to be assured that the enterprise we had been sent to England to advocate had his cordial support.

Knowing that the decision of such an important question as that entrusted to our advocacy, did not rest entirely with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but must be brought under the consideration of the Cabinet, we therefore took an early opportunity of discussing its claims upon the support of the Ministry with the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary at War, and the President of the Board of Trade, as well as with some of the Under-Secretaries of State, all of whom gave us an attentive hearing, and admitted the importance of the proposed undertaking.

We were invited to submit to the Colonial Secretary a written paper containing our arguments, for the consideration of the Government.

While engaged on this task, the news of the arrest of the Southern Commissioners on board the "Trent," reach England.

The demand for reparation made by the British Government, their prompt action in dispatching Troops to British North America, the general opinion that war with the United States was not only possible, but in fact probable, appeared to place our enterprise before the British public in such a light that the success of our application appeared all but certain.

We therefore, without delay, placed in the hands of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the accompanying Letter and Memorandum.

We devoted much of the time at our disposal in discussing with prominent men in England, the great importance of our Inter-Colonial Railway, not only to Colonial, but also to Imperial interests; and in our efforts in this direction we received valuable assistance from Your Excellency's predecessor, the Honorable Mr. Manners-Sutton, E. Watkins, Esquire, of Manchester, and Joseph Wilson, Esquire, of London.

It became necessary for me to leave England before the Government could meet to consider our proposition but leaving Messrs. Howe and Vankoughnet to furnish any additional information that His Grace might desire, I took passage in the Steamer from Queenstown on the 29th December, and reached this on the 19th January.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Statement by the Delegates to the Secretary of State.

London, Dec. 2, 1861.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,—

The undersigned having presented their Credentials, and discussed informally with Your Grace and with some other Members of the Cabinet, the objects of their mission, were about to forward to Your Grace a communication on the subject of the Inter-Colonial Railroad, (the draft of which they enclose,) when the startling events of the past week rendered that task supererogatory.

Those events so completely vindicate the forethought and patriotism of the Colonial Legislatures—of the Gentlemen who, from time to time, have represented their views in this country, and of the British Statesmen who have given them countenance and aid, that the undersigned deem it unnecessary to do more than to present to Your Grace a list of the papers in which their arguments are embodied, and a copy of the Minute of Council by which they have been empowered to make, as they now do in the terms of that Minute, a renewed offer to Her Majesty's Government.

The war, which, in the Provinces, we have long foreseen as likely to arise out of complications between the Mother Country and the United States of America, is now imminent. The frontier, which would have been defended by means of rapid communication, is unprotected, and exposed to the concentration of Troops upon the termini of at least seven Railroads. Winter is upon us, and a hundred thousand men can be thrown by the enemy upon the frontier with more ease than a single Battery can be transported to Canada, or a single barrel of flour can be brought down to the Seaboard Provinces, which, cut off by war from the United States, and by ice from Canada, must depend upon Europe for breadstuffs, with the granaries of half a continent in their rear.

If those events and strategic contrasts, now patent to all the world, do not plead the cause of British America, and finally settle this question, the undersigned feel that any thing they could add would be a needless intrusion upon the patience of the Cabinet.

The undersigned do not believe that, in presence of the perils which all Her Majesty's subjects are called upon to confront, an hour should be lost in deciding upon a question which lies at the very basis of national defence. If the Provinces are to be plunged into a war without the cheap defence which they have urged was indispensable to their protection, let them have at least the satisfaction of reflecting that it is for the last time; and if our commerce is to be imperilled, and our cities exposed to pillage and conflagration, let us not have to defend both with the depressing conviction on our minds, that Her Majesty's Ministers are indifferent to our position, and care less for the security of our frontier, than they do for that of their Island Homes.

Whatever the answer is to be, the undersigned would respectively urge that it should not be long delayed. War will find the Provinces in many ways unprepared, and the undersigned, upon whom will rest heavy responsibilities, will require every hour of time to meet the exigencies of the period as they ought. They will not permit themselves to believe that any but one answer will be given; but whatever the answer is, it should, if possible, be prompt and decisive, that their minds may be freed from other thoughts than those which the stern duties of the hour imperatively demand.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

P. M. VANKOUGHNET, for Canada.

JOSEPH HOWE, for Nova Scotia.

S. L. TILLEY, for New Brunswick.

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned have been deputed by the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to submit a renewed proposition for the completion of the Inter-Colonial Railroad, connecting the Harbour of Halifax, which is open all the year, with the Railways on the Saint Lawrence. Having delivered our credentials and discussed the subject of our mission with His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and with some other members of the Cabinet, we now proceed to submit in a more formal shape, a recapitulation of the grounds upon which we think that the proposition we have been sent to make, ought to be favorably and speedily entertained.

These naturally divide themselves under three heads:—

1. To what extent previous communications with the Imperial Government have justified the Provinces to rely upon Imperial assistance, in the construction of that which has been admitted to be an Imperial Work:

2. The reasons of public policy which render its construction at the present time a measure of wise precaution, indispensable to our National Defences: and

3. The financial aspect of the question.

We beg in the first place to refer to the Memorandum, dated August 1857, and signed by Messrs. Macdonald and Rose, together with the letter of Messrs. Johnson and Archibald, of 20th August 1857, and also to the Memorandum dated 26th October 1858, and signed by Messrs. Cartier, Ross, Galt, Fisher, Smith, Tupper, Henry, and Dickie, which contain the history of the question so far as respects the general argument. These papers are enclosed.

To the Memorandum and letter of August 1857, a reply is contained in the Despatch of the Right Honorable H. Labouchere, addressed to the Governor General of Canada, and dated 15th May 1858. That Despatch states—

“Although participating with the Members of the several Local Governments, and with their own predecessors in office, in a strong sense of the importance of this object, Her Majesty’s advisers cannot feel themselves justified in applying to Parliament for the required guarantee. Their reasons for declining to take this step are solely of a financial description. They feel that the heavy expenditure to which this country has been subjected of late years, and the calls upon the resources of the Empire for pressing emergencies, do not leave them at liberty, *for the present at least*, to pledge its revenue to so considerable an extent, for the purpose of assisting in the construction of public works of this character, however in themselves desirable.”

In answer to the Memorandum of the 26th October 1858, a Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir E. B. Lytton, to the Governor General of Canada, and the Lieutenant Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and dated 24th December 1858, states that—

“Independently of any Military advantages which might attend the existence of an uninterrupted communication by Rail over British Territory, in the event of any disturbance of the existing friendly relations of Great Britain with all other countries, some benefits of an Imperial kind would at once accrue from the completion of the Inter-Colonial Railway. The letters from England would pass over a shorter and cheaper route, and the movement of troops would gain in point of convenience and economy.”

The Despatch, however, postpones Imperial assistance for reasons analagous to those given in the Despatch of Mr. Labouchere.

This Despatch closes the official correspondence on the subject.

We submit, therefore, appealing to past communications, that the Provinces have full justification for relying upon Imperial co-operation, to be rendered at least when the position of Great Britain warranted her in undertaking the responsibility of the completion of the Inter-Colonial Railway.

The undersigned feel that here they might rest their case, as they do not believe that Her Majesty’s Advisers will forget the hopes held out by previous Governments, or press a literal construction of any bargain or understanding with the Colonies, where especially, as in this case, it can be shewn that, in a measure of common interest and mutual defence, the Colonies have already done more than their share; but they are desirous to meet every argument by which the proposition for Imperial aid may be opposed.

Those who in this country fear the cost of Colonial Garrisons in the West, should remember that the British Provinces lost more during the last war, than those Garrisons have ever cost, and that in a single year of war with the United States, they would again lose more than the value of all the Military expenditure for half a century to come.

We are content, however, with our present position, and with the affectionate and honorable relations with the Mother Country, which it is clearly our mutual interest to maintain, and which were never more firmly based on thorough loyalty than at this moment. But the question arises always,—how can the connection be best cemented and the frontier put in the best attitude of defence?

The Colonial Secretary, who has recently visited America, does not require to be informed that since the war of 1812 the United States have covered their country with a network of Railways, and that seven of these lines run directly in upon the Canadian Frontier, while others traverse or reach the shores of the Great Lakes commanding the chief entrepots of Canadian Commerce, and others again extend to the sea-board Cities directly fronting the Province of Nova Scotia, or through the State of Maine to within eighty miles of the borders of New Brunswick. If these Railroads did not exist, the Colonial Militia, with slight aid from the Imperial Government, could defend our frontiers in case of war, as they did in

1812. But by the aid of these Railroads it is obvious that the United States could at any time within a week concentrate upon their termini a hundred thousand men or more, a force that we might in the end successfully oppose, but one so formidable as to enable them to capture and, if they were so disposed, to destroy our chief cities before, by any means at our disposal, we could concentrate our domestic forces or receive effective aid from England. While the United States maintained an army of only 10,000 men, the danger of a surprise did not appear to be very imminent. A few British Regiments would have been sufficient to cope with such a force, and our Volunteers, with such instructors, could have been disciplined as fast as theirs.

But all this has been changed within the year. The Northern States have now at least a quarter of a million of embodied troops upon the Potomac, and considerable numbers under arms in various States, and 50,000 three months men who have returned to their homes with some degree of discipline, and some knowledge of camp life. The whole of the Northern States is one vast recruiting ground. Should the present Civil War continue, it is contended by some that there will be full employment for these forces at the South; but vulnerable as Canada now is, she invites attack from that surplus force which now exists. But when this contest ends, and end it must, (even should no conflict with us mark the interval,) either by exhaustion, by conquest, or by the interference of Foreign Powers, there will remain in the Northern States two or three hundred thousand trained soldiers, with a fair proportion of ambitious military chieftains emulous of distinction, or, it may be, not indisposed to wipe out in foreign fields the remembrance of discomfiture experienced in civil strife. Besides disciplined masses of soldiers, the United States will have accumulated vast stores of warlike materials. Enormous quantities of small arms and of cannon have been purchased or manufactured, and the establishments founded by a lavish expenditure can readily supply as many more. The United States thus have been suddenly transformed from peaceful communities pursuing lawful commerce, to a Military Republic.

The British Provinces survey these phenomena without fear, but not without emotion; and they ask, as the first measure of indispensable precaution and obvious defence, that the Inter-Colonial Railroad shall be completed without delay.

Without that Road the Provinces are dislocated and almost incapable of defence for a great portion of the year, except at such a sacrifice of life and property, and of such an enormous cost to the Mother Country, as makes the small contribution which she is asked to give towards its construction sink into insignificance. With that Railroad we can concentrate our forces on the menaced points of our frontier, guard the citadels and works which have been erected by Great Britain at vast expense, cover our cities from surprise, and hold our own till reinforcements can be sent across the sea; while, without the Railway, if an attack were made in winter, the Mother Country could put no army worthy of the national honor and adequate to the exigency upon the Canadian frontier, without a positive waste of treasure far greater than the principal of the sum the interest of which she is asked to contribute, or rather to risk.

The British Government have built expensive citadels at Halifax, Quebec, and Kingston, and have stores of munitions and warlike materials in them. But their feeble garrisons will be inadequate for their defence, unless the Provincial forces can be concentrated in and around them. An enterprising enemy would carry them by *coups de main* before they could be reinforced from England, and, once taken, the ports and roadsteads which they have been erected to defend would not be over safe for the naval armaments sent out too late for their relief.

Since this subject was pressed upon the attention of the British Government in 1851, taking the very moderate military expenditure of last year as the basis of an estimate, £4,477,590 have been expended in the British Provinces for the maintenance of a few thousand troops in a time of profound peace. Of what avail is this expenditure? With what object has it been incurred, or are similar disbursements to be continued, if the only work which, during five months of the year, will furnish the means of securing the Provinces, is to be neglected? Why spend so much money, if it is to be of no use hereafter, and if proper precautions are not taken to protect the property which has been made thus valuable?

Therefore, we desire to strengthen our frontier by the completion of a work indispen-

sable to its defence. It is not too much to say that the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railroad might save us the cost of a War, for the Americans are themselves sagacious enough to see that with that work completed surprise is impossible, and the results of a protracted war at least extremely doubtful. Without it, Canada and the maritime Provinces may be cut asunder and outflanked at any moment, without the possibility of their population leaning upon common points of support, and aiding and strengthening each other. We are reluctant to believe then that Her Majesty's Government will forget the opinion expressed by Lord Durham in his report, or will, even if disposed to construe strictly the terms of the offer made in 1851 by Lord Grey, overlook the momentous interests now at stake, or the altered circumstances which at the present moment invest this subject with so much of national interest and importance.

Though the undersigned argue this question upon higher grounds than those of mere finance, they repeat that they are not indifferent to the financial aspect of it.

The Colonies, unaided, have, themselves, since 1851, already made nearly one half of the Railway route, and the construction of about 350 miles more, by the joint action of the Imperial and Colonial Governments, will complete the Inter-Colonial Railway. Our Governments and people having done so much already, now propose to contribute more than one half of the liability of what remains, and thus to be responsible for £60,000 a year and also for the right of way. The mother country is now asked to give £60,000 a year so long as the revenue of the Railway is inadequate to meet the interest.

What is she to get or to save, is not, however, an unreasonable question? We will endeavor to supply an answer.

The British Government now pay to two lines of Steamers, one of which carries her Mails and passengers past the British Provinces, £189,500. Make the Inter-Colonial Railway, and there cannot be the slightest pretence under any circumstances for continuing these subsidies beyond the Port of Halifax, and the subsidy ought then not to exceed £112,000, the amount of Postage now actually received.

If the contract to the Galway Line is renewed, the subsidy should only cover the sea service from the nearest point in Ireland to the nearest Port on the Continent of America. It is a mistake to suppose that subsidies are required to maintain communications between the maritime Provinces and the United States. Steamers run all summer from Halifax and Saint John to Portland and Boston, maintained by private enterprise, and will soon be adequate to the winter service if left to a fair field of open competition. Subsidies to a reliable line of Ocean Steamers may, by the British Government, notwithstanding the differences of opinion existing, be considered indispensable, but these, if limited to the amount of postage, (£112,000) would save £77,000 a year so soon as the Inter-Colonial Railroad is completed to Halifax. This saving would more than cover the entire sum which the Imperial Government is now asked to risk to insure the construction of that work.

But in addition to the cost of Ocean Steamers, the British people now pay for the transmission of their correspondence with their own Provinces 12½ cents per ounce on letters, and two cents on Newspapers sent through the United States, amounting on the whole to a large sum per annum, which could be saved to the Country.

The cost of conveying by land a single Regiment from Halifax to Quebec, in 1838, is stated to have been £30,000. The cost of transportation in winter was so great in 1855, that the Regiments so much wanted in the Crimea, and not required in Canada at all, had to be left there till the war was over.

Were the Inter-Colonial Railway built, troops could be forwarded from Halifax to Quebec in four and twenty hours.

If to the amount which may be fairly deducted from the Steamship subsidies be added the amount paid to the Post Office of the United States, and the actual cost of moving troops and material on an average of 10 years, the figures will shew an amount of saving far beyond the aid asked for, and which ought to satisfy the most rigid economist, that while what we urge secures Imperial interests now in peril, it saves the resources of the English people.

There is one view of this subject, which surely should not be overlooked. Within the last ten years, but 235,285 Emigrants from the British Islands went to the Provinces while more than six times the number, or 1,495,243 went to the United States, and are

now citizens of that country, whose commercial policy is seen in the Morrill Tariff, which shut out the manufactures of this Country. Let us hope that it is not too late to turn the tide of emigration elsewhere, that the life blood of the Parent State may not be drained off to extend the power of a people, who alone can threaten or endanger the British rule in America, and whose jealous sensitiveness renders a continuance of their friendship towards Great Britain, at all times uncertain.

The proposal made to the British Government, is to join the three Provinces in a Guarantee of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent upon £3,000,000 Sterling, the assumed cost of the proposed works, less the cost of the right of way, which the Provinces will provide. The Provinces are ready to pass Bills of Supply for £60,000 a year, if the Imperial Government will do the same, and as, no doubt, this Imperial Route will gradually work on with increasing returns, the sum of the risk will gradually diminish, until at last and perhaps before many years are over, the liability may cease altogether. The Canadian Railway Companies are open to treat for the working of the new line so as to avoid any liability beyond the gross amount of the joint Guarantee. The selection of the route of the line is left solely to the British Government.

Should the British Government prefer to raise the capital for building the road, their outside responsibility under such arrangements would be three and one quarter per cent. on £3,000,000, or about £97,500 a year, and the Provinces would still be responsible for one half, leaving a net liability to the British Government of only £48,750 a year. But if they are not disposed thus to increase their nominal and decrease their real responsibility, the sum required for the estimated length of three hundred and fifty miles of Railway, namely £3,000,000, can be raised on the terms named, viz: by the mutual guarantee of £120,000 a year, or £60,000 a year from the Provinces, and £60,000 a year from the British Government, which guarantee will enable the issue at par of £3,000,000 of four per cent. stock.

And now, believing that in this and former papers submitted to the Imperial authorities, all the arguments in detail in favor of the Inter-Colonial policy sought for, have been fully set forth, the undersigned have only to add, that it appears to them that such arguments are conclusive. That the subject should be looked upon and dealt with mainly in regard to the consideration of permanent connection between Great Britain and the Provinces, and the relative positions of England and the United States, in the event of hostilities between them.

Is or is not the completion of the Line of Railway between Halifax and Quebec essential, or, at least, of infinite importance, as enabling England to carry on by land as well as by sea, a war with the only power in America which can assail her? as enabling her to protect a portion of her own dominions?

Should war with the United States of America break out during the present or any winter, how is England to cope with her adversary by land? How can she transport a month hence to the points of strategy in Canada, the necessary troops and material of war? and to what mortification and disaster may not her few soldiers usually in garrison there be subjected, for want of that aid which the Inter-Colonial Railway could bring them? Again, England has pledged herself, and without a formal pledge would doubtless strive that the whole force of the Empire should be put forth for the defence of the Provinces in the event of a Foreign invasion. But how can that strength be put forth in Canada without the means of reaching it in winter.

But while she may by her navy hold the American seaboard in terror, the American forces can enter Canada, and three millions of people will be left to cope with twenty millions in a war in the cause of which they would have had no concern, and in the conduct of which they could have no voice.

A dispute in the China Seas may involve the United States and England in war, and Canada without this means of protection will have to bear the brunt and suffering of it, without having provoked the difference or being directly interested in the quarrel.

The undersigned must desire it to be understood that the financial position of the Provinces does not enable them to hold out any hope that more than is herein proposed can be offered by the Provinces themselves. The heavy responsibilities for her Railway undertakings now pressing upon her, have compelled Canada, in order to preserve her credit with her Debenture holders, to impose Import Duties on a scale which has already raised discussion in England, and laid her under the imputation of having had resort to a

system of commercial protection, when in fact she was simply straining her resources to preserve her credit and good faith.

To her, therefore, as well as to the other Provinces, greater sacrifices are impossible.

As the selection of the route to be adopted has been confided by the Provinces to the British Government, and all local disputes in regard to it thus removed, the undersigned would urge the importance of making use of the coming winter to select and locate the Line of Railway, and, if it were possible, to lay upon the ground some of the heavier material; most valuable time would also be gained.

The Line can be completed in two summers, if the coming winter be used, and in such case the Railway may be completed by the fall of 1863.

No. 6.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 12th April, 1862.

SIR,—I have already acknowledged the receipt of your Despatches, the one accompanied by a Joint Address to Her Majesty from both Houses of the Legislature of New Brunswick, expressive of their wish that Imperial aid may be afforded to the completion of the Inter-Colonial Railway between Halifax and Quebec; the other reporting that the Hon. Samuel Tilley had been appointed to represent New Brunswick in the Provincial Delegation which was intended to visit England on this subject.

Not long afterwards, Mr. Tilley arrived, and associated himself with the Honorable Philip Vankoughnet who had been appointed Delegate on behalf of Canada, and the Honorable Joseph Howe on behalf of Nova Scotia.

I had several interviews with these Gentlemen, who urged with great ability the project committed to their charge, and eventually embodied their views in a Memorandum communicated to me in a Letter dated the 2nd of December 1861. But owing to the urgency of business connected with the threatening aspect of affairs in the United States, I was unable to bring the subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, before the Deputies were obliged to return to their homes; and other urgent matters have hitherto prevented the adoption of a decision. The subject has now been before Her Majesty's Government, and I need scarcely assure you that they have examined it with the care due to the importance of the question, to the high authorities from whom it has emanated in the Provinces, and to the character and position of the Delegates by whom it has been so powerfully presented to notice in this country.

The length of Railway necessary to complete the communication between Halifax and Quebec is estimated at 350 miles, and the cost, after deducting the right of way, which the Provinces will provide, is estimated at three millions sterling. Such being the data supplied by the deputation, the project is that the Imperial Government should join the three Provinces in a guarantee of four per cent. upon three million pounds, in which case the Provinces are ready to pass Bills of Supply for sixty thousand pounds a year, (twenty thousand pounds in each Province,) if the Imperial Government will do the same. The selection of the route is left solely to the British Government. Should the sum of three millions be found insufficient, nothing very definite is said on the essential point of the provision to be made for the completion of the Railway.

I much regret to inform you that, after giving the subject their best consideration, Her Majesty's Government have not felt themselves at liberty to concur in this mode of assistance. Anxious, however, to promote as far as they can, the important object of completing the great line of Railway communication on British ground, between the Atlantic and the westernmost parts of Canada, and to assist the Provinces in a scheme which would so materially promote their interests, Her Majesty's Government are willing to offer to the Provincial Governments, an Imperial guarantee of Interest towards enabling them to raise by public loan, if they should desire it, at a moderate rate, the requisite funds for constructing the Railway. This was the mode of action contemplated by Earl Grey, in the year 1851, and is the same method which was adopted by Parliament in the Act of 1842, in order to afford to Canada the benefit of British credit, in raising the money with which she has completed her great system of internal water communications. The nature and extent of the guarantee which Her Majesty's Government could undertake to recommend to Parliament, must be determined by the particulars of any scheme which the Pro-

vincial Governments may be disposed to found on the present proposal, and on the kind of security which they would offer.

I fear that this course will not be so acceptable to the Provincial Governments, as that which the Delegates were authorized to propose for consideration. It is, however, the only one in which Her Majesty's Government, after anxious deliberation, feel that they would be at liberty to participate. I trust that the proposal will at all events be received as a proof of their earnest wish to find some method in which they can co-operate with the Provinces in their laudable desire to complete a perfect Inter-Colonial communication over British territory, and it will be a source of sincere pleasure to me, if adverting to all the different bearings on the subject, and to the condition of their respective finances, the Provincial Governments should end by finding it in their power to make use of the present offer, and to propound some practicable scheme for applying it to the attainment of the desired object.

I have addressed a similar Despatch to the Governor General of Canada, and the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and I must now leave the subject in the hands of the several Provincial Governments, who will best know, in case they prosecute the subject further, how to provide for the requisite mutual consultations.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Gov. the Hon. A. H. Gordon, C. M. G., &c. &c. &c.

No. 7.

Minute of Lieutenant Governor for the Executive Council.

The Lieutenant Governor cannot communicate to his Council the Despatch of the Duke of Newcastle of the 12th ult., without accompanying it by a few remarks.

The proposition contained in that Despatch is one of so great importance, and concerns so deeply the future prospects, not of this Province alone, but of British North America as a whole, that the Lieutenant Governor feels persuaded that, even if it were deemed impracticable for New Brunswick to close with the proposal, it would appear to his Council to be adopting a too precipitate course of action were the Government of this Province to come to an absolute decision upon the question without previous consultation with the Governments of those other Provinces, which are, to say the least, as deeply interested in the question at issue.

The Lieutenant Governor assumes therefore, that his Council will agree with him in the expediency of appointing a Delegation to confer with Representatives of Canada and Nova Scotia on the subject, and he requests their advice as to the persons to whom, in their opinion, the interests of the Province may most safely be entrusted.

The importance of the decision which has ultimately to be made with respect to the proposals of the British Government, cannot well be overrated. It may be considered certain that no other or more favorable offer will now be made, and that the rejection of the present propositions will be tantamount to the abandonment, for an indefinite period, of all hope of the completion of the great work of establishing an Inter-Colonial Railway.

At the same time, the Province cannot prudently, or indeed honestly, incur liabilities which it might be unable to discharge, and the Lieutenant Governor has no hesitation in declaring his decided opinion that, unless the Province of Canada undertakes a very large proportion of the whole responsibilities of the loan required, it would be idle for New Brunswick to move in the matter. If half the burden were to be borne by Canada, the adjustment of the incidence of the remaining half between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick might perhaps be satisfactorily arranged.

But the Lieutenant Governor considers that it would be injudicious to fetter the Delegates by instructions of too precise a character as to the proposals which they may or may not be at liberty to discuss. The final adoption or rejection of any scheme proposed will not rest with them but with the Provincial Governments; and it is well that the subject should be fully and patiently considered in all its bearings before that decision is made.

The Lieutenant Governor has reason to believe that the Canadian Government are anxious that the proposed consultation should take place at an early period; and he

therefore hopes that the Council will not separate without coming to a decision as to the propriety of despatching a Delegation to Quebec, and as to the persons who, in their opinion, should be employed on that service.

21st May 1862.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

No. 8.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 21st August 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to enclose for Your Grace's information, the copy of a Despatch from the Governor General of Canada, (dated 15th August 1862,) suggesting that a Conference should take place at Quebec on the 10th proximo, between members of the Canadian Government and those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with a view of entering into an arrangement for the completion of an Inter-Colonial Railroad upon the basis suggested by the Imperial Government.

I have also the honor to enclose a Minute of my Executive Council in Committee, (dated 20th August 1862,) recommending me to appoint three members of the Government as a Delegation to attend the proposed Conference, and also to authorize them to enter into arrangements with the Delegates of the other Provinces interested, for the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railroad, provided the liabilities to be incurred by New Brunswick for that purpose do not exceed the sum of £35,000 sterling per annum.

This Minute is signed by all the Members of my Executive Council, with two exceptions: The Solicitor General, as Your Grace will perceive, appends to the Minute a note assenting to the appointment of the Delegation, but recording his opinion that the liabilities to be incurred by the Province should not exceed a capital sum of £3,000,000; whilst the Attorney General, in a separate Minute, of which I have also the honor to enclose a copy, records his dissent from the policy of his colleagues, and reserves to himself such liberty of action as he may deem necessary.

I have further the honor to inform Your Grace, that, in compliance with the advice of my Council, I have nominated as Delegates the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, the Honorable W. H. Steeves, and the Honorable P. Mitchell, and these gentlemen will leave Fredericton for Quebec in about a week's time.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, G., &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.

Quebec, 15th August 1862.

SIR,—In a Despatch which I have received from the Duke of Newcastle, dated April 12th, 1862, containing the conditions under which Her Majesty's Government propose to assist the Colonies in the construction of a Railway connecting Halifax with Riviere du Loup, His Grace mentions that he had sent at the same time identical Despatches to Your Excellency, and the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

It is very desirable, in order to return a satisfactory answer to the Despatch in question, that the Ministers of the three Provinces interested—Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia,—should come to a distinct understanding as to the part which each of those Provinces will undertake in reference to the execution of the proposed work. I think this end will be best attained by a personal conference between the Members of the Administrations of the three Provinces. I am aware that it is the intention of Your Excellency to visit Canada in the beginning of next month, and I expect the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia will be here about the same time. It appears to me, therefore, that the time which I have mentioned offers peculiar advantages for holding the proposed consultation, and I shall feel much obliged if Your Excellency will arrange with such Members of your Administration as may be deputed to assist at the proposed conferences, to attend at Quebec on Wednesday, September 10th, for that purpose. The question of Inter-Colonial Trade will probably be discussed at the same time.

I have addressed a Despatch of the same import as this communication, to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MONCK.

His Excellency Hon. A. H. Gordon, &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Minute of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency the Honorable A. H. Gordon, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Committee of Council have had under their consideration the Communication of the Governor General of Canada, inviting a conference of the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, at Quebec on the 11th September next, to take into consideration the proposition of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle of the 12th of April last, relative to the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway, and they advise Your Excellency to comply with the request of Lord Monck, and to appoint three Members of your Government as such delegation, and that they be authorized to make such arrangement for the building of such Road, providing the liabilities to be borne by this Province shall not exceed thirty five thousand pounds sterling per annum.

Executive Council Chamber, 20th August 1862.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY,
JOHN M'MILLAN,
W. H. STEEVES,
P. MITCHELL,
JAS. STEADMAN,
W. E. PERLEY,
G. L. HATHEWAY.

Approved.—A. H. G.

I am willing that the Delegates from New Brunswick may agree to any scheme for the building of a Railway from Halifax to Quebec, provided that the cost thereof do not exceed three millions of pounds sterling. I also consent to the capitalization of the interest thereon for such time as may by the Delegates be deemed prudent.

20th August 1862.

(Signed)

CHARLES WATERS.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

Memorandum of the Honorable the Attorney General.

Memorandum or Statement which I request may be entered on the Records of the Executive Council:—

I make no objection to the Delegation appointed to proceed to Canada to confer with the Government of that Province and a Delegation from Nova Scotia, upon the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railway.

This, I think, under the circumstances, could not well be avoided; but as a majority of the Council has determined to authorize the Delegates to assume, on behalf of the Province, not only the sum of £20,000 sterling, the amount heretofore offered to aid in its construction, but the further responsibility of £15,000 sterling, I desire to record my protest against such a proposition, the reasons for which I have endeavored to impress upon my colleagues; and in the event of the Delegation making an arrangement which involves the extent of the liability authorized by these instructions, and the Government decide after their return to give effect to such an arrangement by legislation, I shall feel it my duty to adopt such a course as will relieve myself from the responsibility of the measure, and enable me to give opposition to a scheme which, in my judgment, is fraught with consequences highly prejudicial to the material interests and welfare of this Province.

20th August 1862.

(Signed)

A. J. SMITH.

No. 9.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 26th September 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 21st August, respecting the Conference which was proposed to be held at Quebec on the 10th of this month, relative to the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway, and stating that you had nominated as Delegates from New Brunswick, the Provincial Secretary, the Honorable W. H. Steeves, and the Honorable P. Mitchell.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, &c. &c.

No. 10.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, October 4th, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE.—Your Grace has already been informed by the Governor General of Canada, of the result of the Conference at Quebec of the Delegates of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, on the subject of the completion of the Inter-Colonial Railway.

It is, however, my duty formally to transmit to Your Grace a copy of the Report presented to me by the Delegates from this Province, which accordingly I have now the honor to enclose.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure.]

To His Excellency the Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Your Excellency having appointed the undersigned Delegates from the Government of this Province, to attend a Conference at Quebec, to be composed of the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and summoned by His Excellency the Governor General, to consider the proposal contained in the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, of 12th April 1862, in relation to the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railroad, beg to submit the accompanying Memoranda as the result of the deliberations of the Conference.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY,
W. H. STEEVES,
P. MITCHELL.

MEMORANDUM. A.

The undersigned, representing the three Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, convened to consider the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle of 12th April 1862, with reference to the Inter-Colonial Railway; having given the very important matters contained in that Despatch their attentive consideration, are agreed—

I. That whilst they have learnt with very great regret that Her Majesty's Imperial Government has finally declined to sanction the proposals made in behalf of these Provinces in December 1861, and at previous periods, they at the same time acknowledge the consideration exhibited in substituting the proposal of "an Imperial guarantee of Interest towards enabling them to raise by public loan, if they should desire it, at a moderate rate, the requisite funds for constructing the Railway."

II. That, with an anxious desire to bind the Provinces more closely together, to strengthen their connection with the Mother Country, to promote their common Commercial interests, and to provide facilities essential for the public defence of these Provinces as integral parts of the Empire, the undersigned are prepared to assume, under the Imperial guarantee, the liability for the expenditure necessary to construct this great work.

III. That the three Governments are agreed that the proportions of liability for the necessary expenditure shall be appropriated as follows, viz :—five-twelfths for Canada, and seven-twelfths to be equally divided between the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

IV. But it is understood that the liability for principal and interest shall be borne by each Province to the extent only of the proportion hereby agreed upon.

V. That, in arriving at this conclusion, the undersigned have been greatly influenced by the conviction that the construction of the Road between Halifax and Quebec must supply an essential link in the chain of an unbroken highway extending through British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in the completion of which every Imperial interest in North America is most deeply involved; and the undersigned are agreed that, to present properly this part of the subject to the Imperial authorities, the three Provinces will unite at an early day in a joint representation on the immense political and commercial importance of the Western extension of the projected line.

12th September 1862.

(Signed)

J. S. Macdonald,
L. V. Sicotte,
J. Morris,
W. P. Howland,
W. M. Doryon,
U. T. Tessier,
W. M'Gee,
F. Eventurel,
Adam Wilson,

} Representing Canada.

Joseph Howe,
William Annand,
J. M'Curley,

} Representing Nova Scotia.

S. L. Tilley,
W. H. Steeves,
P. Mitchell,

} Representing New Brunswick.

MEMORANDUM. B.

I. If it should be concluded that the work shall be constructed and managed by a joint Commission of the three Provinces, it shall be constituted in the proportion of two appointed by the Government of Canada, and one each by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the four to select a fifth before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

II. That a joint Delegation proceed with as little loss of time as possible to England, to arrange with the Imperial Government the terms of the loans, the nature of the securities required, the amount to be paid for the transport of Troops and Mails, and, if possible, to obtain a modification of the terms proposed, to the extent of the interest accruing during the construction of the work.

III. That no surveys be authorized until the Laws contemplated shall have been passed, and the joint Commissioners appointed.

IV. That any profit or loss, after paying working expenses, shall be divided in proportion to the contributions of the several Provinces.

V. That such portions of the Railways now owned by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which may be required to form part of the Inter-Colonial Road, shall be worked under such joint authority as may be appointed by the three Provinces; that the rates collected shall be uniform over each respective portion of the Road; that all net gain or loss resulting from the working or keeping in repair of any portion of the Road constructed by Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and to be used as a part of the Inter-Colonial Railway, shall be received and borne by the said Provinces respectively, and the surplus, if any, after the payment of interest, shall go in abatement of interest on the whole line between Halifax and Riviere du Loup.

Crown Lands required for the line or for stations, shall be provided by each Province.

(Signed)

THOS. D'ARCY M'GEE, *President Council.*
JOSEPH HOWE, S. L. TILLEY.

No. 11.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 3rd November 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 4th inst. forwarding Memoranda agreed to by the Delegates of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, at the late Conference held at Quebec, on the subject of the Inter-Colonial Railway.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor Hon. A. H. Gordon, &c. &c. &c.

No. 12.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.

To His Excellency The Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Having been instructed by Your Excellency to proceed to England to join the Delegates from Canada and Nova Scotia, to arrange with the British Government the conditions necessary to secure the Imperial guarantee of £3,000,000 sterling, for the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway, I left Halifax on the 17th of October last, accompanied by Mr. Howe, the Delegate from Nova Scotia, and reached London on the 29th of the same month.

The Delegates from Canada expected to leave Quebec the week after Mr. Howe and I left Halifax, but were unavoidably detained, and did not reach London until the 20th of November.

Previous to their arrival, Mr. Howe and I were honored with an interview by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

We explained to him the nature of our arrangements at Quebec, but postponed the discussion of the conditions upon which the Imperial guarantee would be given, until the arrival of Messrs. Sicotte and Howland, our co-delegates from Canada.

On Wednesday the 29th November, the Delegates from the three Provinces met the Duke of Newcastle, by appointment, at the Colonial Office; we then entered fully into the consideration of the whole question, stating the proportion of the cost of the Railway to be borne by each Province, and the mode of management proposed, should it be decided that the Governments were to construct the Railway.

The arrangements made by the three Colonial Governments at Quebec were approved of by His Grace.

It was also agreed that there should be three Engineers appointed to make the preliminary surveys, one of whom should be named by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The questions remaining to be settled were to be discussed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

At the suggestion of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Howland and I had an interview with Messrs. Hamilton and Anderson at the Treasury, on Thursday the 21st of November. We were informed by these gentlemen, that guarantees given to the Colonies by the Imperial Government were usually for twenty years, invariably with provisions for payment by a Sinking Fund; that the period at which the first payment to that Fund should be made, had on some occasions been postponed for a few years from the date of the Loan, as in the case of the guarantee to Canada in 1842; and the same concession would probably be made to the Colonies, in the guarantee now sought.

We then stated our objections to a Sinking Fund.

The Imperial Government generally invested these Funds in Consols, or in securities bearing a rate of interest less than is paid on unguaranteed Colonial securities; should we be compelled to raise any portion of the Sinking Fund by the issue of new Debentures, the difference between the interest paid and received would add what would be equivalent to one per cent. interest on the Loan.

As the Colonial Governments had assumed the whole cost of the undertaking, we thought the Imperial Government should take this into consideration, and give us the best terms possible.

Messrs. Hamilton and Anderson assured us that it was the desire of the Government, that we should be placed in the most favorable position to obtain the required funds, as evidence of which they stated that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, would act as the Trustees of the Loan and Sinking Fund; that they would issue Debentures for £3,000,000 sterling, (a form of which was then submitted) and pay the proceeds to the Colonial Governments as the work progressed. When asked what charge the Treasury would make, they answered "nothing but the cost of printing and filling up the Debentures."

This mode of raising the money cannot be other than highly advantageous, as it can be had upon more favorable terms than if borrowed on Colonial Debentures with the Imperial guarantee, and a large saving would be made by the Colonies in commissions, &c.

The Under-Secretaries of the Treasury said they would submit our views and arguments to Mr. Gladstone, and requested us to call on Saturday for an answer. They suggested that in the meantime we might consult the Financial Agents of the Provinces, and ascertain from them what rate of interest, upon Debentures drawn as they had proposed, would ensure their sale at par, and whether Debentures, payable at 30 years or upwards, would command a higher price than if payable at 20 years.

On Saturday we called again, as requested, for the answer, Mr. Sicotte accompanying us, (Mr. Howe being out of London that day.) We were informed that Mr. Gladstone could not give an answer until he had seen the Duke of Newcastle, and had ascertained from him the nature of the arrangements entered into with His Grace, relative to the construction, management, &c. of the Railway. We informed Messrs. Hamilton and Anderson, that we had consulted T. Baring, Esq., upon the points suggested on Thursday, and that he had promised to consult with the Messrs. Glynns and the Governor of the Bank of England, and would let us know the result.

His impression however was, that Debentures drawn by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, would then bring 98 per cent, possibly par. The rates would vary with the state of the money market. He did not think there would be any great difference in the value of Debentures bearing a rate of interest that would cause them to sell at par whether they were payable at 20, 30, or 40 years; but whatever that difference might be, it would be in favor of the Debentures having the longest period to run.

Mr. Baring, after seeing the Messrs. Glynn and the Governor of the Bank of England, informed Mr. Howland that the opinions entertained by them were very much in accord with those which he had expressed to us. But it was a question for the Delegates to consider whether or not, in view of the possibility of the Road costing more than £3,000,000 sterling, it would not be to the advantage of the Colonies to fix the rate of interest at 4 per cent per annum, as the premium obtained would give us a considerable sum in addition to the face of the guarantee. Should the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents sell for less than par, they of course would not yield £3,000,000, the amount of the Loan guaranteed.

The accompanying calculations are made on that rate of interest, and upon an estimate of 5 per cent interest on the Sinking Fund. We however agreed that the Debentures to be issued should bear $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, as that rate would give nearly, if not quite, £3,000,000.

A few days after this, all the Delegates met His Grace again, discussing with him on that occasion the financial features of the question; Messrs. Howe and Sicotte using with His Grace the same arguments that had been presented by Mr. Howland and me, at the Treasury, in favor of the extension of the period for the repayment of the principal, and against the Sinking Fund. His Grace submitted our arguments to Mr. Gladstone; but when we next saw him, (Dec. 3rd,) he had not obtained a definite answer.

We then, at a third meeting with the Under-Secretaries of the Treasury, (all the Delegates being present) renewed our request for an extension of time, and the relinquishment of the Sinking Fund conditions, for the reasons previously urged. We proposed that the Loan sought to be contracted should form a first charge upon our Revenues after existing liabilities. That Mr. Gladstone might see that such an arrangement would give

ample security for the interest upon the new Loan, we proposed to furnish him, before he submitted the measure to Parliament, with a statement of the annual charges on our several Revenues now secured by Law. That the interest should be payable half yearly at the Treasury, say on the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November in each year, and the payment of interest and principal would be provided for in our legislation.

Mr. Hamilton again assured us, that our proposal and arguments would be promptly submitted to Mr. Gladstone, and he hoped to be able to give us his answer at an early day. When calling at the Colonial Office a few days after, Sir Frederick Rogers read a memorandum containing this proposal from Mr. Hamilton:—It was that the £3,000,000 to be guaranteed should be repaid at the following periods: £250,000 at the expiration of ten years from the date of the first Loan, £500,000 to be repaid in twenty years, £1,000,000 to be repaid in thirty years, and £1,250,000 to be repaid in forty years.

The Sinking Fund to be sufficient to meet the payments as they fall due.

The Delegates expressed themselves satisfied with the periods named for the repayment of the Loan. The Sinking Fund appearing to be the only obstacle to the final and satisfactory arrangement of the object of our mission.

Hoping to secure a satisfactory adjustment of this question also, Mr. Howe, at the suggestion of the other Delegates, wrote to Mr. Gladstone on the 9th of December, asking the favor of an interview. This was granted on the following day: Mr. Sicotte, Mr. Howe, and I attended.

Mr. Sicotte then pointed out to Mr. Gladstone in a very clear manner the extent of the loss that would arise from the Sinking Fund, by shewing that its investment in consols would make the interest to be paid by the Colonies equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or about one per cent. less than the Colonies might obtain the money for without the Imperial guarantee. Mr. Gladstone admitted the correctness of Mr. Sicotte's reasoning. He assured us however, that the Government was anxious to secure the money for the Colonies to construct the Railway upon the most advantageous terms; and in requiring a Sinking Fund, he only asked such conditions as he considered absolutely necessary to insure the success of the measure in Parliament.

The decided opinion thus expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, led us to consider in what way this difficulty could be overcome; and upon reflection, it was proposed to Mr. Gladstone, as a means of avoiding loss and removing the principle objection to the Sinking Fund, that we should be permitted to invest the Fund in our Colonial securities.

Mr. Gladstone said he could not then give us an answer. The proposal was a novel one. He would however consider it and let us know in a few days. This was on the 10th December.

On Friday the 12th, the Delegates were requested to meet the Duke at the Colonial Office. Mr. Howe and I attended, Messrs. Sicotte and Howland had left that morning for Paris.

The Duke then read to us a letter from Mr. Gladstone, in which he gave his assent to our proposition, agreeing to postpone the first payment to the Sinking Fund, for ten years from the date of the Loan, and the investment of that Fund in the securities of any of the three Provinces, or in such other Colonial securities as Her Majesty's Government should direct, and the three Colonial Governments approve.

This having been conceded, and the principal objections urged at the preceding interview having been thus removed, I felt that our work was finished, and that the Imperial Government had granted all that we could reasonably expect; terms that should be acceptable to all the Colonies.

We then asked the Duke of Newcastle if, in the event of the Colonial Governments finding a Company with ample means, willing to build the Road, accepting a guaranteed annual subsidy, there would be any objections on the part of the Imperial Government to such an arrangement. His Grace said there would not. They would leave that entirely with the local Governments. I might add that, at the first interview with the Duke at which all the Delegates were present, the Canadian Delegates brought under the notice of His Grace the importance of opening up the Western Country for settlement, and the construction of a good carriage road and a line of Telegraph through to Vancouver's Island. His Grace informed us, that for some time past he had been laboring for the accomplishment of that object; that repeated interviews had been had with the Hudson's Bay Com-

pany, and with leading Merchants and Capitalists in England upon this question, and that something had already been done, and he hoped yet to be entirely successful. He said the Hudson's Bay Company had conceded the right of way, and that a Company was being formed to carry out this work. This done, and that vast country thrown open for settlement, many years might not pass before a line of Railway would be completed on British territory from Halifax to the Pacific.

Subsequently the Canadian Delegates were in daily communication with the Gentlemen with whom the Duke of Newcastle had conferred; and I understood these negotiations were likely to terminate satisfactorily.

The Duke expressed great interest in this Western extension; but remarked that its value and importance would, in his estimation, be very much diminished, should any circumstances occur to prevent the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway.

The next morning Mr. Howe and I called again at the Colonial Office; when Sir F. Rogers read the rough draft of the proposal from the Treasury, stating the terms upon which they were willing to raise the £3,000,000 for the construction of the Railway. This rough draft contained a provision that the new Loan should form a first charge upon the Revenue of the Provinces, after the interest of the existing debt. We explained to Sir Frederic, that this could not be assented to, as it must be applicable to principal as well as interest. He said we were right, and that it would be so arranged.

It is stipulated in the Treasury memorandum, that fitting provisions are to be made for the carriage of Her Majesty's troops. The amount to be paid for this service remains to be settled, either by the payment of a fixed sum per annum, or by rate of fare for officers and soldiers carried over the road.

My official duties at home required my return to New Brunswick with the least possible delay, and I arranged to leave that night to meet the Steamer at Queenstown; and immediately wrote a letter to Sir Frederick Rogers, of which the following is a copy:—

London, 13th December 1862.

DEAR SIR,—As I must return home by this night's mail, Mr. Howe and I have anxiously conferred upon the Draft of the Treasury Minute, read to us this morning. It accurately describes the terms proposed to the Delegates, in the various interviews with which we have been honored by His Grace the Colonial Secretary, and the Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

As I understand the matter, the Delegates have obtained the assent of Her Majesty's Government to every proposition they submitted, and there is no difference of opinion except in the single point of the Sinking Fund.

As the Inter-Colonial Railway is a work in which the Imperial and Colonial Governments are assumed to have a joint interest, as in the Provinces we regard it as indispensable to National Defence, and to the transportation to this country in winter of Breadstuffs, in case war with the United States should ever arise, I hope that Mr. Gladstone may be induced to reconsider the matter of the Sinking Fund, and trust that the Cabinet may be enabled to convince Parliament that, under all the circumstances of this peculiar case, a Sinking Fund should not be insisted upon. But if it is, Mr. Gladstone having consented that the Sinking Fund may be invested in our own or other Colonial securities, I will not assume the responsibility of perilling or delaying this great enterprise by rejecting what the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Cabinet may regard as an indispensable condition.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

Just after the letter was dispatched, we received from Sir Frederic the following Copy of the proposal read to us at the Colonial Office in the morning:—

Colonial Office, 13th December 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose a Copy of the paper which I read this morning to yourself and Mr. Tilley, and which embodies the terms on which the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Gladstone would be prepared to propose to Parliament an Imperial guarantee of the Railway Loan of £3,000,000.

You will observe that the 4th clause is not altered so as to meet your objections. Mr. Hamilton thought it best that you should receive the paper as it stands, and make your observations on Article 4.

The point will be to shew, that whatever the priority of the loan now proposed, it is such as to offer an ample security for the liquidation of your obligations.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

FREDERIC ROGERS.

To Honorable Joseph Howe.

It is proposed—

1. That Bills shall be immediately submitted to the Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, authorizing the respective Governments to borrow £3,000,000, under the Guarantee of the British Government, in the following proportions:—5-12ths, Canada; 3½-12ths, Nova Scotia; 3½-12ths, New Brunswick.

2. But no such Loan to be contracted on behalf of any one Colony, until corresponding powers have been given to the Governments of the other two Colonies concerned, nor unless the Imperial Government shall guarantee payment of Interest on such Loan until repaid.

3. The money to be applied to the completion of a Railway connecting Halifax with Quebec, on a line to be approved by the Imperial Government.

4. The Interest to be a first charge on the consolidated Revenue Funds of the different Provinces, after the Civil List and the Interest of existing debts, and as regards Canada, after the rest of the six charges enumerated in the 5 & 6 Vic. Cap. 118, and 3 & 4 Vic. Cap. 35, (Acts of Union.)

5. The Debentures to be in series as follows, viz:—

£250,000	to be payable	10	years	after	contracting	Loan.
£500,000	“	20	“	“	“	“
£1,000,000	“	30	“	“	“	“
£1,250,000	“	40	“	“	“	“

In the event of these Debentures, or any of them, not being redeemed by the Colonies at the period when they fall due, the amount unpaid shall become a charge on their respective Revenues, next after the Loan, until paid. The principal to be repaid as follows:—

1st Decade, (say 1863 to 1872, inclusive.) £250,000 in redemption of the 1st Series, at or before the close of the first Decade from the contracting of the Loan.

2nd Decade, (say 1873 to 1882, inclusive.) A Sinking Fund of £40,000, to be remitted annually; being an amount adequate, if invested at 5 per cent. compound interest, to provide £500,000 at the end of the Decade: the sum to be remitted annually, to be invested in the names of Trustees in Colonial Securities of any of the three Provinces prior to, or forming part of the Loan now to be raised, or in such other Colonial Securities as Her Majesty's Government shall direct, and the three Colonial Governments approve.

3rd Decade, (say 1883 to 1892, inclusive.) A Sinking Fund of £80,000, to be remitted annually; being an amount adequate, if invested at 5 per cent. compound interest, to provide £1,000,000 at the end of the Decade: the amount, when remitted, to be invested, as in the case of the Sinking Fund for the preceding Decade.

4th Decade, (say 1893 to 1902, inclusive.) A Sinking Fund of £100,000, to be remitted annually; being an amount adequate, if invested at 5 per cent. compound interest, to provide £1,250,000, being the balance of the Loan, at the end of the Decade. This amount, when remitted, to be invested as in the preceding Decade.

Should the Sinking Fund of any Decade produce a surplus, it will go to the credit of the next Decade. And in the last Decade, the Sinking Fund will be remitted or reduced accordingly.

It is, of course, understood, that the assent of the Treasury to these arrangements, presupposes adequate proof of the sufficiency of the Colonial Revenues to meet the charges intended to be imposed upon them.

6. The construction of the Railway to be conducted by five Commissioners. Two to be appointed by Canada, one by Nova Scotia, and one by New Brunswick. These four to choose the remaining Commissioner.

7. The preliminary Surveys to be effected at the expense of the Colonies by three Engineers, or other officers nominated, two by the Commissioners, and one by the Home Government.

8. Fitting provision to be made for carriage of Troops, &c.

9. Parliament not to be asked for the guarantee until the Line and Surveys shall have been submitted to and approved of by Her Majesty's Government, and until it shall have been shewn, to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government, that the Line can be constructed without further application for an Imperial guarantee.

Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Inter-Colonial Railway Loan.

	1st Decade.	2nd Decade.	3rd Decade.	4th Decade.
CANADA.				
To pay annually for Interest,.....	£50,000	£45,533½	£37,500	£20,833½
At the end of the first 10 years a principal sum of.....	104,583½			
And after the first 10 years a Sinking Fund per annum,.....		16,666½	33,333½	41,666½
	£50,000	£62,500	£70,833½	£62,500
And at the end of first 10 years a principal sum of.....	104,583½			
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
To pay annually for Interest,.....	£35,000	£32,083½	£26,250	£14,583½
At the end of first 10 years a principal sum of.....	72,708½			
And after the first 10 years a Sinking Fund per annum,.....		11,666½	23,333½	29,166½
	£35,000	£43,750	£49,583½	£43,750
And at the end of first 10 years a principal sum of.....	72,708½			
NOVA SCOTIA.				
To pay annually for Interest,.....	£35,000	£32,083½	£26,250	£14,583½
At the end of the first 10 years a principal sum of.....	72,708½			
After the first 10 years a Sinking Fund per annum,.....		11,666½	23,333½	29,166½
	£35,000	£43,750	£49,583½	£43,750
And at the end of first 10 years a principal sum of.....	72,708½			

I also wrote a letter to Mr. Howland, informing him that the proposal to invest the Sinking Fund in our own securities had been assented to by Mr. Gladstone; and stated that in my opinion the Government had met us in a liberal spirit, and had granted all that we could reasonably expect.

After my return to New Brunswick, I addressed the following Letter to Sir Frederic Rogers:—

Provincial Secretary's Office, Fredericton, N. B. Jan. 3, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—Just before leaving London, I received a copy of the paper you read to me at the Colonial Office on the morning of the 13th of December last, as embodying the terms on which the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Gladstone would be prepared to propose to Parliament an Imperial guarantee of the Railway Loan of £3,000,000 sterling.

In the letter accompanying the Memorandum, you state that the 4th clause is not altered so as to meet my objections, as Mr. Hamilton thought it best that I should receive the paper as it stood, and that I could make my observations upon that Section.

As worded, the provisions of Section 4, if embodied in an Act of our Legislature, would change the character of our Debentures now outstanding. Such a measure could not be sanctioned by our Government or Legislature, and I am confident will not be insisted upon by Mr. Gladstone.

The proposed Loan must stand as a first charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund, after the Civil List and existing legal liabilities, including principal as well as interest.

During one of the interviews with which Mr. Howland and I were favored by Mr. Hamilton, it was understood that if the Imperial guarantee was given, the Debentures would be issued by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and that these Commissioners would act as Trustees of the Loan and Sinking Fund. This arrangement is only indirectly referred to in the Memorandum before me. You will oblige me by obtaining the sanction of the Treasury to an additional section, containing this proposal.

If it is possible that these matters have all been arranged by the Canadian and Nova Scotia Delegates before leaving, and the necessary record made, if so, an answer to this Letter will not be necessary.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
Colonial Office, London.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

I cannot close my Report without referring to the deep interest manifested by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle in these negotiations. His exertions to bring them to a successful issue, demand the best thanks of every British North American Colonist.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

Fredericton, February 10th, 1863.

No. 13.

The Under-Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 24th January 1863.

SIR,—I have to request that you will acquaint Mr. Tilley that his Letter of the 3rd instant, addressed to Sir Frederic Rogers, on the subject of the Treasury Minute on the proposed Loan for the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway, has been received in this Department; and I enclose a copy of a Memorandum which I have received from the Secretary to the Treasury, on the points raised by Mr. Tilley respecting the mode of raising the Loan, and the priority of charge on the Colonial Revenues, which I trust will be satisfactory to him.

Mr. Tilley will, doubtless, communicate this information to his colleague, Mr. Howe; I have therefore not sent a copy of this paper to Lord Mulgrave.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

FREDERIC ROGERS,

(In the absence of the Duke of Newcastle.)

Lieut. Gov. Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure.]

With reference to the two questions raised by Mr. Tilley upon the stipulations embodied in the Memorandum relating to the proposed loan for the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway, the Treasury considers that an answer should be sent to the following effect:—

1. Her Majesty's Government never contemplated acquiring a precedence over existing engagements of the Colonial Governments, whether for interest or principal; but the assent of the Treasury to the arrangement, as stated in Article V, pre-supposes adequate proof of the sufficiency of the Colonial Revenues to meet the charges imposed upon them, which charges would comprise not only the Civil List, and the accruing interest of any existing debt standing in priority to the proposed Railway Loan, but also any payment of principal standing in the same priority, which may fall due within the period at the expiration of which the Railway Loan is required to be fully liquidated, as well as the current interest and the decennial accumulation for extinction of principal, of the proposed Railway Loan.

No statement of revenue or liabilities which would afford this evidence has as yet been exhibited to Her Majesty's Government.

2. In the event of the proposed arrangement being carried into effect, the Treasury will not object to issue the Debentures, upon the precedent of the Canada Guaranteed Loan of 1843, under the hand of the Lords Commissioners, and to authorize one of their officers to act as Trustee, together with a nominee of the Colony, for the investment in their joint names of the instalments remitted from time to time on account of Sinking Fund, provided such a course shall be deemed advisable by the Colonial Governments.

No. 14.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 24th January, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a Memorandum which Messrs. Sicotte and Howland, the Delegates from Canada on the subject of the Inter-Colonial Railway, have addressed to me on their departure from England.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor, Honorable A. H. Gordon, &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure.]

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

The undersigned, representing the Government of Canada as Delegates specially deputed to arrange with the Imperial Government the terms of the Loan to be effected upon the Imperial guarantee offered, as well as the nature of the security, concerning the construction of the Inter-National Railway between Halifax and Quebec, have the honor to submit to Your Grace the following Memorial:—

On the part of the Government of Canada, they must again assert what has been admitted at every period of the negotiations, both by British Statesmen and by Colonial Governments, that the construction of a Railway connecting the British North American Colonies, ought to be regarded as a matter of Imperial concern, and to use the words of the late Colonial Minister, as a great National Road.

A brief review of the opinions expressed by public men, and of the views entertained by the different Governments of Great Britain and of the Colonies since 1839, is perhaps necessary now to explain fully the conditions proposed on the part of the Imperial Government, as well as on the part of the Colonial Governments.

In 1839, Lord Durham, in an answer to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, instructing him to turn his attention to the formation of a Road between Halifax and Quebec, in connection with the determination of the Imperial Government to establish steam communication between the former Port and Great Britain, strongly recommended the construction of a Railway between the two Cities.

During Sir Robert Peel's administration in 1843, they caused a survey of a Military Road, but when nearly completed it was abandoned by the Imperial Government in favor of a Railroad.

In 1846, Mr. Gladstone, then Colonial Secretary, organized a survey for the Railroad, at the joint expense of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and the Imperial Government.

Major Robinson, in his Report, expresses himself as follows, as to the nature and object of such a Railroad:—"In a political and Military point of view, the proposed Railroad must be regarded as becoming a work of necessity.

"The increasing population and wealth of the United States, and the diffusion of Railroads over their territory, especially in the direction of the Canadian frontier, renders it absolutely necessary to counterbalance, by corresponding means, their otherwise preponderating power.

"It is most essential that the Mother Country should be able to keep up the communication with the Canadas at all times and all seasons. However powerful England may be at sea, no Navy could save Canada from a land force.

"Weakness invites aggression, and as the Railroad would be a lever of power by which Great Britain could bring her strength to bear in the contest, it is not improbable that its construction would be the means of preventing a war at some more distant period."

The expense of one year's war would pay the expense for a Railway two or three times over.

In 1848, Earl Grey, in transmitting the Report of Major Robinson to Lord Elgin, stated in his Despatch—

"I have perused this able document with the interest and attention it so well merits, and I have to convey to you the assurance of Her Majesty's Government, that we fully appreciate the importance of the proposed undertaking, and entertain no doubt of the great advantages which would result not only to the Provinces interested in the work, but to the Empire at large, from the construction of a Railway; but great as these advantages would be, it is impossible not to be sensible that the obstacles to be overcome in providing for so large an expenditure as would be thus incurred, would be of a very formidable kind.

"Before, therefore, Her Majesty's Government proceed to consider the question as to whether any steps should be taken to carry this plan into effect, it is necessary that we should be informed how the several Provinces would be prepared to co-operate in its execution."

Lord Elgin declared, in his answer to that Despatch—

“It is obvious, that as soon as Railway communication is extended throughout the Provinces, a smaller Military Force than is now requisite, will suffice for their protection.

“But looking to the anxiety which your Lordship has repeatedly expressed, that a diminution in the expenditure incurred by Great Britain on this account, should be effected at the earliest period, I am prepared to go a step further in this direction, so confident am I that the mere undertaking of the work in question will tend to raise the Colonists from the despondency into which recent changes in the Commercial Policy of the Empire has plunged them—to unite the Provinces to one another, and to the Mother Country, to inspire them with that consciousness of their own strength, and of the value of the connection with Great Britain, which is their best security against aggression—that I would not hesitate to recommend that an immediate and considerable reduction should take place in the Force stationed in Canada, in the event of the execution of the Quebec and Halifax Railway being determined on.”

In 1851, Lord Stanley in the House of Lords, reviewing the scheme propounded by Earl Grey, stated in a speech which was accepted by the Colonies as the expression of the opinions and feelings of the people of England—“We hold, therefore, that the establishment for a line of communication between Halifax and Quebec, for a distance of about 700 miles through an exclusively British Territory, rendering two points, and two points essential for the power of this country, which are now separated by a vast extent of wilderness on the one side, and by a difficult—and for a great portion of the year—frozen coast on the other, rendering their communication from being what they now are,—most uncertain, most difficult, and most dilatory,—rendering it rapid, easy, and constant—that, he said, was an object in itself of primary importance to the interests and the Imperial power of this Country, on the Continent of America.

“But it was also a matter of incalculable importance, that we should open to the teeming thousands and millions we were pouring out from this Country, where they were unable to obtain a livelihood, that we should open to them in a healthy climate and within a very limited distance from our own shores, which did not exceed a twelve days passage by steam—and the rapidity of that passage was every day increasing—it was of the highest importance whether we looked at it, as affording a relief for our pauperism, or an increase of our power in those regions, that we had eleven or twelve millions of acres of unoccupied lands, fertile and possessed of great mineral wealth, and which at the same time would be the means of extending our Military power and securing the permanence of our Empire in America. This was no ordinary case of a Railway project, where the question very properly might be, would the line pay or not? but it is a Railway which even in a pecuniary sense, he had sanguine expectations would pay, if they took into consideration not merely the traffic on the Railway, but the adjuncts they would raise by the formation of it. But he said if it would not pay one shilling for the £100 in a pecuniary point of view for the next ten years to come, the interposition of this Country, not for the purpose of involving itself in an enormous and needless expense, but for the purpose of aiding with its credit, if not by more than its credit, those who were anxious to the utmost of their power, and even beyond their power, not for a local, but for an Imperial object, this was a subject well worthy of the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, and was not to be looked upon as a matter of Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

“Now he felt that to grant our aid was a wise, a sound, and even an economical course in the end, even though in the first instance it would involve an outlay; and sure he was that it would confer immense benefits on the Colony, and bestow incalculable advantages on this country itself, and confirm its territorial power in North America.

“And if the Noble Earl would only say which course he should be prepared to take, and if the Government would give any sanction and assistance for the execution of what these Colonies could not accomplish unassisted, although he believed a comparatively small aid on the part of the Government or its liberal guarantee, for the capital required, on account of which guarantee they would never be called upon to pay a single shilling, such an amount of assistance from the Government, he firmly believed, would enable the great work to be carried to a successful completion; and equally certain he was that unless our Government and our Parliament did interfere, these advantages would be indefinitely

“postponed; the communication between two most important points would be permanently cut off; the stream of emigration would continue to be directed, as it was now directed from this Country and Ireland, not to our own Colonies, but to the territories of the United States; the communication between Halifax and Quebec would ultimately be through the United States, be wholly dependent upon them, and liable at any moment to be cut off in the case of hostilities, while the United States would be able to reap all the advantages of the transit in time of peace.

“Now we had the option whether we should give to the United States these great advantages, and at the same time deprive the subjects of this Country of the opportunity of receiving a useful and most valuable population settling in our Colonies, and by their emigration relieving the overburdened Mother Country of its surplus labour, or whether we would by a prompt and liberal course of action, which would ultimately cost us nothing, enable our dependencies to complete that which would cement a stronger union between our North American possessions, and to teach them to feel that they were regarded by the Imperial Government and Parliament as an integral portion of the Empire.”

On the other hand, we beg to recall to Your Grace's recollection the fact, that—“the Legislatures of the Colonies and their Governments have always represented the Road as a necessary means for the defence of the country, and as a work of National concern.”

On the 6th January 1849, the Legislative Council of New Brunswick passed a series of Resolutions, from which the following extracts are made:—

“Viewing the relative positions of the North American Colonies, and the great importance, in a National point of view, of improving the facilities for mutual intercourse, we consider it a matter of the greatest moment for the permanency of British interests in this Continent, that a Railway should be laid down to connect the Lower Provinces with the interior of Canada.

“We believe that no measure can be devised which will so certainly consolidate the Colonies, and perpetuate our connection with Great Britain; while without it, we fear that our position as Colonies will be of short duration.

“We think the plain broad question on this subject is,—Do the people of England wish to retain the North American Colonies or not? If they do, the trunk Railway is indispensable, and should be completed at any cost.”

On the 1st of May 1858, the Legislature of Nova Scotia addressed Her Majesty as follows:—

“This great enterprise of National, no less than Colonial importance, has been through many years pressed upon the consideration of Your Majesty's Government.

“The benefits of the measure, both in its National and Colonial relations, are acknowledged.

“The gigantic work has been facilitated by the efforts and expenditure of the Provinces, but its accomplishment is beyond their unaided resources, and on the efficient assistance of Your Majesty's Government depends the great result.”

In 1858 the Legislature of Canada passed the following Resolutions:—

“1. That the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway, connecting the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with Canada, has long been regarded as a matter of National concern, and ought earnestly to be pressed upon the consideration of the Imperial Government.

“2. That during several months of the year, intercourse between the United Kingdom and Canada can only be carried on through the territory of the United States of America, and that such dependence on, and exclusive relations with a foreign country cannot, even in time of peace, but exercise an important and unwholesome influence on the state of Canada as a portion of the Empire, and may tend to establish elsewhere that identity of interest which ought to exist between the Mother Country and her Colonies.

“3. That while the House implicitly relies on the repeated assurance of the Imperial Government, that the strength of the Empire would be put forth to secure this Province against external aggression, it is convinced that such strength cannot be sufficiently exerted during a large portion of the year, from the absence of sufficient means of communication; and that should the amicable relations which at present so happily exist

“ between Great Britain and the United States be ever disturbed, the difficulty of access to the ocean during the winter months might seriously endanger the safety of the Province.

“ 4. That in view of the speedy opening up of the territories now occupied by the Hudson Bay Company, and of the development and settlement of the vast regions between Canada and the Pacific Ocean, it is essential to the interests of the Empire at large, that a highway extending from the Atlantic Ocean westward should exist, which should at once place the whole British Possessions in America within the ready access and easy protection of Great Britain; whilst by the facilities for internal communication thus afforded, the prosperity of those great dependencies would be promoted, their strengths consolidated and added to the strength of the Empire, and their permanent union with the Mother Country secured.”

In 1861 the Colonies pressed again upon the Imperial Government the advantages and necessity of constructing the Railway.

Their Delegates strongly urged, that—“ Without that Road the Provinces are dislocated and almost incapable of defence for a great portion of the year, except at such a sacrifice of life and property, and at such an enormous cost to the Mother Country, as makes the small contribution sink into insignificance. With that Railroad we can concentrate our forces on the menaced parts of our frontier; guard the Citadels and works which have been erected by Great Britain at vast expense; cover our cities from surprise, and hold our own till reinforcements can be sent across the sea; while without the Railway, if an attack were made in winter, the Mother Country could put no army worthy of the national honor and adequate to the existence of the Canadian frontier, without a positive waste of treasure far greater than the principal of the sum the interest of which she is asked to contribute, or rather to risk. The British Government have built expensive citadels at Halifax, Quebec, and Kingston, and have stores of munitions and available materials in them, but their feeble garrisons will be inadequate for their defence, unless the Provincial forces can be concentrated in and around them. An enterprising enemy would carry them by *coups de main* before they could be reinforced from England, and once taken, the Ports and Roadsteads which they have been erected to defend would not be oversafe for the naval armaments sent out too late for their relief.

“ That the subject should be looked upon and dealt with mainly to the consideration of permanent connection between Great Britain and the Provinces, and the relative positions of England and the United States in the event of hostilities between them.”

The Imperial Government gave a final answer to all these demands and considerations by the Despatch of Your Grace of the 12th April 1862, in which Your Grace says—

“ I much regret to inform you, that after giving the subject the best consideration, Her Majesty's Government have not felt themselves at liberty to concur in this mode of assistance. Anxious, however, to promote as far as they can the important object of completing the great line of Railway communication on British ground, between the Atlantic and westernmost parts of Canada, and to assist the Provinces in a scheme which would so materially promote their interests, Her Majesty's Government are willing to offer to the Provincial Governments an Imperial guarantee of Interest towards enabling them to raise by public loan, if they should desire it, at a moderate rate, the requisite funds for constructing the Railway.”

The Colonies held in consequence a Conference at Quebec in September, and then by their Delegates agreed—

“ 1st. That whilst they had learned with very great regret that Her Majesty's Imperial Government has finally declined to sanction the proposals made on behalf of these Provinces in December 1861, and at previous periods, they at the same time acknowledged the consideration exhibited in substituting the proposal of an Imperial guarantee of Interest, towards enabling them to raise by Public Loan, if they should desire it, at a moderate rate, the requisite funds for constructing the Railway.

“ 2nd. That with an anxious desire to bind the Provinces more closely together, to strengthen their connection with the Mother Country, to promote their common commercial interests, and to provide facilities essential to the public defences of these Provinces as integral parts of the Empire, the undersigned are prepared to assume, under the Imperial guarantee, the liability for the expenditure necessary to construct this great work.”

That in arriving at this conclusion, the undersigned have been greatly influenced by the conviction that the construction of the Road between Halifax and Quebec must supply an essential link in the chain of an unbroken highway extending through British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the completion of which every Imperial interest in North America is most deeply involved.

The Colonies have declared their willingness to assume the whole liability of the cost of the Road, provided they are assisted in raising the requisite funds for its construction at a moderate rate of interest by the Imperial guarantee. It may fairly be said that the proposal now is not of a loan of Imperial moneys to the Colonies for Colonial purposes only, but of a mode, involving no actual liabilities to the Imperial Government, to facilitate the construction of a great National work in the interest of the Empire as well as of the Colonies.

The only question involved, as regards Great Britain, is the sufficiency of the security offered by the Colonies to cover this distant liability resulting from the Imperial guarantee.

If their past condition, compared with the present, does not establish fully their ability to repay the loan in the periods proposed, such a comparison would only prove more strongly than any other fact, that this admittedly necessary work of military defence ought to be adopted by the Imperial Government alone.

But to make evident the amplexness of the security offered by the Colony, it is sufficient to compare the Revenue of the Colony in 1842, when the first Imperial guaranteed Loan was effectuated, with the Revenue in 1861.

In 1842 it was £365,605 currency; in 1861 it was £1,785,156, after deduction of the costs of collection.

After several interviews with Your Grace and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when the conditions of the Loan, the nature of the Security, and the arrangements of a Sinking Fund were discussed, without coming to any positive understanding, the Delegates have now been officially informed that the Imperial guarantee will be given on certain conditions stated in the annexed Document.

The Delegates regret to state that in their opinion some of these conditions are of a nature to render the Imperial guarantee of no advantage, and others to render its availability so remote, or encumbered with difficulties, that the Colonies could not accept it as an assistance towards an undertaking and a measure to provide facilities essential to the public defences of the Provinces, as integral parts of the Empire.

The stipulation that the loan is to be the first charge after the interest of existing debts, seems to them shaped so as to operate against the payment of other debts coming due before the repayment of the Loan.

The annual repayment of the Loan renders the period of payment much shorter than the period proposed; and besides the loss it involves, it deprives the Colony of a large sum, which employed during such a period towards internal improvements, would afford a greater security than this annual payment, by the development of the resources and of the wealth of the country. In any arrangement, the Colonies ought not to be fettered by conditions of payment through any form of sinking fund—which would make this Imperial guarantee an impediment to future internal improvement, whilst by increasing the rate of interest, and by the expense and loss incurred in its management, the Imperial guarantee would thus cease to be of any real aid and advantage.

The investment of these annual payments into Colonial Securities, will not give a better security than the engagement of the Colonial Government to pay a fixed sum at a fixed period.

These investments into Colonial Securities, "as Her Majesty's Government shall direct, and the Colonial Governments shall approve," will lead to difficulties, which, if not of a graver character than those that have already arisen out of the disposal of the Sinking Fund, created for the first Imperial guarantee, fully satisfy the Delegates that these arrangements are not more favorable than the former.

The experience of Canada is strongly adverse to a Sinking Fund—it created annoyances and difficulties—made the rate of Interest higher than she would have paid by borrowing on her unassisted credit.

The Delegates are informed that "it is of course understood, that the assent of the Treasury to these arrangements, pre-supposes adequate proof of the sufficiency of the Colonial resources to meet the charges intended to be imposed upon them."

When after more than twenty years negotiation, the offer of an Imperial guarantee was made, the Colonies had some right to believe that the sufficiency of their Revenues to meet these increased charges was known and acknowledged, as all information which they could give are already in the possession of the Treasury, and which are set forth in the fullest detail in the statistical table annually published by Her Majesty's Government. No survey, no legislation can take place before the Colonies are made aware that adequate proof has been made of the sufficiency of their Revenues to meet the intended charges, and it would be important for the Colonies to be informed at the earliest period what further proof is wanted.

The 8th condition is, that fitting provision is to be made for the carriage of troops, &c. &c.

If it is meant that the troops are to be carried free of any charge, the Delegates must observe that when this was offered by the Colonies, it was as a part of the scheme then proposed, that England should contribute half the cost of the construction of the road.

When it is now proposed that the whole cost should be borne by the Colonies, it cannot be expected that they must also relieve the Imperial Government from all expenditure attending the transport of troops, &c.

All these conditions pre-suppose that the Imperial Government has no interest to serve, or no policy to uphold, in the construction of this great Railway, that the Colonies must be treated as any other Government asking a loan from the Imperial Treasury; proof is required as it is enacted from any unknown debtor as to the sufficiency of his means to meet his engagement. With an ordinary debtor, when this sufficiency is established, he may do what he pleases with the moneys borrowed. But in this instance the funds are to be applied to an undertaking, admitted by all to afford an immense development to the wealth of the creditor, enabling him to maintain more efficiently his power and supremacy, with the control even of directing the location of this work, where, in his opinion, it will secure all these advantages most efficiently, although the cost to the debtor may be much increased and the pecuniary advantages made much less, if not a great loss thereby.

The Treasury proposes another condition which must greatly delay all the arrangements, and may after all the expenses attending the requisite surveys, the trouble and the difficulties of carrying the necessary legislation in the different Colonial Legislatures, render all this trouble, all this expenditure, all this legislation useless and of no avail, leaving certainly a strong feeling of dissatisfaction in the minds of the inhabitants of the Colonies.

"The Imperial Government is not to be asked for this guarantee until the line and the surveys shall have been submitted to, and approved by Her Majesty's Government, and until it shall have been proved to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government that the line can be constructed without further application for an Imperial guarantee."

The proposed guarantee is limited by the Treasury to three millions of pounds. It is possible that the Railroad may cost half a million, or more, above this fixed sum of three millions, and this by the fact of the selection of a route chosen for its military advantages, and upon consideration certainly as Imperial as Colonial, and then the Colonies, before obtaining this guarantee, must prove to parties, not always showing too much confidence in their wealth, that the line can be constructed without further application for an Imperial guarantee. Another period of many years will probably elapse before the discussions upon this point close.

The schedule pre-supposes that the rate of interest is fixed by the Treasury at 4 per cent., while it was demanded by the Delegates, after consultation with the Fiscal Agents of the Province, that the rate should be fixed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and that the Debentures should bear that rate of Interest.

The surveys and the selection of the route must be settled, as preliminary proceedings to any legislation prepared to carry out the offer of the Imperial guarantee in the Colonial Legislature.

By the proposal of the Treasury, it is only after the surveys and after the selection of the route, that the Provinces can act in regard to their guarantee, if the cost is established at no more than three millions, and when information is given to the Colonies that their resources are judged sufficient to bear the charge.

If the cost of construction is above three millions, proof must be made to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government, that the line can be constructed without further application for an Imperial guarantee. Pending the discussion which may follow during a long period establish this fact, or this possibility, no action—no legislation can be adopted.

Some of these conditions and demands are a strange commentary upon the official statement made by Earl Grey in 1848.—“Her Majesty’s Government fully appreciates the importance of the proposed undertaking, and entertain no doubt of the great advantages which would result not only to the Provinces interested in the work, but to the Empire at large, from the construction of such a Railway; but before proceeding to consider the question whether steps should be taken by Her Majesty’s Government to carry this plan into effect, it was necessary that they should be informed how the several Provinces were disposed to co-operate in its execution.”

“These demands rather ungracefully unsay the eloquent words of the Earl of Derby. That to grant an Imperial aid was a wise, a sound, and even an economical course in the end; even though in the first instance it would involve an outlay, and sure he was that it would confer immense benefits to the Colonies and bestow incalculable advantages on this country itself, and confirm its territorial power in North America.”

The question of the Public Defences of the Colonies as integral parts of the Empire, the question of the maintenance of the extension of the political and social influence of England over the whole of Her immense possessions in North America, the economical questions of so vast magnitude to the welfare of the nation, the question of unemployed capital, of surplus labor, underlie every link of the great and national road which Canada is anxious to build, by the largest and most liberal contributions, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

She had a just right to ask the co-operation of Great Britain, and when she only demands an advance of guarantee which can by no eventualities involve the liability of a single halfpenny, to use the language of the Earl of Derby, she has certainly fair grounds to expect a prompt and liberal course of action.

If the different groups of population spread over British America, and which will number at least 12 or 15 millions in twenty five years, are allowed to proceed in different directions, to have no common tendencies, without any centralization of their political existence, no other bond but their disjointed interest, fostered by different commercial policies, and settled upon principles of localities, they must continue weak and powerless, and an easy prey to the powerful Republic girdled round these Colonies. Bind all these small communities by closer intercourses, make a whole strong by its unity of interest, of tendencies of political organization of common views, create by commercial relations mutual interests amongst themselves and with England, direct their minds towards a general and comprehensive policy; you will thus benefit the industry, the wealth of England, extend your power of civilization, and lay the foundation of large and important States, friendly and grateful.

The Canadian Government does not press this undertaking because it is popular with their people;—on the contrary they have to encounter a strong and popular opposition; but fully appreciating the strength and importance it will eventually give their country, and more particularly the facilities it will provide for the public defences of their part of the Empire, they have not hesitated to adopt a policy which appeared to them sound, highly national, and conducive to the greatness and the defence of the Empire at large.

As a measure of defence, Canada will cheerfully bear her share of the burden imposed by the construction of the road. But if the policy of the Imperial Government in relation to this work, is practically a declaration that they are not disposed to treat it as a measure of national concern, and of public defence of a portion of the Empire, the enterprise will not become more popular.

The views and the policy involved, and following out of the conditions attached to this so distant liability of the Imperial Exchequer, are so much at variance with the views and the policy entertained by Canada, that the undersigned have considered themselves bound to review these long pending negotiations, and to contrast the views of the Colonies as to the Military and Imperial character of the work, with the Imperial policy refusing to contribute towards it, and arranging not an advance of money but of a simple guarantee which the work alone would sufficiently protect, in a manner illiberal, obstructive, and which refuses to acknowledge any corresponding duty on the part of the Mother Country.

They will hasten to submit to their Government the condition and arrangements proposed by the Imperial Government to carry out the offer of an Imperial guarantee, with the hope that upon the pressing instances of the Colonies, this aid of an Imperial guarantee

will be given in the manner explained by the Delegates at their different interviews with Your Grace and the Treasury.

These conditions urged by the Delegates, and detailed in the annexed paper, in enabling the Colonies to borrow the requisite funds at the low rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would render the Imperial guarantee a real and tangible assistance, accepted as an equivalent to the contribution of the Imperial Government towards a work of National concern, and a measure of public defence. The actual and future wealth of the Colonies are ample and sufficient securities to the Imperial Exchequer against the possibilities, even the most remote, of any loss, and a satisfactory proof that the road would be constructed if these conditions were accepted.

We have, &c. (Signed) J. B. SICOTTE,
W. P. HOWLAND.

London, 23rd Dec. 1862.

PROPOSALS OF HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

It is proposed—

1. That Bills shall be immediately submitted to the Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, authorizing the respective Governments to borrow £3,000,000, under the Guarantee of the British Government, in the following proportions:—5-12ths, Canada; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -12ths, Nova Scotia; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -12ths, New Brunswick.

2. But no such Loan to be contracted on behalf of any one Colony, until corresponding powers have been given to the Governments of the other two Colonies concerned, nor unless the Imperial Government shall guarantee payment of Interest on such Loan until repaid.

3. The money to be applied to the completion of a Railway connecting Halifax with Quebec, on a line to be approved by the Imperial Government.

4. The Interest to be a first charge on the consolidated Revenue Funds of the different Provinces, after the Civil List and the Interest of existing debts, and as regards Canada, after the rest of the six charges enumerated in the 5 & 6 Vic. Cap. 118, and 3 & 4 Vic. Cap. 35, (Acts of Union.)

5. The Debentures to be in series as follows, viz:—

£250,000	to be payable 10 years after contracting Loan.
£500,000	“ 20 “ “ “
£1,000,000	“ 30 “ “ “
£1,250,000	“ 40 “ “ “

In the event of these Debentures, or any of them, not being redeemed by the Colonies at the period when they fall due, the amount unpaid shall become a charge on their respective Revenues, next after the Loan, until paid. The principal to be repaid as follows:—

1st Decade, (say 1863 to 1872, inclusive.) £250,000 in redemption of the 1st Series, at or before the close of the first Decade from the contracting of the Loan.

2nd Decade, (say 1873 to 1882, inclusive.) A Sinking Fund of £40,000, to be remitted annually; being an amount adequate, if invested at 5 per cent. compound interest, to provide £500,000 at the end of the Decade: the sum to be remitted annually, to be invested in the names of Trustees in Colonial Securities of any of the three Provinces prior to, or forming part of the Loan now to be raised, or in such other Colonial Securities as Her Majesty's Government shall direct, and the three Colonial Governments approve.

3rd Decade, (say 1883 to 1892, inclusive.) A Sinking Fund of £80,000, to be remitted annually; being an amount adequate, if invested at 5 per cent. compound interest, to provide £1,000,000 at the end of the Decade: the amount, when remitted, to be invested, as in the case of the Sinking Fund for the preceding Decade.

4th Decade, (say 1893 to 1902, inclusive.) A Sinking Fund of £100,000, to be remitted annually; being an amount adequate, if invested at 5 per cent. compound interest, to provide £1,250,000, being the balance of the Loan, at the end of the Decade. This amount, when remitted, to be invested as in the preceding Decade.

Should the Sinking Fund of any Decade produce a surplus, it will go to the credit of the next Decade. And in the last Decade, the Sinking Fund will be remitted or reduced accordingly.

It is, of course, understood, that the assent of the Treasury to these arrangements, presupposes adequate proof of the sufficiency of the Colonial Revenues to meet the charges intended to be imposed upon them.

6. The construction of the Railway to be conducted by five Commissioners. Two to be appointed by Canada, one by Nova Scotia, and one by New Brunswick. These four to choose the remaining Commissioner.

7. The preliminary Surveys to be effected at the expense of the Colonies by three Engineers, or other officers nominated, two by the Commissioners, and one by the Home Government.

8. Fitting provision to be made for carriage of Troops, &c.

9. Parliament not to be asked for the guarantee until the Line and Surveys shall have been submitted to and approved of by Her Majesty's Government, and until it shall have been shewn, to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government, that the Line can be constructed without further application for an Imperial guarantee.

Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Inter-Colonial Railway Loan.

	1st Decade.	2nd Decade.	3rd Decade.	4th Decade.
CANADA.				
To pay annually for Interest,.....	£50,000	£45,833½	£37,500	£20,833½
At the end of the first 10 years a principal sum of.....	104,583½			
And after the first 10 years a Sinking Fund per annum,.....		16,666½	33,333½	41,666½
Per annum,.....	£50,000	£62,500	£70,833½	£62,500
And at the end of first 10 years a principal sum of.....	104,583½			
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
To pay annually for Interest,.....	£35,000	£32,083½	£26,250	£14,583½
At the end of first 10 years a principal sum of.....	72,708½			
And after the first 10 years a Sinking Fund per annum,.....		11,666½	23,333½	29,166½
Per annum,.....	£35,000	£43,750	£49,583½	£43,750
And at the end of first 10 years a principal sum of.....	72,708½			
NOVA SCOTIA.				
To pay annually for Interest,.....	£35,000	£32,083½	£26,250	£14,583½
At the end of the first 10 years a principal sum of.....	72,708½			
After the first 10 years a Sinking Fund per annum,.....		11,666½	23,333½	29,166½
Per annum,.....	£35,000	£43,750	£49,583½	£43,750
And at the end of first 10 years a principal sum of.....	72,708½			

PROPOSALS OF THE CANADIAN DELAGATES.

It is proposed by the Delegates—

1. That the Loan shall be for £3,000,000 sterling.
2. That the liability of each Colony shall be apportioned as follows :—
 £1,250,000 for Canada.
 £875,000 for New Brunswick.
 £875,000 for Nova Scotia.
3. That the Debentures issued shall bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent.
4. That the interest shall be paid half yearly in London on the 1st day of May, and the 1st November.
5. That the Loan shall be repaid in four instalments—
 £250,000 in 10 years.
 £500,000 in 20 “
 £1,000,000 in 30 “
 £1,250,000 in 40 “
6. That the net profits of the Road shall be applied towards the extinction of the Loan.
7. That the Loan shall be the first charge upon the Revenues of each Colony after the existing debts and charges.

8. That the Imperial Government shall have the right to select one of the Engineers appointed to make the Surveys for the location of the Line.

9. That the selection of the Line shall rest with the Imperial Government.

10. If it is concluded that the work is to be constructed by a Joint Commission, it shall be constituted in the following proportions—Canada shall appoint two of the Commissioners, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia each one.

These four shall name a fifth before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

11. Such portions of the Railways now owned by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which may be required to form part of the Inter-Colonial Road, will be worked under the above Commission.

12. All net gain or loss resulting from the working and keeping in repair of any portion of the Roads constructed by Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and to be used as a part of the Inter-Colonial Road, shall be received and borne by these Provinces respectively; and the surplus, if any, after the paying of interest, shall go in abatement of interest on the whole Line between Halifax and River du Loup.

13. That the rates shall be uniform over each respective portion of the Road.

14. That Crown Lands required for the Railway or Stations shall be provided by each Province.

No. 15.

Minute of the Lieutenant Governor for the Executive Council.

The Lieutenant Governor cannot communicate to his Executive Council the accompanying Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 24th January 1863, without expressing the extreme regret and disappointment with which he has perused the memorandum of the Delegates of Canada therein enclosed.

The conditions on which Her Majesty's Government were prepared to recommend to Parliament the guarantee of a Loan to be applied to the completion of an Inter-Colonial Railway, were fully discussed in repeated conferences between the Delegates from Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and His Grace the Duke of Newcastle. They were altered to meet successive objections raised by the Delegates; and Her Majesty's Government were under the impression that they had in substance been agreed to.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Canadian Delegates should have left England immediately after the delivery of this memorandum, without seeking any further discussion of the subject, as a single interview must have sufficed to shew these Gentlemen how groundless were some of the objections which they had urged.

The Lieutenant Governor is nevertheless glad to learn that the Canadian Government, whilst apparently sharing the objections of their Delegates to any arrangement involving the creation of a Sinking Fund however modified, is not disposed to look on the difficulties arising from this difference as insuperable; and are prepared, pending their solution, to proceed with the Surveys necessary for the completion of an undertaking, to the importance of which they profess themselves fully alive, whether viewed as a bond of union between the different Provinces, or as a link in the great chain of communication, which, it is not too sanguine to hope, will, ere long, connect the shores of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific Ocean.

(Signed)

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

Government House, 13th February 1863.

APPENDIX No. 9.

REPORT

ON

THE MILITIA

OF

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st JANUARY 1863.

LAI D BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE BY COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY
THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.



FREDERICTON:

PRINTED AT THE ROYAL GAZETTE OFFICE.

1863.

REPORT

UPON THE MILITIA OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st JANUARY 1863.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In accordance with the directions of Your Excellency, and with the usual custom, I have the honor to submit the annual Report upon the Militia of the Province of New Brunswick.

Although the Volunteers form a portion of this Force, and each Company is attached to a Battalion of Militia, yet practically they are necessarily distinct, and for this reason I have considered in the early portion of my Report, first, the Volunteers, or Class A of the Active Militia, and subsequently the remaining Classes or bulk of the Militia, which are merely enrolled but undrilled.

I. THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteers of Saint John, in number nearly half of those in the whole Province, first demand notice.

Out of fifteen Companies there and at Pisarinco, six are Batteries of Artillery, and these generally go through their exercise with field guns very creditably. The Battery commanded by Capt. B. Lester Peters still hold the palm of superiority, but this is to a great extent accounted for by the class of men of which it is composed; these being men of position and some private means, whilst those forming the bulk of the Volunteer Companies are generally in less affluent circumstances, and can contribute to the movement little but their time.

It is, however, also due to the exertions of Capt. B. Lester Peters himself, who has devoted much time and care towards perfecting the efficiency of the Battery under his command.

The Artillery in Saint John, however, have lamentably neglected their Company drill and the practice of the platoon and manual exercise, as was proved at the General Inspection in October, when many individuals appeared perfectly ignorant of the method of handling a rifle. Steps have been taken to remedy this defect:—an Order has been issued to the Artillery by Your Excellency, prescribing the course of drill to be adopted by them;—an Instructor from the 21st Regiment has been stationed in Carleton for the winter;—and the instruction of the four Batteries in Saint John and Portland has been committed to Bombardier Gunson, R. A. who, I am glad to be able to inform Your Excellency, gives universal satisfaction.

The remainder of the Saint John Volunteers are progressing favorably, and are gradually becoming moulded into form. They receive more attention and assistance from the public than formerly:—a most necessary addition,—for should persons of influence continue to withhold their interest and support, the spirit of volunteering can not be expected to remain vigorous. Should others take no interest in them, Volunteers will soon cease to take an interest in themselves.

The bulk of the Volunteer Force being in Saint John, and the Head Quarters of the Militia being in Fredericton, much inconvenience has arisen from the want of some recognized medium through whom to communicate upon matters of *general* importance to the Saint John Volunteers. This inconvenience however will now be obviated by the residence of the Deputy Quarter Master General in Saint John, who will in future be able to give some of his time and attention to the interests of the Companies in that City; amounting at the lowest computation to 700 men.

Hitherto the correspondence between the Adjutant General's Office and the Volunteers in St. John, has had to proceed to a great extent through the individual Captains and the senior Drill Instructor, Colour Sergeant M'Kenzie, 64th Regiment, who, it is only just to mention, has been most active and useful in the issue of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, during the whole year.

With reference to the Target Practice in St. John, the greatest credit is due to the Volunteers for the zeal they have shewn, in going out great distances in order to reach a range, and improve themselves as marksmen.

If a convenient range up to 400 yards, specially for the Volunteers, could be obtained, or if, at any rate, one or two sets of iron targets could be provided, it would be esteemed a great boon. Not one iron target for the Volunteers exists in the Province. The method of practising with those of wood, usually pursued, is dangerous and inconvenient; and at Saint John, undoubtedly, iron targets should be granted, whatever may be done where Companies are less numerous.

The arms and accoutrements are generally well cared for, and each Officer commanding a Company has an Armoury. The system of permitting the rifles to be in the possession of the Members of a Company, can not be sufficiently deprecated, though it will perhaps never be entirely prevented, notwithstanding the fact that the practice is in direct opposition to the provisions of Section 13 of the Militia Act. Each Captain, however, is personally liable for these articles; and when rifles are condemned for unfair usage, or when one or two are lost or destroyed, and have to be made good, Officers may perhaps be persuaded to retain them in their own possession. At present certainly in Saint John, and elsewhere, they do not do so.

In the Province generally, a marked distinction may be drawn between the Volunteer Companies which have been formed in towns, and those existing in the rural districts.

After the City and County of Saint John, it is in Charlotte that the Volunteers are most numerous; there being five Companies in that County, all of which are in towns.

In fact, after a fair trial, it is evident that it is in the towns that the Volunteer Institution in New Brunswick flourishes best. Therefore, so long as the Provincial Grant will only admit of a limited number of Volunteers, and so long as the towns supply this number, I would venture to recommend, most decidedly, the non-acceptance, in most cases, of rural Corps; for the following reasons:—

The members living far apart, can not or will not attend drill; a Sergeant has to remain months at one place, and merely see, at the utmost some 20 men, often only 8 or 10, for an hour or two, once or twice a week; the arms are given to the members to keep at their own homes, and consequently, too often, do not receive the necessary care, even if they are not used for purposes entirely foreign to those for which they are put into the hands of the Volunteers; and lastly, the Officers are frequently neither by education or position, qualified to command men so as to ensure respect for themselves, and efficiency for those entrusted to their care. It may be superfluous however, now to touch upon the Officers, inasmuch as after 31st May next, in accordance with Your Excellency's Order of the 18th of last November, they will be called upon to exhibit their proficiency in military duties.

Thus it appears that rural corps, hitherto, do not answer; and practically for the sake of some 20 men, the same amount of Provincial money is granted as for 60 in a town.—Moreover in the towns the material is as physically good as in the rural districts, and few of the Companies produce more able-bodied men than those of Fredericton, Woodstock, Dalhousie, Richibucto, and the towns in Charlotte.

The Volunteers generally during the last few months have made great improvement, and attention has been called to the necessity for having efficient Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers:—a most important point. The universal rule of calling them to the front at Inspections has already produced a good result, and many an Officer or Sergeant, after thus publicly finding out his own incompetence, has set to work energetically, and is now becoming comparatively efficient. It has hitherto been too much the rule to trust to the Drill Instructor, the result of which is, that in his absence the Officers are, too often, despised for their ignorance. With an improvement, however, in this respect, and with the addition of the Provincial uniform now in preparation, it may fairly be anticipated that the Volunteers of New Brunswick will equal those of any of the neighbouring Provinces.

Hitherto it has not been customary to administer the Oath of Allegiance, but perhaps it may not be superfluous to recommend that this step should be taken here as it is in the neighbouring Provinces. The loyal spirit is vigorous, yet by this means it would even be strengthened, and each Volunteer would feel more intimately connected with the interests of his Queen and country.

The Target Practice, although by no means good, is improving. It has not been feasible this year to give much musketry drill, as the time has usually been occupied by the preliminary parts of a soldier's education; but another season, with a fair proportion of Position and Aiming drill, will considerably increase the number of good shots.

II. THE UNDRILLED MILITIA.

In the Militia generally, as opposed to Class A, or the Volunteers, the enrolment throughout the Province proceeds as well as can be expected under existing circumstances.

According to the Militia Act of 1862, all men between 18 and 45, and between 45 and 60 years of age, with certain exemptions, are to give in their names. Those from 18 to 45 have also to be classified into single, married, widowers, &c. Now the process of obtaining these names must lead to some little expense in each Battalion Division, and until some allowance is granted by the Government, it will be almost impossible to obtain exact Returns of those liable to serve. During the past year Returns have been sent in, but owing to the whole machinery of the Militia being out of gear, and to the dearth of competent Officers, these are in many cases slovenly and incomplete. However, a commencement has been made, and another year, it may confidently be hoped, will witness a great improvement.

To effect this two things are in the first place necessary, the appointment of at least one good Officer in each Company Division, and of a paid Adjutant in each Battalion.

Some efficient Officer should receive this latter appointment, with pay of at least \$60 per annum, to cover the expenses of stationery and travelling. It would be his duty to see that the Company Rolls are made up as correctly as possible, and to transmit an Abstract to Head Quarters according to form. That would be his principal duty so long as the Militia merely meet for muster, but he should, of course, qualify himself as far as possible for his post, by acquiring a knowledge of military duties and drill.

On this point a few words may be said with reference to Militia Officers generally. Eight Drill Sergeants are now stationed in different parts of the Province for the purpose of instructing the Volunteers; and it would greatly contribute to the future usefulness of

the Force if Militia Officers, who are not Volunteers, would take this opportunity of falling in, and learning at any rate the rudimentary parts of a soldier's education. Every Militia Officer, as in Nova Scotia, should also possess himself of the Provincial Uniform, and impart his own military knowledge, as far as practicable, to the men of his own Company division.

In the Militia generally, as distinguished from the Volunteers, much improvement is necessary. At present everything is crude and unformed, and it is only by a larger grant from the Province that any important change for the better can be effected. To the Volunteers liberality enough has been shewn, and upon that score there is no ground for complaint.

Each Volunteer Company receives a contingent allowance for arms, and some aid for a drill room, when such is not provided gratuitously, in all \$80. Besides this they are furnished with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, with drill instruction, and Rifle Companies with scarlet cloth for their uniforms.

Should the Companies not become more numerous than they are at present, it is upon the remainder of the Militia that any increase in the Grant would have to be expended.

REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

I will now endeavor briefly to review what has been done during the year, before and since the passing of the Militia Act.

During the winter the good spirit of the Volunteers was conspicuously shewn at Saint John, by the willingness and promptitude displayed by them in undertaking guard and sentry duties over the buildings placed at Your Excellency's disposal for temporary barracks, and by the manner in which the ground was kept by them during the disembarkation of Her Majesty's Troops. For these services they were thanked by Your Excellency in a General Order of the 4th January 1862.

At Woodstock, also, the Company commanded by Captain, (now Lieutenant Colonel), Baird, volunteered with their usual zeal for any service that might be required of them. Their services were accepted, and for some weeks they performed outpost duty between Woodstock and the frontier of the United States, with a view to aid in the prevention of desertion; as it was known that efforts would be made to seduce soldiers of Her Majesty's Forces from their allegiance, during their passage up the country.

After the passing of the present Militia Act, in the first place some attempt was made to introduce a system. In many ways the Officers commanding Companies have seconded the efforts at Head Quarters in a most praiseworthy manner.

There is one point however in which every Captain, almost without exception, is sadly deficient. Punctuality is unknown. Your Excellency's Orders are published in the Royal Gazette, and in every instance where a definite time is fixed for an Order to be executed, or a Return to be sent in, punctuality is an exception; independent action is the rule. Accident or carelessness may be the cause, but the fact remains. Officers commanding Companies are particularly referred to, inasmuch as it has in the first instance been deemed best to correspond with them directly in most cases, and not through Officers commanding Battalions;—one reason for the adoption of this course being the fact, that if an order is sent to a Field Officer to be communicated to others, in many cases it remains with him and proceeds no farther, or at any rate not until some days have elapsed.

Thus punctuality is wanting, and the system will not work properly until it is understood that in Military matters an order when given is really intended to be followed out.

The machinery for a system has been introduced, and proper Forms for various Returns, &c. established. These Returns, &c., are forwarded to Head Quarters—the principal fault

being that they are not forwarded at the time specified. Examples of some of these Returns are appended to this Report.

With the introduction of a new system, Your Excellency called in all the rifles and accoutrements, to be examined and repaired at St. John. Of these 21 have been partially, or entirely, condemned.

Every one, however, of the 2,565 rifles originally served out in the year 1860, and 1861, can be traced, or accounted for; and, exclusive of 19 or 20 still detained at Chatham until the navigation opens, only 7 now remain in the hands of officers or men of the Companies existing under the old system.

The sum of \$17, in accordance with bonds given, is charged for each of these, but Officers commanding Companies must remember that every musket is Her Majesty's property, that the Provincial authorities have no power to sell one, and consequently that to detain a rifle for private purposes is perfectly unwarrantable and illegal, and that notwithstanding the payment of the forfeit for the non-production of the rifle on demand, the rifle itself is liable to be reclaimed and seized whenever discovered.

Several accoutrements, all of the old pattern, are still missing.

Much damage has been and is still done to the arms, owing to members of Companies tampering with the locks, and removing the barrels. These rifles can, and ought to be thoroughly cleaned without detaching any part. In a regular Regiment it is strictly forbidden, and for these reasons *on no account should a rifle be taken to pieces, excepting by an armourer, or thoroughly skilled person.*

The arms, on the whole, have come in more promptly and in better order than might have been expected. The Armourer Sergeant, 15th Regiment, reports that they are in no worse condition than is frequently the case with Regimental arms after being used for some time.

Notwithstanding this, a suggestion may be offered to Officers commanding Companies, viz: that a village blacksmith should not be allowed to repair the locks, inserting *tumblers* or *sears* of private manufacture, as appears to have happened in some cases. Repairs should always be effected at Saint John or Fredericton; the locks may be cleaned on the spot, but on no account whatever without the superintendence of a Drill Instructor.

Some necessary delay occurred in the repairs; but by the end of August the Companies that had volunteered under the new Act were again in possession of their Rifles.

At the same time, the first issue of ammunition took place, and every man, according to the discretion of his Commanding Officer, has been permitted to fire 60 rounds gratuitously, but no more; although if it should appear desirable, a Volunteer is permitted to purchase ammunition at a low rate, for private practice.

An Annual Return of the Target Practice of each Company has been forwarded to Head Quarters, shewing the merit of each Company, the expenditure of ammunition, and the balance remaining in hand for next season. From the amount remaining this year, there is no reason to suppose that the quantity granted is insufficient.

As in this Province in 1861, so during the past year, Inter-Colonial Cups for Rifle Competition were presented for competition by the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The Competition for the latter took place at Charlottetown in the month of August, for the former at Truro in September. Upon each occasion representatives of the New Brunswick Volunteers competed, and met with every kindness and hospitality. At Charlottetown, the Cup was gained by Mr. John Marks, of Captain Inches' Company, Saint Stephen, whose success caused general satisfaction, and will give an impetus to the Rifle shooting of this Province.

The only occasion during the year when the Volunteers of New Brunswick met together in any number was in the month of October, at Mount Fordham near Fredericton, at the time of the competition for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Challenge Cup.

The two Fredericton Companies commanded by Capt. Simonds and Capt. Marsh, undertook to encamp under canvas on the spot for four days, and perform various duties connected with the preservation of order and maintenance of the regulations laid down, a service that merits notice, when it is taken into consideration that the majority of these men are mechanics, and gave up their time without any remuneration whatever. In return for their zeal they gained much experience in Guard and Picquet duties, and should a more frequent repetition of such camps be practicable, it would be followed by great advantage.

Amongst the 132 competitors were members of almost every Company in the Province; and although the practice made by many of them was very bad, yet the fact of shooting in public will probably have given them a confidence of which they will find the good results on future occasions. The weather was on the whole favorable, and besides the competitors, many other Volunteers, from St. John and elsewhere, were present at the meeting.

To the kindness of Colonel Cole, 15th Regiment, in placing Non-commissioned Officers and Markers at the disposition of the Provincial authorities, much of the success of that meeting is due, for the arrangements for the firing were punctual and exact. No incident of any kind happened to mar the pleasure of those few days; and owing to the liberality of Your Excellency, the general good fortune attending the arrangements, the conduct of those present, and the favorable weather, this meeting may be pronounced to have been attended with complete success.

The score (24 points,) made by Mr. Edward Jones, of Capt. B. Lester Peters' Battery, the present holder of the Cup, was decidedly good, and better than any made at either of the inter-Colonial meetings at Charlottetown or Truro. The shooting generally, although slightly better than that at Sussex Vale in 1861, is capable of very great improvement.

As one means of effecting such an improvement, a Medal was offered by Your Excellency in Council, to be fired for by each Volunteer Company under certain regulations, according to the General Order of 3rd October last. The ranges and rules were the same as those for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Cup; but in order to prevent the Medals being given to those who were undeserving of them, eighteen points at least, were fixed as the necessary score to be made by the best shot of a Company, and the names of the winners were to be forwarded to the Adjutant General before the 30th November. Eleven Batteries, and Companies, became entitled to the Prize, and the names of their successful competitors were published on the 9th December. The claims of seven other Companies sent in after the date named, are still under Your Excellency's consideration.

Of the \$10,000 granted by the Province for the Militia, nearly \$4,000 are expended upon the eight Drill Instructors, each of whom receives about \$425 per annum, besides his travelling expenses. Excepting in Saint John and Fredericton, each, as a rule, has not been kept more than three or four months in the same locality. They appear to have given general satisfaction; their conduct has been exemplary, and their instruction successful. The care of the arms forms one of their special duties, as the day may be devoted to this, drill being generally performed in the evening.

At the end of each month, the Instructors forward to Head Quarters a Diary of Progress, giving the nature of each drill and the number who have attended. They also send in a receipt for their pay, a certificate that they have settled for their board and lodging, and through the Officers commanding Companies, certificates as to the state of the arms and accoutrements.

Instead of a system of drill being drawn up by the Adjutant General, it was thought more advisable to make use of the new Edition of the Field Exercise for Her Majesty's Service, one copy of which is given to every Company that requires it, the remainder being provided by the Officers themselves. It is to Company Drill, the Manual and the Platoon Exercises, that their attention is particularly called, and these are the subjects in which all Company Officers holding Commissions on the 18th November last, are required to be proficient by the 31st of May 1863.

In accordance with the Act, no one may receive a Commission without examination. Practically, however, there is some difficulty in following out that clause literally. The education and fitness of a candidate for a Commission is certified by the Officer commanding his Battalion; but the candidate naturally says that unless he has his Company to practice upon he has no opportunity to learn his drill, and unless he has his Commission the Company do not respect him. For which reason the rule has been followed of fixing six months from receiving a Commission as the period after which an Officer must be proficient in the subjects above named, or must resign that Commission.

Of the expenditure during the past twelve months a detailed Account is attached to this Report, from which it appears that \$5,487.43 have been paid. From this, however, an estimate can not be formed of the annual expense of the Militia. During the first five months of that period the payment for drill instruction was comparatively trifling, on account of the eight Sergeants not having commenced to receive pay from the Province. There are also about \$1000 still due to the Imperial Government, and some allowances for arms and drill-rooms unpaid, which should strictly be included in the expenditure for 1862.

In the items, however, for the past year, drill instruction amounts to \$2,200, and this will continue to be a great source of expense. The allowances for arms and drill-rooms already paid, and miscellaneous items, amount to more than \$2000, and the remaining \$1,200 have been expended in the repairs and carriage of arms, the competition at Mount Fordham, and the salary and travelling expenses of the Adjutant General. One item of expense was saved by Your Excellency not deeming it necessary to appoint an Inspecting Field Officer in the place of Lieutenant Colonel John Robinson, late Adjutant General.

In the undrilled Militia, as already mentioned, the enrolment of the Active portion, (18 to 45 years of age,) has been partially effected and Returns sent in, but it remains for the present year to witness this effected in a manner systematic and correct.

The means by which this result may possibly be arrived at, have been already touched upon. However, in recurring to this subject, it may not be out of place to repeat, that it is of little use for the Militia Act to lay down minutely how the Militia are to be enrolled unless a necessary sum is granted to ensure its being done.

Moreover, the idea generally holds throughout the Province, that the Volunteers will never be what they ought to be until the enrolment is rigidly enforced. Should it be so enforced, in many cases men of position will prefer to join Volunteer Companies, and become Militia men of the first class, to merely adopting the half measure of giving in their names, and only being liable to serve in times of emergency.

In order to render the Militia, and particularly the Volunteers, really efficient, they must however meet with more encouragement than they at present receive from the influential classes in the Province.

Under existing circumstances, whilst many a laboring man is giving his time and his energies as a Volunteer, the higher classes too often do not contribute one cent, nay, in many cases, rather discountenance the movement, apparently forgetful that at no distant period the full power of the Province may be necessary to repel an attack.

Such an event is by no means impossible, and bitterly will it be regretted if, by inopportune economy at the present time, New Brunswick should be unprepared at the moment of trial. The spirit is good, the material excellent, but neither spirit nor material will avail without diligent training and careful organization.

All which is respectfully submitted to Your Excellency.

THOMAS M. CROWDER, *Lt. Col., Adj. Gen.*

Adj. Gen. Office, Fredericton, 2nd Feb. 1863.

APPENDIX A.

Expenses in connection with the New Brunswick Militia for the year ending
31st January 1863.

1862.		DRILL INSTRUCTION.	
Feb. 28.	Captain Inches, Saint Stephen, for Instructor Cuming, 62nd Regiment,	\$49	00
	John Wilson, Saint John, board of Sergt Devlin, 62nd Regiment,	15	00
	Captain Whitlock, Saint Andrews, for Corp. Murphy, 62nd Regiment,	8	50
	John Atherton, Fredericton, conveyance Instr. Cuming, Grand Lake to Tilley's,	16	00
	John Atherton, Fredericton, conveyance Instr. Cuming, Saint Stephen to Fredericton,	4	00
April. 5.	Lieut. Col. Hayne, advanced for conveyance of Instructor Cuming,	5	00
May 19.	Instructor Lindsay, 62nd. Saint Andrews, 101 days at 1 shilling sterling,	24	60
	Insurance on Drill Room, Saint Andrews,	6	00
	22. Archibald M'Cann, Saint John, board of Sergt. Devlin,	20	00
June. 20.	Sergt. Devlin, balance for 190 days at Saint John, and passage to Fredericton,	27	14
	Captain Gilbert, board and travelling expenses of Sergt. Longmaire,	32	00
July 10.	To 6 Sergeants on departure from Fredericton,	89	00
	31. 7 Sergeants, month's pay and allowance, July,	72	00
Aug. 8.	Colour Sergt. M'Kenzie, pay and allowance, 29th May to 31st July,	44	24
	31. 8 Sergeants, month's pay and allowance, August,	300	22
Sept. 30.	" " " " September,	283	50
Oct. 23.	Sergt. Burr, Saint John,	20	00
	31. 8 Sergeants, month's pay and allowance, October,	301	97
Nov. 30.	" " " " November,	281	00
Dec. 31. 9	" " " " December,	306	25
1863.			
Jan. 31.	" " " " January,	304	25
		<u>\$2,209</u>	67
1862.		ADJUTANT GENERAL.	
July 10.	Expenses of Lt. Col. Robinson to St. John, and of Lieut. Col. Crowder to Woodstock and Saint John,	\$16	23
	Adjutant General's Travelling Expenses—		
Aug. 2.	Saint John, 14th—16th July,	4	50
	30. Charlottetown, 8th—24th August,	10	00
Sept. 6.	Woodstock, 2nd—4th September,	7	60
	17. Truro, 8th—15th September,	23	27
Nov. 17.	Saint John, 22nd—25th October; 1st—3rd November,	11	59
Dec. 3.	North Shore, 18th November—2nd December,	61	30
	5. Sunbury and Queen's, 5th—8th; 10th—14th November,	8	60
	26. Charlotte, 13th—24th December,	26	32
1863.			
Jan. 31.	7 Months pay, July 1862 to January 1863,	467	00
		<u>636</u>	41
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$2,846</u>	08

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,846 08
1862. RIFLE COMPETITION AT MOUNT FORDHAM.			
Oct.	15.	Sergt. Higgins, and 5 markers, 15th Regiment, ...	\$9 50
	21.	Lanterns, candles, &c., for camp,	4 80
		M'Adam, (Arm chest, &c.) work at Range,	17 73
	22.	Barrack Deptmt. Damage to stores and washing blankets,	10 95
Dec.	28.	Mr. Reid, Mount Fordham,	22 70
1863.			
Jan.	10.	Hughey, conveyance of stores,	8 00
			73 68

1862. ARMS AND CARRIAGE OF AMMUNITION.			
June	18.	George Kingston, Capt. Kirkpatrick's arms, Blissville to Saint John,	\$15 00
July	15.	Durick, Saint John, carriage of 7 sets of arms,	17 45
	31.	16 days fatigue party in Store, Saint John,	5 76
Sept.	6.	Carriage of ammunition, Saint John to Fredericton,	1 60
Oct.	21.	Do. to various stations,	4 45
	22.	Capt. Baird's arms, Saint John to Woodstock,	6 70
	23.	Color Sergt. M'Kenzie, carriage of ammunition, &c.	21 11
	"	Durick, Saint John, carriage of arms,	12 80
Dec.	1.	62 days fatigue party in Store, Saint John,	9 92
	15.	Captain Inches, Saint Stephen, carriage of arms,	12 52
	"	Lieut. M'Adam, Milltown, "	16 00
	17.	Major Whitlock, Saint Andrews, "	15 65
	18.	Capt. Sandford, " "	9 50
	20.	Major Wetmore, Saint George, "	18 00
	22.	Colour Sergt. M'Kenzie, " "	27 00
	28.	Capt. Sayre, Richibucto, "	11 00
1863.			
Jan.	16.	Capt. Wallace, Hillsborough, "	4 50
	19.	Capt. Smith, Dalhousie, "	19 39
	28.	W. Woodstack, Armourer Sergt. 15th Regt., repairs,	245 46
	31.	Carriage of guns, Woodstock to Fredericton,	6 75
			480 56

1862. MISCELLANEOUS.			
May	21.	Commissariat Department, marking arms,	\$7 33
July	10.	Miller, Stationery,	8 70
	16.	Queen's Regulations, A. G. Office,	0 50
Aug.	26.	M'Adam, Roofing Militia Store,	43 00
	30.	30 copies "Field Exercise," box and carriage,	9 62
Sept.	22.	Captain Baird, Woodstock,	60 00
Dec.	22.	Engraving Medal; Venning, Saint John,	2 65
1863.			
Jan.	20.	Carriage of uniform, Fredericton to Saint John,	0 25
"	31.	Miller, Stationery, &c.	9 87
"	"	Attendance at Office,	5 00
		Post Office Account to July, \$29.16; to Oct. \$37.99; to Jan. \$45.30,	112 45
		Rent of Adjutant General's Office, 12 months,	80 00
		Telegrams, May 1862 to Jan. 1863,	23 54
		Expenses at Adjutant General's Office, cleaning and fuel,	4 10
			367 01

Carried forward, \$3,767 33

Brought forward, \$3,767 33

1862.

CONTINGENT ALLOWANCE AND DRILL ROOMS.

Arms & Drill Room, 1 year to Capt. Pick,	St. John,	\$80 00
Do. do. " Hurd Peters,	"	80 00
Do. do. " B. Lester Peters,	"	80 00
Do. do. " M'Lachlan,	"	80 00
Do. do. " M. H. Peters,	"	80 00
Do. do. " Crookshank,	"	80 00
Do. do. " Ray,	"	80 00
Do. do. " Thurgar,	"	80 00
Do. do. Maj. Whitlock, St. Andrews,		80 00
Do. do. Capt. Inches, St. Stephen,		80 00
Do. do. " M'Adam, Milltown,		80 00
Do. do. " Harrison, Jerusalem,		80 00
Do. do. " Davis, Chipman,		80 00
Do. do. " Burpee, Sheffield,		80 00
Do. do. " Simonds, Fredericton,		80 00
Do. do. " Marsh,	"	80 00
Do. do. " Baird, Woodstock,		80 00
Do. do. " Smith, Dalhousie,		80 00
Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ year, Maj. Wetmore, St. George,		40 00
Do. do. Capt. Sandford, St. Andrews,		40 00
Arms, 1 year,	" Boyd, St. John,	40 00
Do. do. " Macshane,	"	40 00
Do. do. " Millett,	"	40 00
Do. do. " Kirkpatrick, Blissville,		40 00
Do. do. " Sayre, Richibucto,		40 00
		<hr/>
		1,720 00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$5,487 33</u>

1862.			<i>Forward,</i>	\$1,531 65	
Feb. 5.	\$131 65	Warrant No. 89	Oct. 20.	400 00	Warrant No. 419
April 22.	200 00	" 154	" 15.	2,000 00	" 410
July 17.	200 00	" 290	Nov. 17.	400 00	" 4
Aug. 19.	200 00	" 308	Dec. 18.	400 00	" 19
Sept. 1.	200 00	" 349	1863.		
Oct. 3.	400 00	" 373	Jan. 2.	400 00	" 29
" "	200 00	" 384	" 31.	400 00	" 59
<i>Forward,</i>	\$1,531 65			<hr/>	
				\$5,531 65	
				5,487 33	
				<hr/>	
				\$44 32	

NOTE.—From the sum, \$5,487.43, expended during the last twelve months, an estimate can not be formed of the annual expense of the Militia. During the last five months of that period, the payment for Drill Instructors was comparatively trifling, on account of the eight Sergeants not having commenced to receive pay from the Province. There are also about \$1,000 still due to the Imperial Government, and some allowances for arms and drill-rooms unpaid, which should strictly be included in the expenditure for 1862.

THOMAS M. CROWDER, *Lt. Col., Adj. Gen.*

Fredericton, 2nd Feb. 1863.

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Appointments in the New Brunswick Militia, between 1st May 1862, and 31st January 1863.

Royal Gazette.	Rank and Name.	Appointment.	Battalion.	Dated.
1862.				1862.
May " 7.	Lieut. Col. John Robinson, Capt. T. M. Crowder,	Inspecting Officer, W. District, Inspecting Officer, E. District, and local rank of Lieut. Col.	N. B. Militia,	May 7.
June 25.	C. J. Sayre, Gent., T. W. Dibblec, Gent., R. B. Haddow, Gent.,	Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign,	N. B. Militia, 1st Kent, 1st Kent, 1st Kent,	" 7. May 2. " 2.
July " 9.	Lieut. Col. T. M. Crowder, G. W. Curry, Gent., M. H. Clifford, Gent., W. Miller, Gent.,	To act as Adjutant General, Captain, Ensign, Ensign,	N. B. Militia, Victoria, Victoria, Victoria,	July 1. Feb. 20. " 25. May 2.
Aug. " 6.	Lieut. M. H. Peters, Ens. J. E. Boyd, H. F. Perley, Gent., J. C. McKean, Gent., Lieut. J. R. Macshane, Lieut. J. V. Thurgar, G. F. Ring, Gent.,	Captain, Captain, Lieutenant, Lieutenant, Captain, Captain, Ensign,	N. B. Artillery, W. M. D. Engineers, W. M. D. Engineers, W. M. D. Engineers, St. John City Lt. Inf'y, St. John City Rifles, St. John City Rifles,	July 11. " 5. " 5. " 5. " 8. " 11. " 11.
Aug. 27.	Lieut. W. S. Smith, A. Ritchie, Jun., Gent., W. M. Caldwell, Gent., J. Harrison, Gent., J. Moore, Gent., H. G. Rolston, Gent.,	Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign,	Restigouche, Restigouche, Restigouche, 1st Queen's, 1st Queen's, 1st Queen's,	Aug. 4. " 4. " 4. " 15. " 15. " 15.
Sept. 8.	Capt. & Adj. J. Mount, N. B. Artillery, 2nd Lt. T. M. M'Lauchlan, Sergt. W. J. M'Cordack, M. M'Donough, Gent., R. Davies, Gent.,	Enrolling Officer for St. John, 1st Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, Ensign, Ensign, Ensign,	N. B. Militia, N. B. Artillery, N. B. Artillery, St. John City Lt. Inf'y, 1st York, 1st Charlotte, 1st Queen's,	Sept. 3. " 18. " 19. Aug. 20. Oct. 4. " 13. " 21.
Oct. 22.	B. R. Stevenson, Gent., Capt. J. W. Travis, S. R. Thomson, Gent., S. Dunlop, Gent.,	Adjutant, Captain, Ensign, Captain,	N. B. Artillery, St. John City Rifles, N. B. Artillery, N. B. Artillery,	Nov. 14. Oct. 29. Nov. 24. Dec. 8.
Dec. 19.	Lieut. F. L. Knox, Lieut. E. W. Chestnut, E. Simpson, Gent., G. C. Peters, Gent., H. Millett, Gent., Capt. J. H. Whitlock, Capt. D. Wetmore, Capt. J. Ferguson, Color Sergt. C. Richardson,	Captain, Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Major, Major, Ensign,	N. B. Artillery, N. B. Artillery, N. B. Artillery, N. B. Artillery, St. John City Lt. Inf'y, 1st Charlotte, 2nd Charlotte, 1st Gloucester, 1st Kent,	Nov. 24. Nov. 24. Dec. 8. Nov. 20. " 21. Oct. 22. Dec. 1. 1863.
1863.				1863.
Jan. 14.	Major Hon. L. A. Wilmot, Major J. R. Tupper, Capt. W. T. Baird, Capt. S. H. Gilbert, Lieut. A. M. M'Adam, Ens. W. A. Murchie,	Lieutenant Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Captain, Lieutenant,	1st York, 2nd Carleton, 1st Carleton, 1st Queen's, 4th Charlotte, 4th Charlotte, St. John County.	Jan. 1. " 1. " 1. " 1. " 3. " 3. " 1.
Jan. 21.	Major A. Menzie, Major J. Ferguson, B. S. Babbit, Gent., J. C. Clowes, Gent.,	Lieutenant Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Captain, Lieutenant,	1st Gloucester, 1st Queen's, 1st Queen's,	" 1. " 1. " 26. " 26.

APPENDIX C.

FORMS OF RETURNS.

- No. 1. Company Annual Return.
2. Monthly Certificate as to the State of Arms, &c.
3. Monthly Progress Return.
4. Form for Enrolment of Battalions.
5. Annual Target Practice Return.

No. 1.

NEW BRUNSWICK MILITIA.

Certificate to be sent in to the Adjutant General of Militia on the 1st Jan. in each year.

_____ the _____ day of _____ 186

I herewith certify that this is a true Return of the effective and non-effective members of the Volunteer Militia _____ commanded by _____ and that all the Members classed as effectives are acquainted with Company Drill, the Platoon, and the Manual Exercise for the Long Rifle, and have attended Drill at least twenty times during the past year.

(Signed)

_____ *Commanding* _____

N. B.—Effectives and non-effectives are to be classed separately.

RANK AND NAME.	AGE.

REMARKS.

I certify that I inspected, on the _____ day of _____ 186 _____, the undermentioned articles of Government Property issued to the Volunteer Company under my command; that I found them in good order, with the exceptions noted, and that the statement below is a correct Return.

(Signed) _____

Commanding _____

Number of Articles originally issued.	Number now in hand.	Cause of Damage or Deficiency.
Long Rifles. Bayonets. " Scabbards. Muzzle Stoppers. Jags. Snap Caps & Chains. Spare Nipples. Lock Cramps. Nipple Wrenches. Pouches, 50 rounds. Ball Bags. Oil Bottles. Cap Pockets. Waist Belts. Frogs, (Bayonet.) Slings, (Musket.) Pouch Belts. ———		
Arm Chests. Vats. Cases. ———		
Guns. Swords.		

N. B.—Captains of Artillery will insert any articles not mentioned in the above Return.

No. 2.

_____ of _____ 186 .

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the annexed Certificate from Colour
Sergt. _____ for the information of His Excellency the Commander
in Chief, and I herewith certify that it is perfectly correct.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

Commanding Company.

I certify that during the month of _____ 186 , I have examined
all the arms, accoutrements, and other Government property in posses-
sion of the Company commanded by _____ and have found them
serviceable and in good order, with the exceptions named in the margin.

Signed

The Adjutant General of Militia, Fredericton.

No. 3.

Diary of Progress for the Month of _____ 186 .

	Number present.
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&c.	
&c.	

Off. Commanding.

Off. Commanding.

Off. Commanding.

Sergt.



INSPECTION REPORT

OF THE SEVERAL VOLUNTEER COMPANIES OF THE

NEW BRUNSWICK MILITIA,

1862.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency the following Report of the Inspection of the Volunteer Companies of the Militia, during the year 1862.

SAINT JOHN.

Of fourteen Batteries and Companies in the City and neighbourhood of St. John, twelve were inspected on the 24th October in the presence of Your Excellency, and Col. Cole, 15th Regt. 14 Batteries and Companies.

New Brunswick Artillery.

Six Batteries of this Regiment paraded under command of Lieut. Col. Foster. Major Melick, and Capt. Mount, the Adjutant, were also present. 6 Batteries.

Capt. Smyth, R. A., assisted at the Inspection at Your Excellency's request, and in his Report, states that he considered two Batteries particularly deserving of commendation, viz: those commanded by Captain Pick and Captain B. L. Peters. He notices that the Subaltern and Non-Commissioned Officers required practice in order to ensure the necessary steadiness, and observes that the proficiency of the Regiment "in practice from Guns of course remains to be judged of, and is perhaps yet to be acquired, as also their ability in easily working Guns of ordinary service size,—as they should remember that the Guns used on the 24th October were hardly more than models to learn by."

The following are the Officers of the Batteries, with the dates of their Commissions :—

<p>{ Capt. Pick, 3rd January 1860. { Lieut. Shannon, 18th April 1861. { " Taylor, " "</p>	Officers.
<p>{ Capt. Hurd Peters, 4th January 1860. { Lieut. A. Rankin, " " { " Kirk, " "</p>	
<p>{ Capt. M'Lachlan, 17th April 1860. { Lieut. T. M. M'Lachlan, 18th September 1862. { " M'Cordock, 19th September 1862.</p>	
<p>{ Capt. B. Lester Peters, 25th March 1861. { Lieut. Sneden, 14th November 1859. { " Thomas, " " { " Lansdown, 3rd January 1860.</p>	

Officers.

{ Capt. M. H. Peters, 11th July, 1862.
 Lieut. Quinton, 27th June, 1860.
 " Wetmore, 6th Dec. 1859.

{ Capt. *Thomson, 14th Nov. 1862.
 Lieut. Deacon, 23rd April, 1861.
 " Hunter, " " "

The Regiment marched past, went through the manual and platoon exercises, drilled with field pieces, and was afterwards drilled in Company Drill, Battery by Battery, under their own Officers.

Drill.

The Gun Drill was good, but in the Company movements an improvement was necessary. The Captains know their duty; the Subalterns generally have still much to learn, but the whole Regiment appeared to be in such a state, that with merely a moderate amount of attention and regularity it would become really efficient.

Arms.

The rifles and accoutrements were in good order, but some of the field pieces were out of repair, requiring new limbers and carriages.

The Battery under command of Lieut. Deacon, had only lately been accepted, was not generally uniformed, and had no arms nor accoutrements.

Drill Rooms.

The other Batteries each have a Drill Room, with either an Armoury attached, or racks placed round for the reception of the arms.

Uniform.

The Regiment was not satisfactorily uniformed. In almost every Battery some members appeared in the ranks in civilian's attire.

City Rifles.

3 Companies.

In the absence of Lieut. Col. Thurgar, City Rifles, from illness, Major Peters of the City Light Infantry, commanded the Battalion made up of the Rifles, Light Infantry, and one Company of the County Militia.

The following are the Officers of the three Volunteer Companies of the City Rifles, with the dates of their Commissions :—

Officers.

{ Capt. Crookshank, 20th March 1860.
 1st Lieut. Magee, " "
 2nd " Rouse, " "
 " " Sullivan, " "

{ Capt. Ray, 27th June 1860.
 Lieut. Burpee, 15th May 1861.
 Ensign *Dunlop, 29th October 1862.

{ Capt. Thurgar, 11th July 1862.
 Lieut. W. H. Scovil, 19th June 1860.
 Ensign Ring, 11th July 1862.

Drill & Uniform.

A similar course was pursued in the inspection of these Companies, to that adopted with respect to the Artillery.

The first two Companies have been in existence some time, are both neatly uniformed; and in drill, merely require practice under a smart Instructor.

First Lieutenant Magee executed all that was required of him in an efficient manner.

*In cases where an asterisk is prefixed to the name of an Officer, he has received his appointment as a Commissioned Officer since the General Inspection.

Captain Thurgar's Company, although nominally in existence under the old system, is really new, having been entirely reorganized. It is not uniformed, and both Officers and men appeared somewhat nervous. Their attendance at drill is an example to be followed with advantage by all the Volunteers in the Province.

The arms and accoutrements were in good order. Each Company has a commodious Drill-room and Armoury; but the latter are in some instances damp.

City Light Infantry.

The following are the Officers of the Volunteer Companies:—

{ Captain Macshane, 8th July 1862.
 { Ensign Maher, 28th June 1860.
 { " M'Donough, 29th August 1862.
 { Capt. * Millett, 8th December 1862.
 { Lieut. Gallagher, 10th December 1861.
 { Ensign Mullin, " "

Arms and Drill Rooms.

Two Companies.

Officers.

In Capt. Macshane's Company, Ensign M'Donough appeared efficient. The men are neatly uniformed, and understand their drill fairly.

In that commanded by Lieut. Gallagher, the Zouaves, there was too much talking in the ranks, and only few members were in uniform. Sergeant Gallagher possessed confidence, and gave a good word of command.

The arms and accoutrements were generally in good order.

Each Company drills at the Custom House, and has an Armoury.

Arms.

Drill Rooms.

County Militia.

One Company, from Pissarinco, attended the General Inspection on the 24th October.

The following are the Officers:—

{ Capt. Howard, 23rd May, 1860.
 { Lieut. Rynd, " "
 { Ensign Tyner, " "

One Company from Pissarinco.

Officers.

The performances of this Company were creditable, considering that they have not had the advantage of a Drill Instructor, and the zeal of the members is most commendable. They marched in eight miles for Inspection, and have shown themselves ready to aid in the prevention of desertion from Her Majesty's regular forces.

Drill.

Their uniforms are of a somewhat antiquated cut, and a little greater attention to smartness would not detract from their military appearance.

Uniform.

Lieut. Rynd drilled the Company in an efficient and soldierlike manner.

The arms and accoutrements were in good order.

Arms.

These were the twelve Companies inspected upon the ground. Your Excellency then proceeded to the Drill-room of the

Western Military District Engineer Company.

The following are the Officers:—

{ Captain Boyd, 5th July 1862.
 { Lieut. Perley, " "
 { " M'Kean, " "

Officers.

- This Company is in its infancy, but composed of a good class of men, and such as would be most useful in times of emergency.
- Drill. Few were able to leave their ordinary duties, but those present appeared soldierlike, and promising in elementary drill.
- Uniform. They are not yet uniformed. The arms and accoutrements were in good order.
- Arms.
- Drill Room. The Drill-room and Armoury are at the Custom House.
- Portland Com. The last inspected of the fourteen Saint John Companies,—that of the County Militia, commanded by Captain Stockton,—owing to some mistake, did not parade upon the 24th October, but was afterwards inspected in Portland on the 3rd November.

The following are the Officers :—

- Officers. { Captain Stockton, 14th March 1860.
Lieut. Hall, “ “
Ensign Myles, “ “

- Drill. The men appear to be somewhat wanting in zeal, but those who were present were by no means unacquainted with drill, and Capt. Stockton is a good Volunteer Officer.
- Uniform. The Company is uniformed.
- Arms. The arms and accoutrements were in good order, and drill is carried on in the Orange Hall.
- Drill Room.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY MILITIA.

First Battalion.

- Two Companies. At Saint Andrews, there are two Volunteer Companies attached to the Battalion.

The following are the Officers :—

- Officers. { Major Whitlock, Captain 25th Sept. 1832.
Lieut. Jones, 29th July 1861.
Ensign Stevenson, 13th October 1862.
- { Capt. Sandford, 29th July 1861.
Lieut. Lochary, “ “
Lieut. M'Vey, “ “

Both Companies paraded together under command of Lieut. Colonel Boyd, on the 17th December.

- Maj. Whitlock's Company. The men of Major Whitlock's Company move very fairly, and are particularly proficient in the bayonet exercise. Ensign Stevenson shews much attention and zeal.
- Drill.
- Uniform. The uniform is neat.
- Arms. The arms and accoutrements are in good order, and kept in an Drill Room. Armoury adjoining the Drill-room, in the Town Hall.
- Capt. Sandford's Company. Captain Sandford's Company was more recently accepted, and the men apparently will not attend drill. Captain Sandford and Lieutenant M'Vey are not backward in their duties; but Lieutenant Lochary, although in the town, was not present at the Inspection.
- Drill.
- Arms. The few arms in use were in a very disgraceful state. The remainder, Drill Room. arranged in a private Drill-room, appeared in fair order.

Captain Sandford, in disregard of Your Excellency's decision, that the Provincial uniform should be red, and of a pattern to be made known shortly, had commenced to uniform his Company according to his own idea, but was requested to incur no further expense on that head. Uniform.

Second Battalion.

Attached to this Battalion, there is one Company at Saint George. One Company at Saint George.

The following are the Officers :—

{	Major Wetmore, Capt. 24th January 1860.	Officers.
	Lieut. Campbell, " "	
	Ensign Wetmore, " "	

The Inspection took place on the 18th December.

The men are steady, and Major Wetmore commands them very fairly. Drill.

The Non-commissioned Officers are promising.

The Company is uniformed, but the arms appeared to be neglected. Uniform. Arms.
They are arranged on a rack within the Drill-room, which is of a moderate size. Drill Room.

Fourth Battalion.

To this Battalion are attached two Companies,—one at St. Stephen, Two Companies.
the other at Milltown.

They were inspected on the 13th and 15th December.

The following are the Officers :—

{	Capt. Inches, 30th May, 1861.	Officers.
	Lieut. Smith, " "	
	Ensign Gregg, " "	
{	Capt. M'Adam, 3rd Jan. 1863.	
	Lieut. Murchie, " "	

The Saint Stephen Company, commanded by Capt. Inches, is one of the best and most zealous in the Province. St. Stephen Com.

The men are correct and steady, the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers really proficient in their several duties. Drill.

They are uniformed in imitation of the 62nd Regiment. Uniform.

The arms and accoutrements are in very good order, and arranged in the Drill-room, which is spacious and convenient. Arms.
Drill Room.

The Milltown Company is also zealous, but deficient in numbers. Milltown Com.

The men move well, and the Officers are attentive to drill. Drill.

They are uniformed in a somewhat American fashion, which might be productive of serious misapprehension and disaster in the event of active service. Uniform.

The arms, arranged in an Armoury, are in good order. Arms.

The Drill-room is small. Drill Room.

Both these Companies have accoutrements of the old pattern, and fully deserve new ones, should a fresh supply be granted for the use of the Volunteers.

The Charlotte County Companies, excepting Capt. Sandford's, existed under the old system, and consequently in some instances retain their Sergeants, who wear uniforms, and appear at Inspections.

QUEEN'S COUNTY MILITIA.

First Battalion.

- One Company at New Jerusalem. One Company, at New Jerusalem, is attached to this Battalion. The following are the Officers :—
- Officers. { Capt. Harrison, 15th August 1862.
Lieut. Moore, " "
Ensign Rolston, " "
- Drill. The Inspection took place on the 12th November. The men can merely fall in, and go through the manual exercise. Captain Harrison can give a word of command ; but his Subalterns and Sergeants have not yet profited from any military instruction.
- Uniform. The Company is not uniformed.
Arms and Drill Room. The arms and accoutrements appear in fair order ; and Captain Harrison is building a Drill-room.

Second Battalion.

- One Company at Chipman. To this is attached one Company at Chipman, with the following Officers :—
- Officers. { Capt. Davis, 3rd May 1861.
Lieut. Connor, " "
- Drill. The Company was Inspected on the 7th November. The men are not more efficient than in the preceding Company. Capt. Davis was the only Officer present. Lieut. Connor appears to have been on the ground, but did not fall in ; and no recommendation of the proposed Ensign has yet been received at Head Quarters.
- Uniform. The Company is not uniformed.
Arms and Drill Room. The arms are in fair order, and drill takes place in the public Hall.

SUNBURY MILITIA.

- Two Companies. Two Companies are attached to the Battalion of this County, one at Sheffield, and the other at Blissville, with the following Officers :—

Blissville.

- Officers. { Capt. Kirkpatrick, 27th March, 1860.
Lieut. Nutter, " "
Ensign Allen, " "

Sheffield.

- Sheffield Com. At Sheffield the Inspection took place on the 5th November, when the men stood steady under arms, and went through the manual exercise very creditably.
Drill. Capt Burpee is a promising Officer, Lieut. Upton was absent, and Ensign Davidson is not as yet acquainted with his duties.
- Uniform. The Company is not uniformed.
Arms and Drill Room. The arms and accoutrements appear in fair order, and a Drill-room is being built.

At Blissville, the Company was inspected on the 11th of November, when both Officers and men appeared wanting in energy and activity. No uniform has yet been introduced. The arms were not in good order, and the Company has no Drill-room.

Blissville Com.
Drill.
Uniform.
Arms and Drill Room.

YORK COUNTY MILITIA.

First Battalion.

To this Battalion are attached two Companies at Fredericton, with the following Officers:—

Two Companies.

{	Capt. Simonds, 10th Dec. 1861.	Officers.
{	Lieut. Carter, " "	
{	Ensign Lee, 4th Feb. 1862.	
{	Capt. Marsh, 10th Dec. 1861.	
{	Lieut. M'Causland, 30th May 1861.	
{	Ensign Davies, 4th October 1862.	

They were inspected by Your Excellency and Colonel Cole, 15th Regiment, on the 17th of November.

The two Companies paraded together in the Barrack Square, under the command of Captain Simonds, and the Inspection proceeded in the usual form. Each Company was also drilled by its own Officers and Sergeants.

Captain Simonds' men moved as steadily as those of any Volunteer Corps in the Province. The Officers and Sergeants also performed creditably all that was required from them, but Lieut. Carter deserves particular commendation for his steadiness and correctness in drill, and for his perseverance in acquiring military knowledge.

Drill.

Captain Marsh's Company were also very fairly proficient. They are uniformed. Captain Simonds had adopted red shirts for his corps, until the Provincial Uniform should be established.

Uniform.

The arms and accoutrements are in good order, and both Companies drill and keep their arms in the Masonic Hall.

Arms and Drill Room.

CARLETON COUNTY MILITIA.

First Battalion.

To this is attached one Company, with the following Officers:—

One Company.

{	Lieut. Colonel Baird, Captain 1st January 1849.	Officers.
{	Lieut. Evans, 18th March 1861.	
{	Ensign Strickland, " "	

The Inspection by Your Excellency took place on the 3rd September. The one fault to be found with the men is, that there rarely appear to be more than some thirty on parade, but these do all their exercises extremely well, comprising Company, Light Infantry drill, and the Bayonet exercise. The Officers are all most efficient, and merit the highest commendation.

Drill.

The uniform is neat, and similar to that generally adopted for Volunteers in England. The arms and accoutrements are in good order.

Uniform.
Arms.

The Company has a Drill-room, but no Armoury.

Drill Room.

RESTIGOUCHE MILITIA.

- One Company. One Company at Dalhousie is attached to this Battalion.
The following are the Officers :—
- Officers. { Capt. Smith, 4th August 1862.
Lieut. Ritchie, " "
Ensign Caldwell, " "
- Drill. The Inspection took place on the 22nd November.
This is a newly raised corps, and there is no lack of zeal and anxiety to improve. They have made considerable progress in drill.
Sergents Hamilton and Barberie deserve especial commendation.
- Uniform. There is no uniform yet.
- Arms. The arms and accoutrements are in good order.
- Drill Room. The Drill-room is fair, and Captain Smith has arranged a very neat Armoury in the County Hall.

KENT COUNTY MILITIA.

First Battalion.

- One Company. To this Battalion is attached one Company at Richibucto, with the following Officers :—
- Officers. { Capt. Sayre, 2nd May 1862.
Lieut. Dibblee, 2nd May 1862.
Ensign *Richardson, 1st December 1862.
- Drill. Here also the spirit is excellent, and the men drilled very well, considering that they had been left much to their own resources and their own Officers. Having now a Drill Sergeant, they will no doubt rapidly improve in the more minute points of drill.
Having been thrown upon their own powers, the Officers have made considerable progress, particularly Ensign, (then Colour Sergeant,) Richardson, who has acted as Drill Instructor.
- Uniform. The temporary uniform was neat, and the arms and accoutrements well cared for.
- Arms.
- Drill Room. An excellent Drill-room has been provided for the Company by Capt. L. P. W. DesBrisay, who has taken much interest in the formation and progress of this Company.
Capt. Sayre has a private armoury.
This Corps is likely to improve, being countenanced by those in a position to assist them.

Twenty eight Corps inspected. Four since accepted.

These were the twenty eight Corps of Volunteer Militia inspected in 1862. Since that time two Batteries (Capt. Knox, Gagetown, and Capt. Chestnut, Fredericton,) and two Companies (Capt. Stevens, Saint John, and Capt. Babbit, Gagetown,) have been accepted, rendering the whole Force upon paper 1700 men.

Reason for bad attendance at Inspections.

The attendance at Inspection was generally unsatisfactory, but owing to the lateness of the season this cannot be a matter for surprise. During the past year the convenience of the Companies could not always be consulted, and with the one exception of Woodstock, the Inspections took place on and after the 24th October.

The reason for this was, that owing to the arms being recalled for repairs, every thing was delayed until a season when it was impossible for the men engaged in lumbering operations, to appear.

On the other hand, the late issue of the arms may account for their general good condition, and certainly renders unpardonable the few cases where they were in an unsatisfactory state.

One of the last points in detail to be here noticed, although the first to attract the eye at an Inspection, is that the Officers generally when at open order, port their swords and salute in a manner neither smart nor soldierlike. This, although a small point, is one that first appeals to the judgment of an Inspecting Officer. Officers' Salute.

Almost every Company has a Drill-room,—undoubtedly a great convenience,—but it is impossible to express too strongly the necessity for open-air drills on every possible occasion. A fine moonlight night should be an opportunity to be seized with avidity by those whose duties confine them during the day. Without exaggeration, one drill out of doors, with plenty of space, will be of more practical advantage than three or four in a room. The object of movements can not be sufficiently shewn within such narrow bounds, and although it may answer for elementary instruction, it is of little advantage for practical training. Advantage of
open air Drills.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS M. CROWDER, *Lt. Col., Adj. Gen.*

Adj. General's Office, Fredericton, 2nd Feb. 1863.

SUMMARY of the 28 Volunteer Companies of the Militia of the Province of New Brunswick existing and Inspected in 1862.

COMPANIES.	Strength.			Present at Inspect'n.		
	Officers.	Serg't's.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Serg't's.	Rank and File.
SAINT JOHN,—						
Captain Pick, N. B. Artillery,.....	3	3	67	3	2	39
" Hurd Peters, N. B. Artillery,.....	3	4	44	3	4	28
" B. L. Peters, N. B. Artillery.....	4	4	55	3	4	42
" Thomson, N. B. Artillery,.....	3	2	46	2	2	33
" M'Lachlan, N. B. Artillery,.....	3	2	46	2	2	35
" M. H. Peters, N. B. Artillery,.....	3	3	52	3	3	42
" Boyd, W. M. D. Engineers,.....	3	3	45	3	2	16
" Crookshank, City Rifles,.....	4	5	50	3	5	32
" Ray, City Rifles,.....	3	4	49	2	4	26
" Thurgar, City Rifles,.....	3	3	80	3	3	56
" Macshane, City Light Infantry,.....	3	4	40	3	4	26
" Millett, City Light Infantry,.....	3	3	65	2	3	40
" Stockton, County Militia,.....	3	4	46	3	4	17
" Howard, County Militia,.....	3	3	39	2	3	34
CHARLOTTE,—						
Major Whitlock, First Battalion,.....	3	4	43	3	3	30
Captain Sandford, First Battalion,.....	3	4	43	2	2	18
Major Wetmore, Second Battalion,.....	3	5	50	3	4	20
Captain Inches, Fourth Battalion,.....	3	3	41	2	3	28
" M'Adam, Fourth Battalion,.....	2	3	43	2	2	25
QUEEN'S,—						
Captain Harrison, First Battalion,.....	3	3	45	3	2	35
" Davis, Second Battalion,.....	2	2	38	1	1	18
SUNBURY,—						
Captain Kirkpatrick,.....	3	3	45	3	3	29
" Burpee,.....	3	3	44	2	1	22
YORK,—						
Captain Simonds, First Battalion,.....	3	3	65	3	2	45
" Marsh, First Battalion,.....	3	3	51	3	3	37
CARLETON,—						
Lieut. Col. Baird, First Battalion,.....	3	3	43	3	2	27
RESTIGOUCHE,—						
Captain Smith,.....	3	3	47	2	3	30
KENT,—						
Captain Sayre, First Battalion,.....	3	3	55	2	3	32
	84	92	1377	71	79	862
			92			79
			84			71
			Strength, 1553			Present, 1012

APPENDIX N^o. 10.

REPORT

ON THE

FISHERIES

OF

NEW BRUNSWICK,

1862.

LAI D BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE BY COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY
THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.



FREDERICTON:

PRINTED AT THE ROYAL GAZETTE OFFICE.

1863.

REPORT
ON THE SALMON FISHERIES
IN CERTAIN RIVERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
1862.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G.
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick,
&c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In obedience to instructions received from Your Excellency, directing me to make an enquiry into the present condition of the Salmon Fisheries in this Province, I have the honor to submit the following Report.

The late period of the season at which I received Your Excellency's directions to commence this enquiry, rendered it impossible for me to visit as many of the Rivers, and as much of the Coasts as I should have wished, and, indeed, the present Report has almost exclusive reference to the Restigouche, Nepisiguit, and Miramichi Rivers, but the actual condition of the Fisheries in those great streams may probably enable Your Excellency to form a tolerably correct estimate of the manner in which the Fishery Laws and Regulations are generally enforced.

RESTIGOUCHE.

I arrived on the upper waters of the Restigouche in the middle of July. I had heard from various quarters that spearing Salmon and fishing with drag or "drifting" nets was frequently practised on the Quatawankedgwick, or Tomcaguadavic River, but the first evidence I perceived of any infringement of the Fishery Laws, was on Sunday the 20th July, when encamped about eight miles up that River. I then saw three canoes with two men in each, all well provided with spears and drag nets, passing up the River. The parties who are in the habit of fishing this River generally come, I believe, from the upper waters of the Saint John. They ascend the Grand River, cross the portage, and descend the Restigouche, thus avoiding the vigilance of the Restigouche Fishery Wardens—(supposing there were any on the River, which at the time I have just alluded to, there did not appear to be)—unless they happen to be on the Tomcaguadavic itself. All fishing for Salmon above the junction of the Tomcaguadavic with the Restigouche is very properly prohibited, by the Fishery Regulations of that County, nor does there appear to be any carried on, except by the sort of occasional parties I have described.

From the mouth of the Tomcaguadavic to a few miles above the Upsalquitch there are but very few settlers, of whom only some appear to fish. One of them, of the name of Flint, who lives on the Canada side of the River, about eight miles above the Upsalquitch, had two nets set, one from each side of the River, opposite to each other; the one going across, the other down the stream. Were the end of the latter taken across, instead of down, it would more than reach the former, and so go completely across the River.

From about three miles above to a little below the mouth of the Upsalquitch there are numerous settlers, and though I only saw one net to which objection could be made, I have reason to believe that considerable injury is done to the fishing there by sweeping the

River with drag nets, a practice to which, without great watchfulness on the part of the Wardens, or Overseers, it is difficult to put a stop. Several of the nets which I saw hung up along the Bank were long enough to reach across the whole River in many places.

But the chief injury to the fishings on the Restigouche is done in the neighbourhood of the Islands above the tide-way, and for some little distance below that point. On both sides of Long Island there were bushes, and stakes, in some places across the whole channel, and in one or two cases the nets were still there. On the north side were eight sets of stakes, three of which went across the channel, with the exception of a small opening on the Canada side. From an Island known as Tom Murray's Island, nets were set across the channels on both sides—towards the North, and towards Duff's Island. I should take the latter to be the main channel, but I am not prepared to state certainly that it is so.

Although at the time of my visit to that portion of the River which is just below the tideway, almost all the nets and pickets were taken up and piled away on the bank of the River, I could still see enough to show how much damage is done to the fisheries there; and I was informed on the most reliable authority that the nets, though the proper distance from each other, are always set over-lapping each other, so that the inner end of one is in a line with the outer end of the one below it—like the steps of a stair—so that a fish when ascending is sure to fall into one of them, unless it makes a zigzag course all the way up. Though this does not appear to infringe any of the Regulations, it is clearly contrary to their spirit, as, to afford the fish any fair chance of escape, it is evident that at least one straight channel should be left open.

In the autumn, tow boats or scows, drawn by horses, are sent up the Restigouche and its tributaries with provisions, &c. for lumbermen. Far up the streams these scows are dragged over the shallows and bars, (which are the chief spawning grounds of the Salmon,) and immense quantities of the spawn, which is deposited and covered up there, is trampled and destroyed. This was assigned to me by several people as the chief cause of the decrease of Salmon, and though I do not consider that it is so, yet I have no doubt serious injury is thus done.

On the 28th July I had an interview with Mr. Barclay, one of the two Fish Wardens for the County of Restigouche. He stated to me that he had refused to act this year as Fishwarden because the Overseers would not act with him; he believed that only one of them had qualified himself, and that one refused to do anything without the others;—another reason assigned by Mr. Barclay for his refusal to act was, that he had not received any pay for two years past.

In answer to various questions, Mr. Barclay informed me that, while he acted as Fishwarden he used to go up and down the river continually during the Summer, but had no fixed times for doing so; that he had not been up the river since last year; that he found no difficulty in enforcing the law, but that since he held office he had never directed a prosecution, having only warned offenders to be more careful for the future.

Mr. Barclay informed me that the nets in the Restigouche were never taken up from Saturday night to Monday morning, but remained in the water during the whole of that time, and that in his opinion he could not interfere, because no rule forbidding such a practice is to be found in the Fishery Regulations of the County.

The Fishery Act (Rev. Stat. Cap. 101, Title 22, Sec. 10,) provides that "no Salmon shall be taken on the coast, in the Rivers, &c. &c., between sunset on any Saturday night and sunrise on the following Monday morning," and it appears that this has by some been construed simply to mean that no fish shall be taken out of the nets. This interpretation is peculiar to the Magistrates of the County of Restigouche, as in all other parts of the Province the Act

is understood according to its obvious intention ; but though the interpretation is manifestly untenable,—for a fish is no doubt taken (*captus*) when deprived of its liberty, (that is to say at the moment on its entering the net, as a bear or beaver is said to be “taken” on entering a trap,)—it might, perhaps, be well so to modify the wording of the Act as to leave no doubt on this point. At present, (even supposing that persons do not occasionally look at their nets on Sundays,) more harm is done to the Fisheries by the nets being left down all Sunday and the fish allowed to accumulate in them till Monday morning, than if the nets were fished as usual ; because—(especially at the mouth of the river)—besides the fish caught, many are scared and frightened away.

It is impossible to over-estimate the harm that would be done to the Fisheries, both of the Rivers and the Coast, if on one day at least in the week the Rivers were not left perfectly open for fish to ascend.

Mr. Barclay was of opinion, that it would be better if Fish Wardens were appointed for certain Rivers, and certain stated portions of the coast, rather than for the whole County. Thus, in Restigouche, where two Wardens are appointed, instead of both being supposed to look after the whole of the River and Coast Fisheries, one would take charge of the River, and the other of the Coast and Bay. I have since learnt that Mr. Barclay and Mr. Cook do make some such arrangement.

Mr. Barclay was also of opinion, that it would be advantageous if a Warden were enabled to delegate his power to properly nominated persons along the course of the River. He complained of the irregularity with which those connected with the protection of the Fisheries were paid, and wished to suggest that a law should be passed, to impose a certain tax upon nets,—say £1 per annum on every 100 fathoms of net—to form a fund for the more efficient protection of the Fisheries. He believed that the fishers themselves would willingly pay such a tax, in order to have the laws enforced.

Mr. Cook, also Fish Warden for the County of Restigouche, was absent when I reached Dalhousie, and only returned, I believe, on the day that I left, so that I had no opportunity of seeing him ; but in reply to a letter which I addressed to him, he gave me the following information.

That he had generally visited the course of the Restigouche River twice a year during the fishing season, but that he had not visited it as Fishery Warden since the Summer of 1861, his services having since been directed to the Coast Fisheries and lower Rivers, Mr. Barclay attending to the Restigouche River.

That there is some difficulty in enforcing the laws, in the absence of strict regulations under the Act.

That the law in his opinion is sufficiently well adapted to carry out the desired object, if, under it, the Sessions exercise the power given them by the Act.

That he had prosecuted nine persons for violations of the law, four of whom were discharged, and that those prosecutions “have not been attended with results so desirable as is necessary.”

That he was not aware of any law relative to the taking up of nets on Sundays ; but that at the last meeting of the Legislature, about 250 of the most respectable inhabitants of Restigouche petitioned for the enactment of a law to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath Day by Fishermen. In 1860 the Justices of the Peace met in Sessions at Dalhousie, and made new Rules and Regulations under the Act 23 Vic. cap. 62, relating to the Fisheries in the County of Restigouche, which were sent back unsanctioned in consequence, Mr. Cook believes, of their recognizing certain ancient privileges claimed by parties in front of their lands, as in Canada ; and also on account of some supposed interference with the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Since writing the above, I have seen a copy of Mr. Cook's reply to the Circular addressed by Your Excellency's order to the Fish Wardens of the different Counties, in which, in expressing his regret that he is unable to furnish a formal Report, he says,—“I have not done any thing officially in the discharge of my duty as Fish Warden during the present year, from a conscientious conviction that I could not carry out the much desired object of the law in the preservation of the Fisheries in this County, in the absence of sufficient Regulations.” If some others, who have done quite as little as Mr. Cook, would come forward and say so in the same straightforward way, and give their reasons for their inability to act, instead of professing to protect the Fisheries, the future prospect of this Province, with regard to this branch of its industry, would be considerably better than it is.

The late Mr. Perley, in his very able and valuable Report on the Sea and River Fisheries, written in 1850, says with respect to this River :—

“The Restigouche is about 220 miles in length, and it has four tributaries, each more than 60 miles long; with its numerous affluents it is supposed to drain more than 6,000 square miles of territory. * * * It is probable that for a long period after British settlers established themselves on its banks, no River in North America, (except perhaps the Columbia,) yielded so large a supply of Salmon as the Restigouche. But its character in this respect is fast passing away; the numbers have fearfully diminished of late years; and if the present state of things continues, very likely a brief period only will elapse ere the Salmon Fishery of the Restigouche will be numbered among the things that have been.”

The accuracy of Mr. Perley's anticipation has been amply proved by the event. In twelve years from the date of his Report, the Salmon Fishery of the upper part of this River may be said to have become virtually extinct; whilst those in the lower waters and bay have so dwindled away as to be now comparatively worthless; and if, as now, scarcely a fish is allowed to reach the spawning beds, they will necessarily soon be extinct also.

Partly from the timidity and carelessness of the local authorities, partly from individual selfishness, which seeks to obtain a large immediate profit without regard to its duration, or to the general interests of the community; this River, which might have been, (and might still be made,) a source of great wealth, not only to those who live on its banks, but to the people at large, has been reduced to its present condition.

I may here mention, that no regular provision is made for the Restigouche Wardens. The Sessions will not, as they are empowered to do, raise £40 for the purpose of paying them, and therefore the Government do not give the £40, which is granted only on condition that the Sessions provide an equal sum.

Before finally taking leave of the Restigouche, I may be permitted to call Your Excellency's attention to the very efficient manner in which the Salmon Fisheries on the Metapediac, one of the tributaries of the Restigouche, are protected under the Regulations of the Canadian Government. It has there been found necessary to prohibit net fishing altogether; and though I ascended the Metapediac for ten or twelve miles, I did not see a single trace of illegal fishing; whereas on all the New Brunswick Rivers that I have visited, and especially on the Miramichi, the remains of torches, &c. in canoes, and along the banks, and various other signs, but too plainly showed the way in which the laws are broken.

GLOUCESTER.

On the 1st of August I arrived at Bathurst, and on the 2nd had an interview with Mr. MacLauchlan, one of the Fishery Wardens for the County of Gloucester.

He said, he believed one of the chief injuries to the Fishery, was the using of certain traps, of which there were three on the coast this year. I went with him to see one of

them, a little way outside the Alston Point, in the Bathurst Basin. These traps consist of a long net, set at right angles to the shore, sometimes almost a mile in length, with wings, and ending in a sort of large pound, with an inner chamber of network of small mesh. This chamber is closed both on the top and bottom, and on all the sides, with the exception of the opening from the larger chamber or pound. When the fish are passing along the coast, as I believe Salmon generally do previous to ascending their respective Rivers, those of them which do not get caught in trying to force their way through the net, go out to seaward along it, and get into this pound; the inner chamber or bag, having a bottom, is then lifted up by a pulley, and all the fish both large and small taken out. I understand that immense quantities of fish of all sizes and kinds, Salmon, Grilse, Sea-trout, Mackerel, &c. are caught together in these machines.

Some of the large fish curers on the coast refused to take these traps, (which were offered to them by an American Company), because they considered them so injurious to the fishing, and in contravention to the Laws of the Province. It is unnecessary to state that these traps are stationary, and I should consider that they are prohibited by the XI and XVI Sections of the Gloucester Fishery Regulations; but Section 9, in the Rules in the Appendix would, I think, make a more complete and better Law on the subject.

Mr. M'Lauchlan also informed me that very great injury is done to the fishing on the Nepisiguit River by spearing, which is carried on almost entirely by Indians. The Regulation with regard to spearing (Gloucester Regulations, Sec. III.) is, "that spearing for Salmon *for the purposes of trade and commerce* is altogether prohibited, &c.," and, "that it shall not be lawful to buy, sell, or barter, any speared Salmon, &c." This Regulation is framed with a view to allow the Indians at a certain season to spear Salmon to feed themselves and families only, and if this privilege were not abused there could be no reasonable objection to it; but, in point of fact, under colour of this permission, vast quantities of Salmon are speared, not for the subsistence of the Indians, but for sale; and in many,—if not most—cases, the Indians are actually employed and paid to spear fish, and a regular traffic in speared Salmon is, I fear, carried on by those who ought to be using their influence to put a stop to such a practice. In the event of Indians, or others, being still permitted to spear for their own use, I would suggest that a very heavy penalty should be inflicted upon any person who "received" speared Salmon, and that the Fishery Wardens should, as in Canada (22 Vict. Tit. 4, Cap. 62,) have power to enter the premises of any one whom they have reasonable cause to suspect of receiving speared fish, for the purpose of ascertaining if such is the case. The marks of the spear are so plainly visible upon a fish captured in this manner, that it is impossible to suppose that they could ever be purchased ignorantly; indeed, so well known are they, that there is a regular current price for speared Salmon, at a lower rate than that paid for those taken in the ordinary way, because speared fish are supposed not to keep so well. It may be a question whether this results from the spear marks alone, or from the fact that the Salmon are generally speared on the spawning beds, when ready for spawning, and so almost unfit for use.

Mr. M'Lauchlan stated that it was impossible for the Fish Wardens to effect any improvement unless they received better and more certain pay. The expense of hiring men and a canoe, without which it is impossible to look after the Fisheries on this River, is very considerable. At present no provision at all is made for the Gloucester Fishery Wardens, the Sessions refusing to give anything.

It cannot be expected in a Country like New Brunswick, where there are few people with large means and no occupation, that any one will perform the duties of a Fishery Warden properly, without receiving remuneration.

Mr. M'Lauchlan stated that the nets between Carron Point and Bathurst, (there were only two there this year), are always taken up on Sundays, but he believes the nets outside along the coast, are constantly left down.

On the 4th of August I went to Caraquette, and saw M. Paulin and M. Landry, Fishery Wardens.

M. Paulin informed me that he understood his duty was only to look after the herring nets on the bank off Caraquette; that he had never received a copy of the Fishery Regulations, the only instruction that had reached him being a note to the effect that he was to take up any herring net that was wrongly set on the Bank; that he had never visited any of the Rivers, and did not consider that he had any right to interfere with the traps on the coast; that he had received no pay from Government, but understood that he would get half the fine in case of prosecution; he had never yet prosecuted; but had only recently received his appointment.

M. Landry informed me that he had only chanced to see his appointment in the Gazette some three weeks before I saw him; that he had received no official notification of his appointment, although such notification was addressed to him from the Secretary's Office, on the 1st of July 1862. He appeared to have little or no idea of what he was expected to do, but candidly admitted this, and said that as soon as he should receive instructions, &c. he was prepared to carry them out. He was not aware whether he was to be paid or not.

It is worthy of note, that both M. Paulin and M. Landry live at Caraquette, where there is little or no Salmon Fishery to look after, whilst one of them being a fisherman, and the other, I believe, the owner of a mill, they are not likely to be prepared to leave their occupations and go constantly to the distant parts of the County. The two places in the County where the services of a Warden are most required, so far as regards Salmon, are on the Tracadie and Nepisiguit Rivers, both far from Caraquette.

The services of M. Paulin and M. Landry are no doubt valuable at Caraquette, in the protection of the Herring and other Sea Fisheries; but these Fisheries on the Bank off Caraquette appear to be more easily protected, and to require less constant watchfulness, than the Salmon Fisheries, which are not so open to observation, and are liable to more varied forms of injury. M. Paulin and M. Landry at present receive no salary, and I would venture to call Your Excellency's attention to the manifest unfairness in making the County, or the Province at large, pay for the protection of one small portion of the Fisheries, when so much is left unprotected.

I was unable, owing to the limited time at my disposal, to go up the Nepisiguit River. Although this River is from 80 to 100 miles long, Salmon only ascend as far as the Grand Falls, twenty miles above the tide, which, from their height, present an insurmountable barrier to the fish. But in this twenty miles of River, Salmon were so plentiful, that for many years the Nepisiguit was considered one of the finest fly fishing streams of North America; and I am assured it was no uncommon thing, (even within the last few years,) to see hundreds of Salmon lying side by side in the pool under the Falls; but so rapid has been the decrease, that a gentleman who has been in the habit of spending, every year, a few weeks there fly fishing, told me that during his three weeks stay this Summer, he only once saw as many as twenty two Salmon, where he used daily to see hundreds.

Netting is altogether prohibited in the Nepisiguit above Bateman's Brook; but such is the character of the stream—a succession of rapids, with here and there shallow clear pools—that spearing and sweeping with hand nets, can be, and is, carried on with deadly effect, as there is no possible chance of escape for the fish in such places.

MIRAMICHI.

On the morning of the 5th of August I arrived at Chatham, and subsequently visited that part of the Miramichi River which is below that place. From the lateness of the season, or other causes, few nets remained down there, and I saw nothing to complain of in those that remained. But I may here remark, that it is extremely difficult in most cases for a stranger to say whether the nets in the tidal waters of the Miramichi are set in accordance with the Rules or not. The Rules generally specify, that, to and from such and such a person's ground, or Lot No. so and so, so many fathoms of net are allowed to be set, and therefore one must know the numbers of the different lots of ground, and the names of the occupiers, as well as the exact low water line.

Near Sheldrake Island and below it, I understand the nets are always set overlapping each other in a similar manner to those which I have described near the mouth of the Restigouche, compelling the fish to take a zigzag course up the River.

I visited the coast as far as Neguac, and made a round among the Islands opposite that place. Many complaints had reached me of the damage done to the fishing all along the lower part of the Miramichi, and about those Islands, by the extreme length of the nets and by their crossing the channels by which the fish are said always to ascend. But as the fishing ends on the 15th of August, and was consequently almost over at the time of my visit, (only two nets remained down at Portage Island,) it was useless for me to remain to find out all the channels, currents, banks, &c., and without a personal knowledge of these things, as well as seeing the nets set, it is impossible for me to say anything further on the subject, than that the length of net set down in the Regulations generally appeared to me too great.

One suggestion I should wish to offer with regard to the fishings about the Islands, namely, that if the Fishing Stations on the Islands which belong to the Provincial Government were let for a term of years, and measures taken efficiently to protect the same, not only would a new source of Revenue to the Province be opened, but it would also tend to improve the Fisheries, as it would be the interest of any one having a lease for a length of time, to do all in his power to increase the number of fish.

On the 6th of August I proceeded up the North West Branch of the Miramichi, and am sorry to have to report, that there I found more illegally set nets than on any other River which I have visited. Whether this was in any measure owing to the fact that on that River alone was my visit wholly unexpected, I am not prepared to say.

Till I came near the head of the tideway, there did not seem, at that time, much to complain of, most of the nets being up; and for the reasons I have before given, it would have been difficult for me to decide whether a net was or was not too long. But about the top of the tideway, and above that point, the nets were such, that it is a matter of surprise to me that a single Salmon can reach the spawning beds through them.

The first net on the north side of the River, that was decidedly wrong, was John Howes', which was set from opposite his house, or a little above it, to within three or four feet of a bar or bank in the middle of the River, and the end of the net allowed to float down from thence; virtually, it was across the whole channel. He is properly allowed 30 fathoms; but with this (at the place where his net was set,) the bar interferes, as the whole channel is not above that width. From Bass Point to Dunbar's Point, I am unable to say from the Regulations (Northumberland Reg. page 73-74,) whether some of the people are allowed 30 or 60 fathoms. One of them, (Ducie), who had two long nets out, claimed 60; and I am inclined to think that his nets extended more than that distance from low water mark.

Near Matchett's, a little higher up, there were several sets of stakes, from which more net might be set than is allowed; but as the nets were up at the time, I cannot say that this was the case, though I entertain little doubt on the subject. A little higher up, I found a net across nearly the whole channel at low water, belonging to a man of the name of Tozer, who informed me that he had been,—(and I have been told since that he still is),—an Overseer. He acknowledged that his net was wrong, but excused himself on the ground that he had only his proper length of net, and that if he set it lower down, where the channel is wider, it would be within the prescribed limits of Matchett's net; and that as every one else broke the Regulations, he did not see why he should not do so also.

Almost opposite this, near the mouth of the Little South West Branch, Alexander Mullins had a net set across one of the channels to a bar, and set also from what I believe is, properly speaking, an Island. I explained the rule with regard to nets set to, or from, an island, bar, &c., and he ultimately acknowledged that his was wrong, and promised to alter it.

Nets belonging to Hoylan, and M'Kenzie, further up the River, were far too long for the width of the channel where they were set. In fact, all the way from Matchett's to John Ryan's upper line, the number of fathoms allowed to be set is much too great for the width of the River.

The Northumberland Regulations, page 74, provide that between those two places "no net is to extend into the River more than 25 fathoms." But this 25 fathoms is more than the width of the whole channel in many places, and there is a subsequent Regulation to the effect that "no net to be set in any of the Branches of the Miramichi River, by virtue of these Rules, or in any other River of the County of Northumberland, not hereinbefore provided for, shall extend more than one-third part across the said branch, or River, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

I should consider from these two Rules, that where 25 fathoms would cover more than a third of the River, nets must extend the said third only, and not the 25 fathoms. But the people seem to claim the 25 fathoms, and the Fishery Warden allows it. If they are thus permitted to set 25 fathoms it is manifestly most unfair for the inhabitants just above them, where the only rule in force is that the nets must not extend more than a third across the stream. For instance, on the south side, James Johnston is the highest up who is allowed by the Regulations (p. 74,) to set 25 fathoms: this 25 fathoms reaches almost, (I believe in one place it would altogether,) across the River. His next neighbour higher up, although close above him, and with almost the same breadth of water, is only allowed to set a third, which is probably not more than ten fathoms. It is clear that this short net of ten fathoms set above,—and within fifty or one hundred yards of,—the long one of 25 fathoms, and on the same side of the river, is not likely to catch any fish whatever. And so it is with the others, though perhaps in a different proportion: for supposing that the number of fish which a net catches bears the same proportion to the number that ascend the River at that place, as the length of the net does to the breadth of the River, (which would not however be quite the case,) a man who sets 25 fathoms where the River is 30 fathoms wide, would catch five-sixths of the fish, while his neighbour higher up would only have one-third of the remaining sixth. I am bound to say that some of the people higher up, make up for it, when they can get the chance of doing so, by setting their nets simply from side to side of the river, and as a natural result the Salmon are rapidly getting killed out of the North West Miramichi.

This year there seemed to be still a good many grilse, but on examining some caught with a fly, I found scarce one that did not show marks of having come through nets—but too plainly proving that there is little chance of any fish getting up which is too large to pass through the meshes of a net.

Some way above Johnson's I found a net set from the north side which reached to the shallow water on the south; with some difficulty I ascertained that it belonged to Paul Lyons, who lived on the south side; he said that he had got leave from Mr. Hutchison, to whom the land on the other side belonged, to set it from thence, but as he at first denied all knowledge of the net, I am not inclined to depend upon his statement. But whether he had a right to set the net from that side or not, it was illegally set, for it was so completely across the channel, that I could not pass up in my canoe without passing over it. Eventually when I explained the rule to Mr. Lyons, he took down the net and promised that it should not be again set there.

A little above this, and below Tom Waden's house, there were pickets across the channel, the net being up at the time, but on my calling attention to the fact, the pickets were removed before my return down the river.

Just above this house were pickets, said to belong to East or Eastie, across the whole River at the top of a rapid.

In the neighbourhood of the "Deep Hole" there were objectionable pickets and buoys, some of which were also taken down.

I saw Mr. Thomas Smith, the Overseer for the Parish of Northesk, and informed him of the nets I had seen that appeared to me illegally set.

He complained of the inexpediency of appointing Overseers for one year only, and suggested that they should be appointed permanently, and a small sum allowed them; as the fines were so uncertain, that it really was impossible for a laboring man to leave his work at all hours, with so small a chance of being repaid for it. He said that it was a difficult matter for him to prevent the nets being set illegally, for that as soon as he went out to look after them, the word was quickly passed up or down the River as the case might be, and all the nets speedily taken up.

I believe that considerable injury is done higher up the North West Miramichi, and on the Little South West where the waters are shallow, and the fish have little chance of escape. I was unable to go higher up, as the waters were so low that it was impossible for a canoe to ascend higher.

From every one to whom I pointed out any irregularity about their nets, (with one solitary exception,) I received the utmost civility, and perfect readiness was expressed by them to set their nets according to the law, if only every one else was obliged to do the same. The constant saying was, "Well I know I am wrong, but if every one else up and down the River sets his net as he likes, what am I to do?" In fact, on the North West Miramichi, as well as everywhere else, there is a universal wish that a better system should be introduced for the protection of the Fisheries. The settlers are quite intelligent enough to see that if there were good regulations justly and well carried out, they would be able to catch more fish legally than they now do illegally, because there would be many more fish in the Rivers to catch. But in the meantime, the people near the mouths of the Rivers complain of the injury done by the settlers high up, near the spawning grounds, and the people high up complain of those fishing about the mouth, and each have about equal cause of complaint.

At Newcastle, I saw Mr. Salter, the only Fishery Warden for Northumberland. He informed me that during the Summer he was in the habit of going about wherever he thought his services were most required, but that he finds it extremely difficult to find the illegally set nets down, because the minute he starts from home, the word is passed along, every one conveying it to his next neighbour, and the nets are taken up before his arrival.

He finds considerable difficulty in carrying out the law, because the Magistrates are often reluctant to enforce its provisions with stringency; and in cases where, in his opinion,

the full penalty ought to be inflicted, constantly discharge those who are brought before them, on payment of a small fine of a few shillings; and he has even had on more than one occasion to complain of Magistrates themselves for illegal netting.

He thinks that the Government ought to take the protection of the Fisheries entirely into their own hands, for that as long as it depends upon the Magistrates, the regulations will never be rigidly enforced.

He stated that he had not directed any prosecutions this last year, but that there were a great many the year before; that a fine of ten shillings, instead of five pounds, is usually all that is inflicted on the parties, so that the result is far from satisfactory; he believes, however, that the law with respect to taking up nets on Sunday is strictly observed. Mr. Salter complains, and I think with good reason, that the extent of fishing he has to look after, is far too much for one man. When the length of the Miramichi River is considered, and the number of its branches, (and even in the smallest of those branches immense damage might be done by killing the spawning fish,) it is clear that one man cannot visit it all very often.

On the 14th of August I proceeded up the South West Miramichi. About Barnaby's Island, and up to Indiantown, there are a good many nets, some of which are set with each end slanting downwards from their centre like the two sides of a triangle: this I think is objectionable, in the first place, because, without being more than a third across the River, net may cover far more than its proper share of the water by having the end hanging down the stream, and secondly, because Salmon would naturally go up the way the net slants, on seeing it, and so would not have a fair chance of going outside the net. Some of the other County Regulations expressly provide that nets shall be set from the shore towards the thread of the stream, and it would be well if a similar rule were enforced generally.

In the Renous River near its mouth at Indiantown, I perceived numerous indications that fishing with drift nets, and spearing by night, are of frequent occurrence. These are practices which it requires great watchfulness to prevent, and I fear that in the Renous River much harm is done by them.

Returning again to the South West Miramichi, for some distance I found few nets; here and there were pickets considerably more than a third across the River, but no nets were on them at the time I passed, and the owners always promised to take down some of them, or if they were not satisfied that they went too far out, to measure them off afresh.

At Long Island (near De Cantlin's) there were pickets which looked as if a net was usually set from the Island, and in this vicinity also there were many signs of spearing, &c.

For some six or eight miles below Boiestown I found the River set with pickets at almost every turn—generally across the whole River, and almost always across the main channel.

From information I received I understood that there is a regularly organized body of men, who fish all that part of the River, without the slightest regard to the Regulations. I am unable to furnish the names of any of them, but most of them belong to Boiestown itself, I believe, and I cannot say whether any of the inhabitants along the River belong to this association, or "concern," as it is called by those residing on the bank of the River, or not. From almost every one of whom I made enquiries concerning the pickets opposite their ground, I got the same sort of answer,—“that they did not belong to them, that some men come and set nets there, but they don't always know who they are.” Whether the nets were all up by accident when I passed, or whether it was known that I was sent to make an enquiry into the subject, I am not aware; I am inclined to think the latter was the case. Such a practice as this would be much more easily put a stop to were there a

law, (as their is in most Counties a regulation,) to the effect that all nets must be legibly marked with the owner's name. I will mention a few, and but a few, of the worst cases, though I find it difficult to describe the exact places.

Above Wilson's bar, about six miles below Boiestown, pickets extending more than half across the River.

A little higher up pickets across the whole of the main channel to a bar.

Opposite Richard Price's land pickets across the main channel; Price denied all knowledge of them. Just above, at Price's Island, were pickets clearly meant for setting a net across the whole stream.

A little higher, pickets from both sides, one side being from an Island, and at one end some net with a small mesh.

At the head of the Island above this (about four miles from Boiestown) a net across the whole of one branch.

About a mile higher up there were again pickets across between two Islands; and again a little above, pickets from an Island across the main channel.

The character of the River here is such as to make it very easy to catch every fish that tries to ascend; for there are a great many Islands dividing the River into small shallow channels, and by setting nets across these channels, as it appears is done, in direct contravention of the Regulations, there is not a chance of a Salmon getting up, as long as the nets remain there.

There are several nets above Boiestown, which I saw early in the Summer, one or two of which appeared to cross the main channel, particularly one belonging to a man of the name of M'Leod, which simply crossed the River from one bank to the other. I understand that frequent complaints have been made to the Magistrates, of this very net, but that no steps have been taken to punish the offender; indeed, as the law now stands, I am doubtful whether he could be punished. The general Laws make no provision about the length of a net; and although a Fishery Warden has power to enforce *the law* on any River beyond the boundary of his proper County, he cannot enforce *Regulations* beyond the limits of the County to which they belong. If then, as I have been informed, Mr. M'Leod's net was above the County Line, and in the County of York, the Northumberland Fish Warden would have no power to prevent his setting any length of net, and in York there appears to be neither Warden nor Regulations.

This is an instance which shows, what cannot be too strongly urged, the great want there is for more general laws with regard to the Fisheries, or for greater uniformity in the local Rules. Here is one particular spot where a man has it in his power to capture every Salmon which, on any day except Sundays, attempts to ascend that part of one of the best Salmon Rivers in the Province, and there is no law, rule, or regulation, that can prevent him from doing so.

The Northumberland Regulations I consider, on the whole, to be remarkably good; and if they were only carried out properly, there would be few finer Salmon Rivers in the world than the Miramichi. But it is just one of those cases which show of how little use regulations are, if they are not enforced. Sections two to six are, on paper, all that could be wished with respect to the appointment of Overseers, their fees, penalties, &c., and yet what is the result? Practically, with one or two exceptions perhaps, they seem to do nothing at all, at any rate not after they have measured off the nets for the season, and in one case, as I have above stated, I found an Overseer himself an offender against the Law. Whether the Sessions, the Rate-payers, the Magistrates, or the Overseers themselves, are to blame for this, I am not prepared to state; all I can say is that the Laws and Regulations are not enforced.

I consider the length of net allowed in the North West Miramichi, from Matchett's up to John Ryan's, ought to be reduced, as I have mentioned in a previous paragraph.

The Rule concerning the size of mesh might be amended, and made as in the Appendix.

The Rule requiring that nets should be legibly marked with the name of the owner, is very much wanted; and a Rule respecting traps also.

In the event of County Regulations remaining at all as they are now, I would suggest that, if possible, an arrangement should be entered into between the Sessions of the Counties of Carleton, York, and Northumberland, whereby the Fisheries on the upper part of the Miramichi, which is in York and Carleton, should be rendered subject to the same Rules, as the lower or Northumberland waters.

The River Miramichi was but a few years ago famous for its Salmon Fisheries throughout its course. The quantity of Salmon which still resort to the mouth of the River, continue as yet to render the fisheries on the lower part of the River remunerative; but I fear so few Salmon are now allowed to reach the spawning grounds, that the Fisheries on the upper portion are well nigh destroyed, and as a natural consequence those nearer the sea will soon be so also. At places where a short time ago hundreds of Salmon were annually caught, hardly one is now even seen. In a very few years more, if cut off from their spawning grounds, the Salmon will cease to enter the River at all, and the valuable Fisheries at its mouth, with all their expensive establishments, must come to an end.

The fishing season terminated before I could visit any other Rivers, and indeed, before reporting to Your Excellency I should have liked to have spent more time on those Rivers that I have visited. But it is so essential that some immediate steps should be taken to provide against the entire extinction of these valuable Fisheries, that I do not hesitate to submit this Report, fragmentary as it is, to Your Excellency.

Before concluding, I should wish to submit to Your Excellency some general remarks on the measures to be adopted.

With regard to the Salmon Fisheries generally, I need not bring before Your Excellency the vast importance of taking measures, in time, to prevent the total destruction of Salmon in the Rivers of this Province. We have only to look what has been done in Great Britain and Canada, and profit by their experience.

In Canada, for a long time the protection of the Fisheries was much neglected; but at last the Government and Legislature of that Province seem to have become alive to their value, and have not only made strict regulations for their protection and preservation, but have also caused these regulations to be practically enforced. Before this could be done however, so great had been the destruction, and so rapid the decrease of Salmon, that in many Rivers which formerly teemed with these fish, they were almost extinct; consequently it was necessary in many places to adopt very stringent measures, such as the prohibition of all netting, &c. except in certain places.

Had these protective measures been adopted some years ago, before the Rivers were clean swept out, they might have been done with quite as little, if not less, trouble and expense, the laws might have been less prohibitory, (*i. e.* it would not have been necessary in so many places to forbid all netting,) and, above all, there would have been a plentiful supply of Salmon in Rivers where now there are scarcely any.

In England, the Salmon, through entire neglect, have gradually decreased, and in many Rivers become altogether extinct. In Scotland and Ireland, where more care has been taken to regulate them, the fisheries are now proportionately more valuable. Last year Commissioners were appointed in England by the Government to enquire into the Salmon Fisheries of that country. In their Report will be found much interesting and very valuable information on the subject; many of the things that they have found most injurious

do not exist here,—at any rate to such an extent,—as fishing weirs of all sorts, fishing traps connected with mills, pollution of waters by manufactures, gas works, &c., poisoning by mines, and so on; but it is only by timely legislation that they are to be prevented. Had sufficient laws been introduced in England years ago, mill dams would not have been built without sufficient fish passes, and ladders;—manufacturers, &c. would have been obliged, as far as was possible, to take steps to prevent the pollution of the waters by the refuse matter of their works. All this at the time would have been a simple and easy thing. Now it is no easy matter; for besides the removal of all these artificial obstructions, many Rivers have actually to be restocked with fish, at a very considerable expense.

But while the evils just mentioned are less common in this country, there are others which are more common. The immense extent of Rivers with few or no inhabitants along the banks, the clearness of the shallow pools, &c., render illegal fishing both by nets and spears, an easy matter; and it is to prevent this chiefly, that strictly enforced laws are required. The practice of throwing sawdust into rivers and streams is also a most serious evil. It has been said that it would interfere too much with the rights of mill owners and lumberers to prohibit this practice; but as all mill owners, &c. in Saint John are compelled to burn their sawdust, and as the same thing is done at several of the large mills on the North Shore, I think it would be only fair that others who have large saw mills on Rivers frequented by Salmon, should be made to do so also.

One of the most serious difficulties the English Commissioners had to overcome was the obstacle offered to the passage of fish by mill and other dams. In the Rivers that I have visited this evil scarcely exists, but in some of the other Rivers of the Province I believe much harm has been done by them. In Ireland the difficulty is in course of removal by affixing to the weirs or dams, passes or ladders whereby the surplus water is made available for enabling the fish to surmount them, whatever their height may be. That which has been generally adopted in Ireland is taken from the model of one which was put up on the River Teith, in Scotland, by the late Mr. Smith, of Deanston; and the average cost of putting up one of these contrivances is stated as £60. In this country, where wood, &c. is so plentiful, it would probably be very much less. This measure has been recommended both in England and Scotland, and is said to have been successfully adopted in Canada.

I would therefore recommend that any person or persons who shall, after this time, erect or alter a weir or dam on any River where Salmon resort, shall be compelled, at their own expense, to affix thereto, and maintain, a Salmon ladder, to the satisfaction of the proper authorities.

With regard to dams already in existence, it might be considered a hardship if the owners were compelled to provide the funds necessary for erecting ladders over them. In these cases ladders might be erected by the local authorities, when the funds at their disposal for the protection of the Fisheries are sufficient to enable them so to do. But in any case where such dam has been erected, or altered, in contravention of any existing law or regulations, it should be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council to cause the owner of the same to erect a sufficient fish pass at his own expense.

I will here quote a part of the Report of the English Commission of Enquiry, which would equally apply, or will at an early day apply, to this Province:—

“ We desire humbly to represent to Your Majesty the conviction impressed upon our minds by all that we have seen and heard, that a national property, of great value and importance, which was, in early times, watched over and encouraged by the Legislature, has, through improvidence and neglect, been suffered to decline; and unless timely measures be adopted for its recovery, is threatened at no distant period, with total ruin.

“ It is worthy of remark that the Salmon Fisheries both of Ireland and Scotland, though smaller in extent, and not superior in actual capabilities, to those of England and Wales, have each received much more care and attention in recent times, and are at the present moment far more productive.

“ Among other causes which have brought about this result, it may be that the greater development of other sources of wealth, especially of manufacturing industry, in this part of the kingdom, has induced a disregard, and in some cases even a sacrifice, of the Fisheries. But we are convinced that it is neither prudent, on the one hand, to neglect what might become a fruitful source of revenue and employment, neither is it in any wise necessary that the cultivation of one class of interests should involve the destruction of another.

“ Under judicious management, we have no doubt that the Salmon Fisheries of England and Wales may be made to yield a large commercial value, and they are capable of supplying no inconsiderable amount of valuable food for the consumption of the people. Under the circumstances of the present time, we venture to think that the last consideration is by no means to be overlooked. While the population of the country is rapidly increasing, and every effort to augment the stock of food barely suffices to keep it up to the demand, it becomes of the utmost importance that no source of increased supply should be neglected. The sea coasts and rivers of England are furnished by nature with a rich provision of animal food, which requires neither expense to maintain, nor labour to cultivate it, but needs only to be spared during a certain season in order to increase the store, and to be allowed freely to follow those instincts which are essential to its production. The improvement of the Salmon Fisheries is a matter which concerns the public at large far more than any individual proprietor. To the latter, the decrease of numbers may be compensated by increase of price. To the former, it involves a decrease of food. The causes which have reduced the Fisheries to their present state of exhaustion are clear and palpable, and they admit, to a great extent, of being remedied by legislation. By the adoption of such measures as we have felt it our duty to recommend, subject to whatever modifications the wisdom of Parliament may determine, we feel confident that an important addition to the sum of public and private wealth may be made from this source, and an enlarged field opened at the same time to the industry of a valuable class of Your Majesty's subjects. Whatever sacrifices for this end may at the outset be required on the part of individuals are more apparent than real, and will in the course of a few years be amply compensated by the result. Every fact elicited during our enquiries bears witness to the conclusion that an open river is the best for all, and that a recurrence to the ancient and clearly pronounced policy of this country, by the removal of obstructions from the waters, is the sure and only road to the restoration of the Fisheries.”

The case is almost the same in this Province, only, if sufficient measures are at once taken, the Fisheries, (except in a few Rivers,) will have to be preserved only, not restored as in England.

I regret that I have been unable to obtain such Statistics as would show exactly the quantity of Salmon exported from this Province. In the accounts returned from the different Ports, of the fish exported, the classification does not show the Salmon separately, but the following will give some idea of the value during the last two years:—

	Value in Sterling.		
	1860.		
	1861.		
Fresh Salmon,	£4,265	0 0	£1,590 0 0
Fish, preserved and spiced,	18,478	0 0	12,049 0 0
Smoked fish,	6,406	0 0	3,606 0 0

Of the above "fish preserved and spiced," nearly all were Salmon, a large portion of which were put up in tin cases, hermetically sealed; the "smoked fish" were nearly all Herring, the rest Salmon. It is to be observed that the above does not include salted Salmon, a few barrels of which are annually put up.

The decrease shown by the above figures in one year is a subject for very serious consideration. The falling off, (in the fresh fish especially,) may be partly owing to the effects of the War in the United States; but it is worthy of note that of the preserved fish, the decrease was greater in the quantity exported to Europe than in that to the United States, a fact that seems to suggest a falling off in the supply rather than the demand.

In one house alone during this Summer, up to the beginning of August, about 120,000 lbs. of Salmon were put up, (hermetically sealed,) for exportation. Besides the fish exported, it must be remembered there is an immense quantity of Salmon consumed in the Province; indeed in many places, the more remote settlers live almost entirely on Salmon in the Summer season, and also cure some for their own use in Winter.

Without proper care and protection, therefore, not only will Salmon, as a valuable article of commerce, cease to exist, but a large supply of food will be lost, and numerous families of poor settlers will be deprived of one of their chief means of subsistence.

There is no doubt that the Salmon are decreasing at a very rapid, and rapidly accelerating rate. Several settlers, to whom I have spoken on the subject, have said "Well, sir, if the laws are not better carried out, you may just as well tell us to take up our nets altogether, for the Salmon are getting so scarce that it is not worth our setting them." In some Rivers there are now no Salmon, where they used formerly to be plentiful. I may instance, for example, the Nashwaak; I believe that in it, as in some other Rivers, the saw mills have been the chief cause of the mischief, partly by preventing the fish from getting up, and partly from the immense quantity of sawdust thrown into the water. It is also worthy of remark, in connection with this case, that there are no Fishery Regulations for the County of York.

The few recommendations which, in conclusion, I consider it my duty to make, are in principle in exact accordance with those offered by the English Commissioners, and most of the measures suggested have been proved by experience in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and I believe also in Canada, to be eminently successful.

The first is, that the Regulation of the Salmon Fisheries should be under the control of a Central Board, or Government Department, as in Canada.

It is to be observed that this is the first recommendation in the Reports both of the Lords Committee on Scottish Fisheries, (1860,) and the English Commission of Enquiry. The same thing was adopted in Ireland, and in all cases it has been found to work remarkably well. The English Commissioners in urging this proposal, say—

"We are well aware that objections will be raised *in limine* against the proposal to constitute a new body of Commissioners. In the first place, such a measure will naturally be viewed with jealousy, as imposing a fresh charge on the public purse. It is true indeed that if the measures about to be recommended, should have the effect we confidently anticipate, of producing, in the words of our Commission 'an increased supply of a valuable article of food for the benefit of the public,' the force of this objection would be much diminished. It may, however, be alleged that the advantage gained by an increased supply of Salmon, though extending to a large part of the community, would not come back in a tangible pecuniary shape to the Treasury. To make the Public Revenue participate directly in the increase of the commodity may indeed be somewhat difficult; at the same time it cannot be doubted that the indirect effect of an addition to any branch of the national wealth must be to augment the Revenue. Regarding the Salmon Fisheries

“ as an article of national property, hitherto deplorably neglected, but capable of restoration, and pregnant with great value, we are persuaded that a moderate annual cost incurred for their reclamation would be amply compensated to the State.”

The force and truth of these remarks, (with regard to New Brunswick as well as England,) is such, that it is unnecessary to comment upon them. I would suggest that the duties of such a Board, and the regulation of the Fisheries generally, should be vested in the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

I would also suggest that there should be an Inspector, (or two if it is considered necessary,) appointed for the whole Province; whose duty it would be to see that the Fishery Wardens and Overseers are properly appointed, and sworn in, and in fact to see that the law is carried out. This officer should make an annual Report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, concerning every thing that has been done towards preserving the Fisheries during the year.

The next question that suggests itself is the mode of providing the funds necessary for the management of the Fisheries. In Ireland they are raised by a twofold method, viz: by a rate upon the occupiers of the several Fisheries; and, secondly, by a licence duty or tax upon all engines used in the capture of Salmon, including nets of all kinds. This plan is found to answer well, and meets with general approbation, and there is no doubt of the correctness of the principle, that those who benefit by the protection should pay for it. Now, it may fairly be urged that the public at large benefit to a certain extent by the preservation of any article of commerce, and of food, and therefore that there is no reason why the Province should not also to a certain extent contribute to that object. But in addition to any grant that may be made for this purpose, I would also recommend that a fund should be raised—(to be used exclusively for the protection of the Fisheries.)—1st, by the Government granting leases, for a term of years, of the Fishings which still belong to the Crown; 2nd, by a tax upon nets according to their length, and on fishing engines of all sorts. As regards the first, the Lieutenant Governor in Council has already power to lease “ Fishing Stations on ungranted shores, beaches, or islands, &c.” And I have no doubt a small tax upon nets would willingly be paid by every one, if it was to ensure, as it ought to do, efficient protection for the Fisheries. This willingness was generally expressed on the part of such persons interested in the Fisheries as I have seen. By these means—(to quote again from the Report of the English Commissioners)—“ all parties who use or derive benefit from a Fishery are made to contribute, according to a regular scale, and subject to a maximum fixed by statute, to the expense of protection.”

I would also urge the very great importance of having, as far as is possible, uniform laws for all the Rivers and Counties in the Province. The simplest method of accomplishing this appears to me to be the adoption of a general Act or a code of General Regulations applicable to all Rivers, and Coasts, leaving it to the Sessions of each County to make such additional bye laws, as they may consider necessary for particular localities; such for instance as the number of fathoms of net to be allowed at certain places on the Rivers, &c.

Appended to this Report will be found a code of General Regulations, compiled almost entirely from those at present in use in the different Counties, from the Imperial Act of 1861, “ to amend the Laws relating to Fisheries of Salmon in England, (24 and 25 Vic. c. 109);” and from the Canadian Act, which will, at any rate, serve as a foundation for such a code as I have suggested.

I would also recommend the total suppression and prohibition by law, of all traps or fixed engines on the rivers and sea coast. It appears difficult to define exactly what are, and what are not, traps or fixed engines. The definition given in the English Act, is, that “ for the purposes of this Section, a net that is secured by anchors, or otherwise temporarily

“fixed to the soil, shall be deemed to be a fixed engine.” This, it appears to me, will be found sufficiently accurate and just, if a provision is made that it shall not include the ordinary straight stake net generally used in this Province. I have already stated that I should consider the traps to which I have referred in the neighbourhood of Bathurst, to be prohibited by the Fishery Regulations of the County of Gloucester, but it would of course be better that they should be prohibited by a general and clearly laid down law, to be enforced throughout the Province.

In conclusion, I desire respectfully, but earnestly, to urge upon Your Excellency, that if any measures are to be adopted to prevent the extinction, within a few years, of the Salmon Fisheries in this Province, they must be adopted at once, and without delay. Every year adds tenfold to the difficulty of the task. Every year of indiscriminate destruction inflicts an injury not to be measured by the mere number of the fish destroyed, and hurries on the period at which they will wholly disappear from the waters of New Brunswick.

It ought to be,—and no doubt is,—an object of anxiety to those who have at heart the welfare of the Province, to preserve in existence an article of commerce, the taking, preparation, and exportation of which, provides employment, and furnishes wages for a large number of men, the sale of which is highly remunerative, and which supplies the people with a wholesome and nutritious food.

But, unless this wish is strong enough to lead those who share it to take active and energetic steps for its accomplishment, the interests and desires of the community at large will soon be irremediably sacrificed to the gratification of individual and inconsiderate selfishness.

All which is respectfully submitted to Your Excellency.

D. WILSON.

Fredericton, 31st December, 1862.

APPENDIX.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations have been taken from the English, Scottish, Canadian and Nova Scotian Acts, as well as from the Act and the different County Regulations at present existing in New Brunswick.

In the margin will be found notes opposite each Regulation, showing where the same rule, or one of a similar character, has been introduced.

1. No person shall fish for, catch, or attempt to catch, or kill Salmon on the coast, or in any bay, river, or fresh water stream, between the 1st (or the 15th) day of August and the 1st day of March ensuing, by any means or device whatsoever, except only that it shall be lawful to fish for Salmon with a rod and line, in the manner known as fly surface fishing, from the 1st of April to the 15th of September: Any person acting in contravention of this Section, shall be subject to a penalty of not more than \$—, and not less than \$—, and shall forfeit all fish caught by him.

Annual Close Time.

Eng. Act, 24 & 25 Vic. c. 109, s. 17.
Close time 1st Sept. to 1st Feb.

Canada Act, 22 Vic. Title 54, c. 62.
Close time 1st Aug. to 1st Mar.

New Brunswick R. S. 22, c. 101.
Close time 31st Aug. to 1st Apr.

Co. North'd. Reg. S. 2, 31st Aug. to
1st Apr., & 15th Aug. to 1st Apr.

Possessing or selling Salmon out of season.

Eng. Act, 24 & 25 Vic. c. 109.

New Brunswick R. S. c. 101.

Co. Northumberland Reg. s. 7.

2. Any person who shall buy, sell, or expose for sale, or have in his possession, any Salmon between the 20th of September and the 1st day of March following, shall be subject to a penalty of \$— for each fish so bought, sold, or held; but this Section shall not apply to any person buying, selling, or having in his possession, Salmon cured, pickled, or dried, or any fresh Salmon caught beyond the limits of the Province; nevertheless, the burden of proving that the same have not been taken in contravention of this Section, shall rest upon the person in whose possession such Salmon are found.

Pickets to be removed.

Eng. Act, 24 & 25 Vic. c. 109.

Canada Act, 22 Vic. Title 24, c. 62.

Co. Northum'd & Gloucester Reg.

3. Any person who shall for fishing purposes have placed in any river, (or in the sea near the shore,) any stakes, pickets, or other timber, shall remove the same within eight days from that on which they have been last used, under a penalty of \$— for each day that they shall remain beyond the prescribed time.

Weekly Close Time.

Eng. Act, 24 & 25 Vic. c. 109.
(12 o'clock noon on Saturday, to 6 A. M. on following Monday.)

New Brunswick Act, R. S. c. 101.

Reg. of Northum'd, Gloucester, &c.

4. No person shall fish for, catch, or kill any Salmon, nor shall any nets be set, or allowed to remain set, between sunset on Saturday night and sunrise on the following Monday morning; and any person acting in contravention of this Section, shall forfeit all fish so taken by him, and in addition thereto shall be subject to a penalty of \$—, in respect of each Salmon so taken.

Mill rubbish, sawdust, poisonous substances, &c.

Eng. Act, 24 & 25 Vic. c. 109.

Scotland Act, 25 & 26 Vic. c. 97.

New Brunswick R. S. c. 101.
(Mill rubbish only.)

5. Any person who causes or knowingly permits to flow, or be put into any river containing Salmon, any liquid or solid matter poisonous or deleterious to Salmon, or any mill rubbish, or sawdust, shall be liable to a penalty of \$— for the first offence, and a further penalty not exceeding \$—, for every day during which such an offence is continued.

But no person shall be subject to the foregoing penalties for any act done in the exercise of any right to which he is by law entitled, if he proves to the satisfaction of the Court before whom he is tried, that he has used the best practical means within a reasonable cost to dispose of, or render harmless, the liquid or solid matter so permitted to flow or be put into the water.

Future Mill Dams.

Eng. Act, 24 & 25 Vic. c. 109, s. 25.

Canada Act, s. 23.

New Brunswick R. S. c. 101.

6. Every person who constructs a new dam, or raises or alters so as to create increased obstruction to the fish, any dam already constructed, in any waters where Salmon are found, shall attach, and maintain attached thereto in an efficient state, a fish-pass or ladder, of such form and dimensions as may be considered necessary by the Inspector of Fisheries; and if he do not do so, such person shall incur a penalty of not less than \$—, nor more than \$—; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to cause to be done any work by this Section required to be done by such person, and to recover the expense of doing the same in a summary manner, from the person in default.

7. Where mill dams already exist, the General Sessions of the County in which they are, may out of the fund at their disposal for the protection of the Fisheries, erect fish-passes or ladders; and the owners of any mill where such ladder has been erected, shall maintain the same in an efficient state, under a penalty of \$— for each offence. But in case of any dam which has been erected in contravention to any existing law, the owner of such dam shall erect a ladder or pass at his own expense, under a penalty of not less than \$—.

Existing Mill Dams.

8. No person or persons shall under any pretence whatsoever erect, build, make, or set up, or make use of, in any river, bay or coast, any brush, or wooden, weir or weirs, trap or traps, for the purpose of taking Salmon, under a penalty of not less than \$—, or more than \$—, for each offence.

Brush or Wooden Barricades.

Northumberland Regulations, s. 8.

9. No fixed engine or trap of any description, shall be placed or used for catching Salmon in any river or on the coast; and any engine or trap used in contravention of this Section, may be taken possession of or destroyed, and together with any Salmon taken therein shall be forfeited, and in addition thereto the owner of any engine or trap used in contravention of this Section, shall incur a penalty of not less than \$—, or more than \$—, for each day of so placing or using the same; and for the purposes of this Section, a net that is secured by anchors, or otherwise fixed to the soil, in the form of a pound, or any way other than the ordinary stake net in general use now in the Province, shall be deemed to be a fixed engine.

Fixed Engines or Traps.

Eng. Act, 24 & 25 Vic. c. 109, s. 11.

10. No drift-nets, or sweeping-nets, shall be used for catching Salmon in any river, stream, or harbour, except in the outer Harbour at Saint John. Any person using the same, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$—, and not exceeding \$—, together with the forfeiture of such nets, and of any Salmon caught therein.

Drift or Sweeping Nets.

Northumberland Regulations, s. 11.

Gloucester Regulations, s. 11.

11. No person shall do the following things, or any of them, that is to say,—

(1.) Use any light for the purpose of catching Salmon or Grilse:

Spearing Salmon: persons equipped for spearing Salmon.

Eng. Act, 24 & 25 Vic. c. 109.

(2.) Use any spear or other like instrument for catching Salmon or Grilse:

N. B. Act, and County Reg. &c.

(3.) Have in his possession a light, or any of the foregoing instruments, under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court before whom he is tried, that he intended at the time to catch Salmon or Grilse by means thereof, and the burthen of disproving any such intention, shall be upon the party having such instruments in his possession.

Any person acting in contravention of this Section shall incur a penalty of not less than \$—, and not exceeding \$—, and shall forfeit any instruments used by him, or found in his possession, in contravention of this Section, together with any Salmon caught by means thereof: But notwithstanding this Section, it shall be lawful for the General Sessions of any County, if they think it necessary

so to do, to permit Indians to spear Salmon *solely for their own use*, in certain stated places, between the 1st of April and the 31st of July inclusive,—these stated places not to include any place where Salmon are in the habit of spawning.

Selling speared Salmon.

Co. Northumberland Reg. s. 10.

Co. Gloucester Reg. s. 3.

12. No person shall directly, or indirectly, buy or sell, or offer or expose for sale, or barter, or have in his possession any speared Salmon or Grilse. Any person who shall act in contravention of this Section shall incur a penalty of not less than \$— and not exceeding \$—, and in all prosecutions under this Section the seller shall be a competent witness against the buyer, and the buyer against the seller.

Taking the young of Salmon.

Eng. Act, 24 & 25 Vic. c. 109, s. 15.

13. No person shall do the following things, or any of them, that is to say,—

(1.) Wilfully take or destroy the young of Salmon ;

(2.) Buy, sell, or expose for sale, or have in his possession the young of Salmon ;

(3.) Place any device for the purpose of obstructing the passage of the young of Salmon ;

(4.) Wilfully injure the young of Salmon, or disturb any spawning bed, or any bank or shallow on which the spawn of Salmon may be :

And any person acting in contravention of this Section shall forfeit all the young of Salmon found in his possession, together with all engines or instruments used in committing any of the above offences ; and shall also for each offence pay a penalty of not less than \$—, and not exceeding \$—. But nothing herein contained shall apply to any person who may have obtained such young of Salmon for artificial propagation or other scientific purpose, and nothing herein contained shall prejudice the legal right of any owner to take materials from any stream.

Disturbing spawning Fish.

Eng. Act, 24 & 25 Vic. c. 109, s. 16.

14. If any person wilfully disturbs, or attempts to catch, Salmon when spawning, or when on, or near, their spawning beds, he shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding \$—, and not less than \$—; but this Section shall not apply to any person who may catch, or attempt to catch, Salmon for the purposes of artificial propagation or other scientific purposes.

Salmon Roe.

Scot. Act, 25 & 26 Vic. c. 97, s. 12.

Eng. Act, 24 & 25 Vic. c. 109, s. 9.

15. Any person who uses Salmon roe for the purpose of fishing, or has in his possession any Salmon roe for sale or for the purpose of fishing, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$—, and shall forfeit any Salmon roe found in his possession.

Size of Mesh.

Eng. Act, 24 & 25 Vic. c. 109, s. 10.

Canada Act. s. 25.

(Five inches knot to knot.

Northumberland Reg. do.

Gloucester do.

16. No person shall take, or attempt to take, Salmon or Grilse with a net having a mesh of less dimensions than two inches in extension from knot to knot, (the measurement to be made on each side of the square,) or eight inches measured round each mesh when wet; and any person acting in contravention of this Section shall forfeit all nets and tackle used by him in so doing, and shall for each offence incur a penalty of not less than \$—, or more than \$—; and the placing two or more nets behind or near to

each other, in such manner as to practically diminish the mesh of the nets used, or the using any other artifice so as to evade the provisions of this Section with respect to the mesh of nets, shall be deemed to be an act in contravention of this Section.

17. All Salmon nets shall have the name of the owner legibly marked, branded, or scribed, on three pieces of wood or metal attached to the same, and such marks shall be preserved on the said net during the fishing season, on penalty of not less than \$—, or more than \$—, against the owner for each day such net shall not have such marks appended, and forfeiture of the net.

Nets marked.

Gloucester Reg. Sec. 8, &c.

18. Before any Salmon net shall be set in any river or stream, the owner or person interested in such net, shall cause a memorandum in writing, setting forth the name of the owner or person interested, the length of the net, and its particular intended location, to be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, who shall thereupon grant a certificate of the facts; and any net set before such Registration, shall be deemed to be illegally set and liable to forfeiture.

Nets to be Registered.

Gloucester Regulations, Sec. 9.

19. All nets for taking Salmon set above the rise and fall of the tide, shall be set from the shore, or edge of the channel, toward the thread of the river; but no net for taking Salmon shall extend more than one third of the distance in a straight line across any river, stream, or watercourse, such third not to include the main channel; and no net shall be set to or from any bar or island in any river; but where a river is divided into small channels by such bar or island, all nets shall cover only one third of the channel where they are set.

Nets, how to be set.

N. S. Act, R. S. T. 25, cap. 95, s. 5.

Gloucester Regulations, Sec. 7.

Northumberland Regulations.

Any person acting in contravention to this Section shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$—, and not exceeding \$— for each offence, and shall also forfeit any net which is set contrary to the provisions of this Section.

20. No seine, stakes, weir, or net, or other contrivance for taking Salmon, shall be set or used within one quarter of a mile next below any mill or dam, or natural fall, where Salmon cannot ascend; and no person shall take or attempt to take, except with rod and line, any Salmon immediately below any mill dam, or in any head race or tail race of any mill; and any person who shall act in contravention to this Section, shall incur the forfeiture of any nets or instruments used thereby, and also shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$—, and not exceeding \$—, for each offence.

Catching Salmon at Mill Dams or Falls.

Eng. Act, 24 & 25 Vic. c. 109, s. 12.

N. S. Act, R. S. Title 25, c. 95, s. 5.

21. The Inspector of Fisheries, or any Magistrate, may search or grant a Warrant to have searched any vessel, house, or place where he may have cause to believe that any fish taken in contravention of these Regulations may have been concealed, and any person knowingly having in his possession any Salmon caught in contravention of these Rules, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding \$—.

Search may be made by proper authorities.

Canada Act.

Report from Mr. Drake, Fishery Warden for the County of Charlotte.

Grand Manan, Nov. 25th 1862.

SIR,—In answer to the letter from R. Fulton, Esq., (Assistant Secretary,) of the 21st Oct. inst. with the request that I would, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, report to that Office all I have done in the discharge of my official duties as Fish Warden for the present year, before the 1st December next, &c., I would say, that I have been from home for some time past, and having just returned, hereby submit for His Excellency's perusal the following hastily written statement of my proceedings, with an Account attached of the Sales of Nets, and the names of persons complained of, for the violation of the Law, &c.

I have from year to year kept up notices of such Sections of the Law for the protection of the spawning ground, as was most important, and pointed out the penalties for its violation, with such additional enactments as have been made from time to time; yet previous to this year I have been placed in a position in which I found it very difficult to afford any real protection to the spawning ground, as never in any one year since I have been a Warden, has there been an Overseer of the Fisheries appointed. The Magistrates said they had not the power, and as they do not attend the Sessions, none are specially appointed, &c. Finding the majority of the inhabitants hostile to the law, I formed the plan this year of hiring a man to watch it, and selected Henry McLaughlan, (the most efficient and energetic man I knew at Seal Cove,) and agreed (confidentially with him) to give him one half my salary, (whose appointment was afterwards approved by His Excellency,) and he went to work at once taking up nets and reporting to me the names of such ones as he found setting nets in violation of the Law, and keeping as strict a watch night after night as it was possible for one boat to keep up, &c., until he completely stopped all trespassing on the ground. I have been with him in the boat, but have seen neither nets set nor any boats around; but it was quite different on some nights when he was out surrounded by a large number of boats, having nets on board, and acquainted with many of the people in them, and having neither power to drive them away, nor fine them, had to row over the ground all night and watch them, with many miles of ground to watch, and the fact that but a few minutes would suffice (at times) to take from five to ten bbls. of Herrings; and when the nets are once in the boat and Herrings in them, they can still remain there if they chose, not being fineable nor nets seizable, unless the Warden can actually prove the nets had been set or taken up on the spawning grounds. You can at once see at a glance the difficulties attending its protection, yet the vigilance of the Overseer was such that after a few nights they gave up the attempt as too hazardous, and but little trespassing took place afterwards; occasionally a few vessels would anchor over, under the two Islands, which were boarded by the Overseer, and finding not much "sight" for getting "a haul," would leave. At times when the wind would blow strong from the eastward, and vessels harboured over, under the two Islands, they, as well as the inhabitants, could set their nets, as the Overseer could not, in consequence of the heavy swell, leave the western shore, &c. But this seldom occurs. In the complaint made by Captain Helms (one of the oldest offenders that ever fished round the Island) that "he saw a man set a net in open daylight, in front of the Overseer's door, and no notice taken of it," said net was set over under the two Islands, a distance of above two miles from the Overseer's house (as Captain Helms himself informed me, but withheld his name,) and could be said with equal propriety "in front of the Overseer's House," had it been set on the Nova Scotia shore.

Several additional enactments are necessary for the better protection of the ground, such as fining the owners of boats, or seizing the boats and nets found on the spawning ground at night, rowing round watching for an opportunity to set in violation of the Law; also taking up all those persons (where suspicion exists) found at their different landing places in the morning with boats having nets in them filled with Herrings, and make them either prove on oath that the Herrings were not taken in violation of the Law, or make a seizure of them; also to fine the Captain of any vessel anchoring about Seal Cove after Herrings, that will neither shew the vessel's name, nor tell the Captain's name, &c. And also Overseers of the Fisheries should be appointed in all parts of the Island, (as formerly) which could be done at the yearly election of Parish Officers, &c., as their chances for seeing any violation of the Law on the spawning ground, or the offal of fish thrown overboard on the different fishing grounds, are generally better than the Warden can possibly have, as they are a good part of the fishing season either in schooners or boats on the different grounds themselves; none would require pay except such ones as should be called on to watch with the Wardens or Deputy Warden at night, &c. The Fish Warden should be before the Fishing Committee in the House of Assembly, or Governor in Council, whenever any new enactments are made, and explain the many "loop holes" through which the inhabitants (although they petitioned for the Law) find ways to violate it, &c.

Complaints have been filed against the following persons for setting nets in violation of the Law, on the spawning ground, and for whom warrants have been taken out, &c.; only one however, Leonard Gatcomb, has been arrested and brought to trial, fined thirty dollars with costs, and who absconded to Nova Scotia, leaving the fine as yet unpaid with the costs. The others left the coast and have not since come within reach of the Law.

Benjamin Small, Schooner "Union."
 Leonard Gatcomb, " "Diligent."
 ——— Moore, " "Mechanic."
 James Hickey, Boat "Lettre of Marque."
 Elijah Greenlow, Schooner "Undaunted."

Some of the foregoing persons I think I will be able to get hold of next year. There was a complaint lodged with me against the Schooner "Romp," for heaving over "gurry," but I could not get hold of the Captain, and one other complaint was lodged against a Vessel to a Magistrate; the Captain was fined, but the case did not come under my cognizance.

I beg you will excuse this hastily written statement of facts, and if it is not drawn up in form, you will please give me such instruction for the future (with Blank forms of Returns) as will enable me to comply more closely with the requisitions of such Returns; we have no chance here for information in such matters; but my trust is to act promptly and justly in my duties as Warden, as far as I am able.

(Signed) I have &c.

LORENZO DRAKE,
Fish. Warden.

To The Honorable Provincial Secretary, Fredericton N. B.

Account of Sales of Nets at Auction by Lorenzo Drake, Fish Warden at Grand Manan, Aug. 30th and Oct. 1st A. D. 1862.

Aug. 30, '62.	1 Net sold (Ebenezer Gaskill)	...	\$3 25	
	1 Do. Do.	...	4 25	
	1 Do. Do.	...	4 25	
	1 Do. Do.	...	9 50	
	1 Do. (Lorenzo Drake)	...	5 00	
	Net Warp, Do.	...	1 25	
	" Buoys, Do.	...	0 15	
	2 Anchors, (Barnabus Doyle)	...	1 80	
				\$29 45
Oct. 1, '62.	1 Net (Barnabus Doyle)	...	\$12 50	
	1 Do. Do.	...	5 50	
	1 Do. Warp, (Lorenzo Drake)	...	0 75	
	Net Buoys, Do.	...	0 10	
	1 Net Anchor, (Samual Thomas)	...	0 82	
				19 67
				\$49 12

Expenses of Seizure and Sale.

Aug. 30, '62	Horse and Waggon hire, (Warden)	...	\$2 00	
	Advertising and Sale,	...	0 50	
	Paid Geo. M'Donald, (with Overseer)	...	2 00	
	" Thos. Cook, services do.	...	1 00	
	" Walter B. M'Lauchlin, do.	...	1 00	
	" Boating Nets to North Head,	...	2 50	
				\$9 00
Oct. 1, '62.	Hauling Nets to North Head,	...	\$0 75	
	Advertising for Sale,	...	0 75	
	Paid John Cook, services (going in Boat with Overseer,)	...	1 00	
	Horse and Waggon hire, (Warden)	...	2 75	
				5 25
				14 25
				\$34 87
	Less Costs paid in suit with Leonard Gatcomb,			8 65
	Amount subject to the order of the Overseers of the Poor, &c.			\$26 23

True Copy.

(Signed) LORENZO DRAKE, Warden.

Grand Manan, November 25, 1862.

Justice's Bill of Costs with Leonard Gatcomb.

Evidence,	{ Justice's Fees,	...	...	...	...	\$4 00
	{ Constable,	...	...	...	...	2 65
	{ Henry M'Lauchlan,	...	...	...	...	0 95
	{ George M'Donald,	...	...	...	...	1 05
						\$8 65

Report from Mr. Maclauchlan, Fishery Warden for Northumberland.

To His Excellency The Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G. Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In obedience to the instructions received from Your Excellency in reference to the Fisheries of this County, I beg to submit the following Report:—

In the Autumn of 1859, the evils, now unhappily becoming more apparent, began first to be prominently noticed, and in conversations with some of the principal takers of Salmon, (persons disposed to be governed by salutary regulations,) I fully ascertained the principal cause of complaint, and advised that the co-operation of the Sessions should be secured in bringing the matter under the notice of the Government. The then County Members, both Magistrates, on my representations, appeared to take much interest in the matter, and a draft of Petition was prepared by one of them, submitted to, and I believe unanimously adopted, by the General Sessions in January 1860, except the clause respecting Sunday fishing, and I have reason to believe, officially laid before the Government. I send herewith a copy of the Petition—I presume the original is on file in the Secretary's Office—I am not aware that any action was taken upon it. I beg leave to state to Your Excellency that the experience of the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, has fully shown that the apprehensions I then entertained were not groundless; and I beg most respectfully to state my opinion, that a couple of years more of the indiscriminate slaughter now practised, will nearly, if not entirely, extirpate the Salmon. This, Your Excellency, is in reference to the outside fishing.

The Salmon being a fish which naturally seems, in a manner, to place itself under the protection of man, by performing the great object of its creation in pools and holes comparatively shallow, it is obvious that in those pools and holes it should enjoy an immunity from the effect of those engines from which it cannot escape. Netting and spearing in such places should therefore be totally prevented. I would allow no reservation in favour of Indians, because the good suggested by humanity in such cases is greatly overbalanced by the evils arising from indirect violation of the General Regulations. The injury done by the use of the artificial fly in such places is very trifling, and indeed it is a subject of doubt whether an actually breeding fish will take the fly. But the general advantage of attracting strangers to this sport compensates a hundred fold for any harm done.

But, may it please Your Excellency, Rules and Regulations are worse than useless unless properly enforced, and the proper enforcement of those regulating the River Fisheries requires an expenditure of money, which the authorities of this County have never thought fit to make—perhaps because an appropriation of that kind might be considered partial,—the Salmon fishing being confined to the upper part of the County, and the Sea fisheries in the lower part, not (in the opinion of the Justices,) needing the attention of a Warden.

If the Salmon Fisheries in the Nepisiguit were granted to the County, and could thereby be made a source of County revenue, under such regulations as would prevent indiscriminate slaughter—regulations, however stringent, would become popular, as being known to be a means of preventing assessments for County purposes.

In the mean time, I beg most respectfully to suggest that the pound nets, which the enclosed describes, and netting and spearing any where above the head of the tide, should be prohibited under any circumstances, and under such penalties as may be certainly and summarily recovered.

I think those Rules and Regulations should contain provisions encouraging information leading to the detection of their violation, and also provisions ensuring simplicity of procedure.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

D. G. MACLAUHLAN,
Fishery Warden, Gloucester.

[Enclosure in the above Report.]

To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. in Council.

Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Gloucester, in General Sessions convened—

Most respectfully represent, that they have applied themselves at the present January Session, to the revision and amendment of the Rules and Regulations for the protection of the Fisheries in the several Rivers, Creeks and Harbours of this County, and having adopted a series of Rules, beg leave to submit the same, in obedience to the Act of 19 Vic. Cap. 38.

That the Fisheries on the sea coast of this County, to regulate which, Your Excellency in Council has sole authority under the amendments of the 101st Chapter of the Revised Statutes, are at present under no Regulations whatever, and therefore in imminent danger of being much injured, if not altogether annihilated.

That hitherto the great extent of the nets required for carrying on the Salmon fishery on the sea coast of this County, involving an outlay within the power of but few persons, prevented much of the evil consequences of unregulated sea coast fishing; but within the last three or four years, salmon has become so important and valuable an article of commerce, that many persons are now engaged in the sea coast salmon fishing; and it is the opinion of the Sessions, an opinion sustained by petitions laid before them at the present Session, and unanimously and respectfully signed, that the time has arrived when this trade of industry should be placed, for its protection, under stringent regulations. A new kind of net has been lately introduced, which is self-acting—never open for the escape of fish, and calculated to catch fishes of all sorts and sizes. The injurious results consequent on the general use of such an instrument are incalculable; it not only takes all salmon, both large and small, but also all the inferior species of fishes, by whose migrations, it is supposed, salmon are attracted to our shores and rivers, seeking those small fishes for food. These devices are generally known as "stake nets," and consist of a wall net stretching from the shore far into the Bay, those entering the middle of, and terminating a foot or two within the open door way of a large circular net, which has another door way opening into a smaller chamber, from which no fish of whatever size can escape, and the whole of this apparatus is made of net of a very small mesh, closely and firmly fixed to the bottom.

The Sessions are of opinion, that no net whatsoever, whether fixed to stakes, floats, or pickets, should be permitted to be used on the sea coasts of the County of Gloucester, during the Salmon fishing season, of a mesh less than five and a half inches in extension from knot to knot; and that no fish weir should be allowed on any part of the coast.

That no net suspended from pickets or supported by floats should be allowed to remain set from sundown every Saturday to sunrise on the following Monday morning; the tenth Section of the Act before referred to merely prohibiting the taking of Salmon during that period.

That every stake net, or stationary net, by whatsoever name designated, should have a flap or door in the minor chamber, towards the sea, not less than one foot square, which shall be left open for the free egress of all fish from sundown on every Saturday to sunrise on the following Monday morning.

The Sessions also beg leave to submit the draft of a Bill respecting the Salmon Fishery in the Nepisiguit River, to which they most respectfully pray Your Excellency's favourable consideration.

Bathurst, January, 1860.

Report from Mr. Salter, Fishery Warden for the County of Northumberland.

Newcastle, 13th December, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 21st October, in reference to the duties performed by me as Warden of the Fisheries of this County for the present year.

You are no doubt aware that the River Fisheries of the County are regulated by the General Sessions of the Peace, and the outside Fisheries by Rules and Regulations of the Lieutenant Governor in Council; which Rules and Regulations are made in pursuance of the Acts of the General Assembly, and are enforced by fines imposed, and in some instances, re-seizure and confiscation of nets illegally set. These Regulations define the length of the nets, and the localities allowed for fishing. The different Parishes appoint Overseers of Fisheries, who act under direction of me as Warden.

The Fishery season commences on the 1st May in each year, and from that period my time and attention is devoted to the protection and preservation of the Fisheries under the existing Regulations.

When I was first appointed, a great amount of illegal fishing was pursued, the Overseers in the various localities were not disposed to interfere, as their services were gratuitous; but I am now happy to say that the evils and injuries then existing, have to some extent been removed; but it is quite impossible for one person, with an extent of County one hundred miles, and intersected with many Rivers, can possibly supervise the whole, and prevent altogether illegal fishing. If the Fisheries are to be thoroughly protected, assistance greater than now existing must be granted by the Government or by the localities. Then again, when the fish pass out of the County to their spawning grounds, especially the Salmon, are not unfrequently pursued and destroyed. This I look upon as the primary cause of the falling off of the Salmon fisheries, and assistance must be rendered to cure this manifest injury.

I herewith enclose a Copy of the Regulations of Sessions for His Excellency's information, which clearly defines my duty, and which I have strictly carried out, and done all in my power to protect the Fisheries, and if any thing further is required, assistance is absolutely necessary.

The Grand Jury have thrice recommended that I should have the assistance of five men, but as the Sessions would not assess the County for their services, it left me without the support that I required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. SALTER, *Warden of the Fisheries,
Northumberland Co.*

To R. Fulton, Esq. Assistant Secy. Fredericton.

 Report from Mr. Barclay, Fishery Warden for the County of Restigouche.

Restigouche, N. B.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Circular of the 21st October last, directing me to report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, all that I have done in the discharge of my duties as Fish Warden during the present year. In reply, I beg most respectfully to state, that when called upon, I measured the nets in the tide waters in the River Restigouche, seeing they were set as the Law directs. I did not proceed up the River, as the amount of *salary*, and the difficulty of paying men, and also of obtaining my Warrants heretofore, (being one year's salary in arrears,) would not warrant me in expending a greater sum than one year's salary would amount to.

I feel it my duty here respectfully to remark, that the state of the Salmon fisheries on the Restigouche and its tributaries, more particularly above its tidal waters, and in the spawning resources, call for protection by a more rigid enforcement of the Laws of the Province, and a more *regular* and certain provision for the payment of the officers of Government who are called upon to enforce the said Law, than the mere current annual vote of a Legislature, without which, all Laws, however stringent they may be, for the protection and promotion of so valuable a source of wealth as the Salmon fisheries of this River, will be found to be nugatory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS BARCLAY.

To R. Fulton, Esq. Acting Secretary, Fredericton.

 Report from Mr. Cook, Fishery Warden for the County of Restigouche.

Colborne, Restigouche, 28th November, 1862.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 21st instant, I beg leave to state for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that I have not done any thing officially, in the discharge of my duty as Fish Warden, during the present year, from a conscientious conviction that I could not carry out the much desired object of the Law, in the preservation of the Fisheries in this County, in the absence of sufficient Regulations.

I have therefore much to regret, that I am not enabled to furnish His Excellency with any formal Report.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ALEX. COOK.

R. Fulton, Esq. Ass't. Prov. Sec'y. Fredericton.



APPENDIX NO. 11.

EMIGRATION.

Report of Mr. Brown's Mission to Great Britain and Ireland, for the promotion of Emigration to this Province.

To His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Having been appointed Emigration Commissioner, and in that capacity ordered to proceed to Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of giving correct information with regard to the capabilities of this Province and its fitness for a home for Emigrants; and having attended to that service, I now beg leave to present to Your Excellency the following Report:—

In accordance with instructions received from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, I obtained Letters of introduction to Clergymen, Ship-owners, Merchants, and other respectable persons in the Mother Country, and taking with me a large trunk filled with the Prize Essays, Professor Johnston's Reports, Perley's Handbooks, and a number of Maps of the Province, all of which I obtained from Robert Shives, Esquire, Emigration Officer at Saint John, I went to Windsor by water and thence to Halifax by Rail, and on the evening of Thursday, 22nd August 1861, embarked in the Steamer Europa, and after a pleasant passage of nine days and a half arrived safely in Liverpool.

I was directed to proceed to Glasgow with the least possible delay, as the field of my first operations, and on the 4th of September left Liverpool in the Cars and reached Glasgow the same evening.

After calling on a number of Gentlemen to whom I had letters of introduction, and making particular enquiry with regard to a vessel which left the Clyde with passengers for Saint John a few months before, I made arrangements to Lecture in Glasgow at a future time, and so crossed the country to Dundee.

I sailed from Dundee to New Brunswick in the year 1810, and returned after an absence of nearly fifty two years. I found that the appearance of the country, and the people too, was much improved and greatly changed. Every thing indeed seemed strange except the River Tay, the Sidelew Hills, Broughty Castle, the auld Steeple, and the Forfarshire tongue.

I lectured in Dundee, Broughty Ferry, Carnoustie, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, Forfar, Glammis, Charleston, Inverarity, Letham, Kerrimuir, and Meikle, and returned to Glasgow, where, by the assistance of the late lamented Dr. Smith of the Examiner, Mr. Rennie and others, I obtained the use of a commodious Hall which was filled with attentive hearers.

I was preparing to leave for Belfast, when I received a Letter from the Honorable Mr. Tilley, desiring me to meet him in Liverpool, where he expected to arrive on the 10th of November. I therefore went on towards the Border, and passing through the land of Burns, lectured in the Town of Ayr.

I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Tilley in Liverpool, and with him a number of acquaintances; and after reporting progress, and receiving additional instructions, set out for Ireland by the way of Holyhead. On the 12th of November I crossed the Channel in the Steamer Connaught, and arrived in Dublin in the evening.

I lectured in Dublin, Cork, Clonmel, Waterford, Kilkenny, Athlone, Galway, Dundalk, Newry, Belfast, and Newtonards, but was unable to find a place in Drogheda, where I remained two days, all the Halls having been previously engaged.

From Belfast I returned to Glasgow, and lectured in Edinburgh, Musselburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, Berwick, Kelso, Galashiels, Melrose, Burntisland, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Saint Andrews, Cupar, Dumferline, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, Blairgowrie, Dunkeld, Aberfeldy, Perth, Stirling, Lamash, Shiskin, Dumfries, Newton-Stewart, and Stramaer.

I was ordered to London as one of the Commissioners for the New Brunswick Department of the International Exhibition, and remained there five days. After that I lectured in Grantham, Newark, Bennington, Doncaster, York, and Durham. I arrived at Newcastle, June 23rd, and began to prepare to lecture there, but finding that there were to be races and sports and a general suspension of business for three days, I left for Carlisle, and there delivered my last lecture on Wednesday evening the 25th of June.

By the instructions I received before I left the Province, I was forbidden to enter into any arrangement for the passages of Emigrants, or to incur any liability, either on my own part, or on behalf of the Government; and at the same time directed to furnish intending Emigrants with all the necessary information relative to the best modes of conveyance to the shipping ports, and thence to New Brunswick; to visit market towns and agricultural districts, and deliver addresses on the agricultural capabilities and other resources of the Province; its soil, climate, &c., and the conditions on which Emigrants and others can obtain lands; to give special attention to inducing farm labourers and agriculturists with some capital to come, and also a limited number of mechanics. I was directed to report my proceedings to the Government from time to time, with my opinion of the propriety of sending additional Agents.

In accordance with those directions, my first step on entering a City or a Town, was to engage a suitable Hall or Lecture Room; then to procure a sufficient number of printed bills, setting forth the time, place, and object of my address; to see the large bills properly posted and the small ones distributed. The Hall was invariably inspected, and a Map of the Province put up therein on the afternoon of the appointed day. Eight o'clock in the evening was the common time of commencement; the lectures were all delivered extempore, and occupied an hour and a half to two hours; at the close of each I exhibited a bundle of printed publications, consisting of Prize Essays, Professor Johnston's Reports, Mr. Perley's Handbooks, Dr. Sweeney's Letters on Colonization, and the Government regulations for the sale and settlement of the wilderness lands. Those publications were in a few instances distributed on the spot, but they were generally delivered to some respectable person for that purpose named, and deposited in the School Library, Reading Room, or Mechanics' Institute, for public information. Of the eight maps which I got from Mr. Shives, seven were from time to time handed over with the Essays, as they got partly worn out. I gave the last one to Captain Watters of New Glasgow in Nova Scotia, who came passenger with me to Halifax.

It was difficult and costly to get up a lecture in a large City, there were so many meetings and gatherings every night. The charge for Lecture Rooms varied from three guineas to half a crown, and in a number of cases I obtained a Hall on the payment of a small gratuity to the servant entrusted with the key, and in one case (at Letham in Scotland,) where I had a large audience, the money which I paid on the preceding day was returned at the close of the lecture.

Sometimes I had an audience of five or six hundred, and in Glasgow of nearly a thousand, and at other times of not more than one hundred. But many or few I was listened to with close attention. Editors or Reporters were generally in attendance, and in every instance that I know of spoke favorably of my lectures.

This fact had been noticed by the Provincial Secretary some months after my departure, and when we met at Liverpool, he directed me to lecture in the large Towns and Cities in Ireland, in order, through the newspapers, to give publicity to my description of the country.

My principal duty under the instructions was to furnish correct information, and I hope it will be admitted that I have been successful; for from the lectures themselves, and the newspaper notices, and the distribution of the printed documents, there must now be in many parts of Great Britain and Ireland, a great deal of knowledge of the character and capabilities of our Province.

Of the Newspapers which noticed those lectures, I beg leave to name the Dundee Advertiser, and Courier, The Glasgow Examiner, The Scotsman, The Edinburgh Daily Review, The Dublin Freeman's Journal, The Belfast Northern Whig, The Arbroath Guide, The Waterford News, The Cork Herald, The Fifeshire Journal, The Fife Herald, The Haddington Courier, The Stirling Observer, The Perth Advertiser, The Banff Journal, The Elgin Courier, The Northern Ensign, The Galloway Post, The Tipperary Free Press, The Galway Express, The Dumfries Courier, two Aberdeen papers, The Border Advertiser, The Ayr Advertiser, The Blairgowrie Advertiser, The Carlisle Journal; besides these there are several others, the names of which I do not at present recollect.

In obedience to the orders received to make reports of my proceedings from time to time, I wrote to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary from Glasgow on the 5th of September 1861, and from Glasgow again on the 25th of October; met Mr. Tilley in Liverpool and made further report on the 11th of November; wrote to him from Dublin on the 19th, and from Waterford on the 21st; from Clonmel on the 3rd of December, from Kilkenny on the 16th, from Edinburgh on the 24th of January 1862; from Cupar on the 19th of February, from Edinburgh on the 3rd of March, from Galashiels on the 20th, from Liverpool on the 24th of May, from Grantham on the 5th of June, and from Saint John on the 14th of July.

I was directed to gather what information I could with regard to passages, and to communicate the same to enquirers. I did so, and corresponded with many persons on the subject.

When in Glasgow I became acquainted with a Mr. Rennie, of the Firm of J. Reid & Co., who informed me that my lectures and the documents left with him had enabled him to muster a company of passengers, and to send them to Saint John from the Port of Londonderry early last spring, about one third of whom went from Glasgow. He said he had another company partly engaged, and intended to send them from Londonderry also.

I became in some measure acquainted with the Firm of "Handysides &

Henderson," who, as well as J. Reid & Co. do business as Shipping Agents. They informed me that they intended to send a ship from Glasgow to Saint John with passengers about the middle of May, and I obtained from them a number of bills which I distributed at my lectures, and sent a part of them by Mail to places where I had been lecturing.

On my arrival in Britain I found the ground previously occupied by the Agents of other Colonies. Mr. Jourdan, a Commissioner from Queensland, just preceded me in Glasgow. I was informed that he was there two weeks preparing for his lecture, that he paid seven guineas an evening for his Hall, issued eight thousand bills, and had an audience of three thousand persons. He had it appears been a legislator in that Colony, and was lately appointed by his Government to lecture three years in the British Islands. Other Colonies have also itinerating Lecturers, and local Agents in the Shipping Ports, who select proper persons such as are wanted from time to time in their respective Colonies, and pay their passages.

Very many persons expressed to me their desire to go to our Province, but were unable for want of means; and it is my opinion, that if New Brunswick were put on the same footing as the Colonies who pay the passage money, we could, by the appointment of local Agents to make a proper selection, obtain just as many of the working people as we want.

I respectfully beg leave to return my most sincere thanks to the following persons for their friendly assistance and hospitality while engaged in this service, namely:—The Reverend Mr. Haltet of Brechin, Comrie of Carnoustie, Daley of Galway, Stewart of Arran, Dodds of Dunbar, Small of Newton-Stewart, and Dr. Siddell of Lochmaben; also the Honorable Joseph Cunard, and Richard Wright, Esquire, Liverpool; Robert Bower, Esquire, of Bennington, David James, Esquire, Dundee, D. M. Luckie, Esquire, Arbroath, James Taylor, Esquire, Dunnichen, James Duncan, Esquire, Kirkbriddo, James Stewart, Esquire, Aberdeen, Captain C. Thompson, Elgin, William Dallas, Esquire, Nairn, — Wood, Esquire, Inverness, — Graham, Esquire, Aberfeldy, Charles Inches, Esquire, Blairrowgrie, Arthur M'Donald, Esquire, Saint John, — Rennie, Esquire, Glasgow, W. G. Cumming, Esquire, Newton-Stewart, M. Byus, Esquire, Stramaer, Henry Christie, Esquire, Kirkaldy, Drs. M'Ritchie and Berryman, Edinburgh, William Stewart and James Patten, Esquires, Ayer, John Martin, Esquire, Dublin, James Kennedy and James Stavely, Esquires, Belfast, Donald M'Millan, Esquire, Arran, M. Nugent, Esquire, Dundalk, J. Burns, Esquire, Newry, Jamieson & Harrison, Esquires, Newtonards, J. B. Purden and J. M'Dougall, Esquires, Galway, A. M'Grath and J. Callaman, Esquires, Kilkenny, M. Redmond, Esquire, Waterford, Mrs. Aitken, Dublin, and Thomas Daniel, Esquire, London.

I took with me when I left the Province one of my sons, a lad of eighteen, intending to send him to school, but found the service so perplexing and laborious that I required him as an assistant; I paid both his passages, and have charged nothing for his services.

I delivered to the Provincial Secretary after my return, the copy of a note book containing a brief statement of daily transactions, and a detailed account of all expenses.

So far as I am personally concerned I have been very fortunate indeed.—My son and I have travelled about six thousand miles by water, and four thousand by land,—have been among strangers nearly a year, and have not met with the smallest accident. We have not lost a single day by sickness, nor a single dollar by fraud that I know of, in all the three Kingdoms; and

among all classes and denominations of the people we have invariably met the greatest kindness and hospitality; and in conclusion, I desire to express my humble thanks to the Giver of all Good for our preservation during our absence, and for our safe return to our beloved Province.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JAMES BROWN.

St. David, Charlotte County. 20th February, 1863.

Subjoined, as a specimen, is an outline of my Lecture in the Assembly Room at Newton-Stewart, in Wigtonshire, on Wednesday evening, the 21st of May last. I had a letter of introduction from John Bennet, Esquire, our Superintendent of Schools, to W. G. Cumming, Esquire, Rector of Newton-Stewart Academy, who, as Chairman, introduced me to the audience.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—

I intend, by your permission, to spend the passing hour in describing the British Province of New Brunswick in America, and recommending it as a fit home for intending Emigrants.

About ninety years ago, political strife arose in the British American Colonies. Rebellion followed, and after a war of seven years with the Mother Country, the independence of the revolted Colonies was acknowledged.

The Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia did not join in the Rebellion, and by the Treaty of Peace of 1783, were retained as British Possessions; and the northern part of Nova Scotia, a tract containing nearly eighteen millions of acres, was afterwards erected into a separate Province, and named New Brunswick.

There were within the limits of the new Province, a number of the French settlers of Nova Scotia, and a settlement of New Englanders; to these were added a number of Loyalists from the revolted Colonies, and three Regiments of disbanded Highlanders, amounting in all to about thirteen thousand persons.

At first, the infant Colony was wholly under the protection of the Crown, and ruled by a Governor and Council under Royal Instructions.

As the settlements advanced, the people were required to elect a House of Representatives; and a Legislature of three branches was formed under the designation of "Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly;" all the property, consisting of the land, timber, mines, &c. was in the hands of the Imperial Government. The Legislative power of the Representatives of the people was purely negative; no Law could go into operation without their consent.

It was soon discovered that some parts of New Brunswick produced large pine trees, some of which were procured as masts for the Royal Navy. Ship owners in the United Kingdom then began to send out vessels for timber. Emigrants, chiefly from Ireland and Scotland, went out year after year in those timber ships, until from Emigration and natural increase, the number of our people arose from thirteen thousand to two hundred and fifty two thousand; of late however, there has been a great falling off in the annual arrivals. This has been caused in part by a certain law in regard to the carrying of passengers, so that ship owners cannot afford to fit up their vessels in compliance with the Act, unless a large number offer to go at once; and also by the appointment of Agents in the Mother Country,

through whose exertions numbers have been induced to go to the Australian Colonies, or to Canada. Under those circumstances, the Government of New Brunswick sent a person to Lecture in the United Kingdom, hoping thereby to induce a portion of the Emigrants to settle in their Province. They supposed that the war then raging in America would turn the tide of Emigration from the United States altogether.

They knew that the Reporters who attended His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in his late visit to America, gave New Brunswick the highest character of all Her Majesty's North American Possessions; and from all those considerations, they supposed that a fair portion of those who leave the British Islands might be induced to make a home in New Brunswick.

From a careful enquiry into its resources and agricultural capabilities instituted some years ago, it was computed that there were twelve millions of acres of land fit for cultivation, more than half of which is land of a superior quality; and that the Province is therefore capable of sustaining more than three millions of inhabitants.

The population is very little more than a quarter of a million, and they have not yet cleared one million of acres of the land. We therefore want more people to settle in the country, and to engage in the various industrial pursuits.

You will perceive from the Map here, that the Province is situated between 45° and 48° north latitude, bounded on the south by the Bay of Fundy; on the west by the State of Maine; on the north by Canada; and on the east by the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. That it is in the form of an oblong square, two hundred miles long, and a hundred and fifty wide. From its position in the heart of the temperate zone, and five hundred miles further south than any part of Scotland, it might be supposed to have a very temperate climate.

It is, however, like the most of North America, subject to winter's cold, and summer's heat, but decidedly healthy.

It produces in abundance all the grain and root crops which Scotland produces, and also Indian corn. It likewise produces apples, plums, and plenty of strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, and blackberries, maple sugar and honey. We have plenty of beef, mutton, pork, poultry, butter, cheese, and wool; and the fisheries are not excelled by any in the world.

About the middle of April the snow commonly disappears in the fields, and during the last week in that month the sowing commences. This is continued through May, and on to the twentieth of June. Haymaking commences in July; the country produces excellent Hay, and the New Brunswickers are excellent haymakers. Grain harvest begins in August, and comes off about the same time as in this country. The temperature from the first of September to the first of December, is about the same as in the northeast of Scotland, but our weather is more steady, and we have a greater number of clear days.

These three months afford ample time for ploughing, and otherwise preparing the ground for the crop of the following year.

About the first of December the ground begins to freeze, and the snow to fall. The first frosts are commonly soon followed by thaws, but the winter is generally fairly set in by the first of January. All our wood materials for shipbuilding, and timber for exportation and home consumption, are hauled out of the forests in the winter. Our winter is therefore a necessity, for without a sufficiency of frost and snow, this work could not be done at all. The workmen take their horses, oxen, provisions, provender and hay

into the forests, and build temporary residences for themselves and cattle; some cut down the trees, and cut them up into logs of the proper size; others clear the roads, and others put the logs on to the sleds, and haul them through the snow on to the ice on the nearest River. The work is healthy and pleasant, and they have always plenty of good wholesome provisions. A blazing wood fire kept up all night serves for light and heat; and songs, tales, and the reading of books and Newspapers, employ the winter evenings.

Before the end of March the heat of the sun spoils their excellent snow roads, and teams and men return to the settlements. Thaws soon break up the ice, and the logs are floated down the Rivers, and cut up in the saw mills, or otherwise prepared to suit the intended markets; shipbuilding materials, and materials for wood goods of all sorts, are in this way got out of the forests in winter.

About three weeks in the Spring, just when the snow is melting away, is the time, and the only time, to make maple sugar; a hole is bored into the tree, a spout fixed therein, and a small trough placed under it to catch the sap, which falls in single drops; this is collected and boiled, and when properly refined, makes excellent sugar; the work is laborious.

The late Professor Johnston of Durham, one of the ablest and most reliable writers on Agriculture, visited the Province some years since for the purpose of reporting its capabilities. He was on the service six months, and travelled more than two thousand miles. His report, which was afterwards published, shewed that the productiveness of New Brunswick was greater than that of Canada, or the northern and middle States of America.

When I arrived in the Province, in 1810, there were very few roads, and no wheel carriages except ox carts. Now there are more than two thousand miles of excellent "Great Roads," including five hundred Bridges, (many of them large ones,) by which the principal Cities and Towns are connected.— Those Great Roads are under the care of a "Board of Works," and there are Bye Roads to double that extent, under the direction of local Commissioners. On those roads there now run mail and stage coaches, and waggons, carts, and carriages of various descriptions; indeed almost every settler has now his own horse and light four wheeled carriage with which to attend "Kirk and Market" with his family.

With the exception of the Suspension Bridge at the mouth of the River Saint John, the travelling on the whole of those roads and bridges is free.— It is not so in this country.

When at Aberfeldy a short time since, I hired from my landlord of the Bredalbane Arms, a nice horse and carriage to go to Killin, at the head of Loch Tay, a distance of about twenty miles, for fifteen shillings, to be gone two days, which certainly was wondrous cheap. On leaving Aberfeldy I was confronted by a gate, and had to pay a shilling. There was indeed a good road, but not better than one of ours. Taymouth Castle and its fine Parks, abounding with deer, goats, and fowls, were very beautiful. Kenmore, a pretty village at the outlet of the Lake, with its ornamental trees, and road skirted with whins and broom in full blossom, favoured by one of their few sunny days, seemed like fairyland; but here again, in the midst of all this beauty, was one and three pence to pay at the turnpike gate. Away I drove up through Bredalbane, passing the base of an immense mountain, called Ben Lawers on the one side, and the long Loch on the other, flattering myself that I had for that day cleared all the highwaymen. So indeed I had; but before I reached Killin, I was very politely accosted by a Lady behind another gate, to whom I paid one and three pence more. After remaining

all night I hoped to have returned free to Aberfeldy, but I had to pay the same fare over again, amounting in all to seven shillings.

I remember long ago reading the complaint of a Highlandman who had been compelled by law to don the breeks, and to pay toll for riding on the Highway:—

“ Anither law cam’ after tat,
 Ye never saw the like, man,
 They mak’ a lang road on the grund,
 An’ ca’ him Turnamspike, man!
 An’ O! she’ll pe a ponny road,
 Like Louden corn rigs, man.
 Au’ twa carts may gang on her there
 An’ no brak’ ither’s legs, man.
 She’ll sharge a penny on ilka horse.
 An’ troth she’ll no gae shaper.
 For naething but *gaen on the grund*.
 Then they gie her a paper.
 But I’ll awa’ to Heiland hills,
 Far neer a ane daur turn her,
 An’ no come back to Turnamspike,
 Unless it pe tae purn her!”

Two lines of Railway are making steady progress. That from Saint John to Shediac has been open for traffic nearly two years, an extent of one hundred and eight miles. The other from Saint Andrews towards Canada, has been opened for traffic nearly ninety miles, and over it a Regiment of Soldiers was carried some months since, on its way to Canada.

Commodious sea-going Steamers connect the Southern Ports and Harbours with the United States, through the Bay of Fundy, and the Northern Ports with Canada.

When I arrived in the Province there were very few schools, and these few were supported by subscription; now there are about eight hundred public Parish Schools, thirteen County Grammar Schools, a number of Superior Schools and Academies, and at the head of them all a Provincial University; these are equally accessible to all classes and denominations, and are all assisted by annual grants of money from the public revenue. Parochial Teachers are trained and classed, and each allowed an annual bounty according to his class. Female Teachers are in like manner trained, licenced, and classed, but their required qualifications are lower, and their bounties also.

The principal religious denominations are Roman Catholics, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists, who, with several other smaller bodies, are all placed on a footing of equality. There are neither tythes nor church rates, nor in fact any established church at all; but there are plenty of congregations and places of worship, and every denomination supports its own preachers. There is but little intolerance among them—the different denominations often assist each other.

About twenty six Newspapers are published in the Province; and a Postal Department was lately established, with Offices and Way Offices for the accommodation of all the people.

The form of government is in accordance with the Imperial Constitution, the Governor being assisted and advised by Councillors, who are responsible to the House of Representatives, and removable from office by a vote of the majority. The Representatives, including the Heads of the Departments, are elected by the people for a period not exceeding four years. Self govern-

ment is fully established, and the voice of the people is heard, and their influence felt; and the highest offices are equally accessible to all ranks and classes.

About twenty nine years ago, there was a good deal of discontent in the Colonies in America. Their public property was chiefly in the hands of the Imperial Government; all the officers were appointed, and their salaries fixed, and neither the people nor their Representatives had a voice in the matter. We sent three separate delegations to London, and obtained the control of all the ungranted Lands, Timber, Mines, and Minerals; we agreeing to pay all the salaries, with the right to reduce those of future incumbents.

This negotiation was of great advantage to us, as it enabled us to commence that system of improvement, which has given us our Roads, Bridges, Steamers, and Railways; and furnished us with such ample means for the encouragement of Education.

But although our delegation was successful, that of Canada was not so.

The Canadians rebelled, and the leader of the insurgents was the late W. L. Mackenzie, who had been one of their delegates to London. The rebellion was quelled, and the Earl of Durham sent to enquire into the cause. His Lordship imputed the discontent to the irresponsible system of Government which had so long existed there, and recommended the adoption of responsible Government in Canada, and all the other Colonies.

This recommendation was adopted, and under the new form the progress of the Colonies has been rapid.

Our Revenue is raised from Import Duties on goods, and from the sales of Land and Timber; and as we are not required to bear any part of the national expenses, it is all expended in the Colony. Our Exports consist chiefly of wood goods, ships, and fish, and when the markets are good, our Imports are correspondingly large. We are generally enabled to grant about £25,000 sterling per annum for the encouragement of Education, and an equal sum for the improvement of our roads.

It is made optional with intending settlers whether the land be obtained by money payments, or by labour. It may be purchased at the auction sales which take place in every County once a month, at the upset price of two shillings and five pence per acre; and if the money at the sale be paid down, a discount of twenty per cent is allowed. But in cases where men of eighteen years old and upwards, not being the owners of any land, desire to become settlers, such persons can have each one hundred acres of land wherever they may choose the same, for two shillings and five pence an acre without competition, and may either pay for it in money, to be expended on the Roads, or work out the value of the money at an estimated rate, allowing four years wherein to complete the payments. In all cases of sale by auction, grants under the great Seal of the Province are issued, conveying the land to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, for ever. But in cases where conditions of settlement are attached, no grant will be issued until the party has cleared five acres, and lived one year on the land.

Intending settlers have lately been encouraged to form Associations, and apply jointly. The tract of ungranted land is chosen by the Applicants, laid out in the form of an oblong square, with a Road lengthwise in the middle, and a tier of lots on each side of the Road. If the block contain five thousand acres of good land, there will, a few years afterwards, be seen a clearing on each side of the Road, from one end of the block to the other, with twenty five families on each side; one or two schools; a place of worship; a Post Office: and a population enjoying all the advantages of a rural community.

About twenty five years ago, thirty Emigrant families arrived in New Brunswick; they were chiefly farm labourers, (English and Scotch,) from the banks of the Tweed. The Government assisted them to settle on each side of a line of Road which had just been laid out, and the spot was about fourteen miles from the nearest settlement. They had a hard beginning, but they were hardy and courageous. At first they carried their supplies on their backs, or hauled them on sledges, for they had neither horse, ox, nor ass. For a time they had all things in common,—then they got up separate log cabins,—then a school house, which served on Sundays as a place of worship. I sometimes met them there, for I was Supervisor of the Road.

They were all decently dressed, and seated on the school benches; a middle aged man sat behind the desk, and from—

“ The notes which once did long in Zion glide,
He wul'd a portion with judicious care,
And 'let us worship God,' he said with solemn air !”

old and young joined their voices, and sung delightfully. The prayers were extempore and appropriate, and the school master read the sermon. The settlement advanced rapidly; they have now fine well cultivated farms; plenty of horses, carriages, cattle, and sheep; two Kirks; two Congregations; several schools, two Post Offices, and a Mail Coach passing through their settlement every day, Sunday excepted.

Equally successful were a number of poor Emigrants from the south of Ireland, who settled on a tract of land a few miles distant. They also began with nothing, and at the end of the second year gathered nearly eight thousand bushels of roots and grain; made four miles of road, and accumulated property to the amount of £2000.

The land in New Brunswick, with the exception of some deep bogs, is covered with a natural growth of forest trees, and the first process is to cut them down and burn them.

June, when the trees are in full leaf, is the best time to cut them down, and August, when the leaves and branches are dry, is the best time to set the fire. If the day be favorable, the leaves and most of the branches will be consumed, and the ground blackened. The logs and branches are then to be cut up and put together in heaps and burnt off; and the ashes being spread, the ground is ready for sowing the following Spring.

The cost of thus preparing an acre is about £3 10s., and the first crop will commonly pay all the cost of raising it, and clearing the land.

Wheat, barley, oats, peas, rye, or buckwheat, may be sown among the stumps and covered with a triangular harrow. Grass seed (Clover and Timothy) are then sown and covered by dragging a bush over the ground. Potatoes are planted by laying three or four cuts in a place and covering them with earth. Indian corn is planted in the same way. Turnip seed is sown broadcast, covered the same as grass seed, and the plants thinned out by hand. The ground sown with turnips, or planted with potatoes or Indian corn the first year, must be sown with grain and grass seed the second year, in order to produce hay afterwards. Abundant crops are commonly raised in this manner, and field being annually added to field for ten years, produces a large farm. Land chiefly covered with hardwood if managed in this manner, is generally very productive in first crops, and in grass for many years afterwards; but land covered with Spruce, or other evergreens, is unproductive, and should, by new settlers, be carefully avoided.

About ten years after the trees are cut down, the roots are so much decayed that the most of them are easily removed. The plough, for the

first time, will then be required; but before the removal of the roots no plough is needed.

The inhabitants of New Brunswick are separately employed as Farmers, Lumberers, Merchants, Shipowners, Fishermen and Seamen, Mechanics and Labourers. The largest class of them are employed in cultivating the soil, and preparing the timber for market; and the agricultural property exceeds in value all the other property in the Province.

In regard to Emigration, I would advise all who are comfortable and contented, and who have a fair prospect of competence for themselves and families, to remain where they are; we do not want those who are afraid of hard labour, or winter's cold, or summer's heat; but those who have to toil on from year to year, with the prospect of age and want overtaking them at last, would do well to come, as they would help themselves and the Province also.

We want farm labourers, of both sexes, with a portion of mechanics. Farm tenants whose leases are near expiring, and who doubt their ability to pay the raised rent, should by all means sell out their effects and come over to us. Such persons bringing from £200 to £500 with them, could buy and improve to great advantage farms partly cleared. We want, in short, hardy and courageous men and women of good morals and industrious habits' able and willing to labor with their own hands, and who would be content with that plain independence which the country so abundantly affords. In all parts of the Province Emigrants of that character who came amongst us poor, or with very limited means, have made good farms, raised large families, and are now in comfortable circumstances.

Saint John is our principal Shipping Port, and from it there are ready means of conveyance to every other part of the country.

There are many other Ports to which Ships from the United Kingdom also resort; such as Saint Stephen, Saint Andrews, Saint George, Lepreaux, Hillsboro', Moncton, Shediac, Buctouche, Richibucto, Miramichi, Bathurst, Dalhousie, and Campbellton; and there are vessels that sail to some of those places with passengers every year, the price of a passage ranging from £3 to £5. The spring is the best season of the year to leave, as the Emigrants have the summer before them, and will be better able to get good places for the winter.

There are Agents to advise and direct Emigrants on their arrival, and to assist them in finding employment. But it is not prudent for such persons as I have described, on their arrival, to become purchasers of land. It would be better for those who have a little money to wait for a time, or to take farms on lease, or on shares, in order to be able, ultimately, to make a judicious purchase. Single men and women, as a general rule, would do well to hire out for a time, in order to learn the work and ways of the country.

For the encouragement of those who incline to go, I will now, if you will excuse the egotism, give you, in conclusion, a brief outline of my own career.

I was born in Forfarshire in 1790, and bred to country work. I sailed from Dundee to New Brunswick in 1810, and began to work as a common labourer. In seven years I saved about £200 sterling, with which I bought one hundred acres of land, got materials, built a house, and commenced house-keeping. In 1830 I was elected as one of the County Members to serve in the Provincial Parliament, and held the seat for twenty years. Her Majesty the Queen was then pleased to appoint me a member for life of the Upper House, where I remained for four years; but at the call of my former constituents, I resigned my seat and was again elected, and held a seat in

the Lower House six years longer; so I have served in the Legislature thirty years, six of which I have been an Executive Councillor and Surveyor General of the Colony. I did much laborious work, exploring and laying out roads, and planning and superintending the building of bridges; and on those and other services, have travelled more than twenty six thousand miles, and have been in every Parish in the Province.

I have raised a large family, and though some of them have gone the way of all the earth, there are yet forty two of us, parents, children, and grand children. Two of my grandsons are at sea,—should I and my son be spared to return, all the rest will be in New Brunswick.

We are not rich, but have ever had a comfortable competence, which is all that I ever desired, having through life held with our own Poet, Allan Ramsay, that

“ He who has just enough, can soundly sleep,
The o'ercome, only *fashes* fouk to keep !”

A vote of thanks in very appropriate terms was then moved by the Rev. Mr. Small, and ably seconded by the Chairman, and unanimously carried. I then handed a bundle of Essays and Reports, and other documents, to a member of the Mechanics' Institute, to be added to their Library, and the meeting closed.

Annual Report of the Emigration Officer for 1862.

*Government Emigration Office,
Saint John, February 2, 1863.*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, my Annual Report on the Immigration to New Brunswick, for the year 1862.

The first ship of the season, under the Imperial Passengers' Act, was the “Elizabeth,” of 770 tons, commanded by Daniel Gillespie. She sailed from Londonderry on the 6th of April, and arrived in Saint John on the 26th of the same month, and landed one hundred and twenty three passengers, sixty nine being males, and fifty four females. There was at the time of the arrival of this ship a good demand for labourers; and those of the men and women who were qualified for the work, and disposed to go to the country, were at once forwarded. The voyage was short, the ship roomy, and the passengers supplied with wholesome provisions and water, and all arrived in good health.

The Barque “Hiawatha,” 271 tons, commanded by William Bell, left Galway April 20th, and arrived on the 10th of June. Ninety six passengers came by this ship; of these thirty nine were males, and fifty seven females. Although the voyage was boisterous and occupied fifty days, there was but one case of sickness—that of a child, which, with its parents, were landed on Partridge Island, and soon recovered.

The Barque “Olympia,” 522 tons, Anton Tobias, Commander, left Glasgow on the 17th of May, and arrived on the 22nd June. Two hundred and fifty three souls were landed from this vessel—one hundred and one male, and fifty female adults—fifty seven male, and thirty six female children, under fourteen years of age, and nine infants; twenty eight families, numbering one hundred and thirty four souls, were from Fair Isle. The whole of these families were forwarded to the country—six to Bathurst, nineteen

to Chatham, and three to other places. The passengers by this ship were landed in good health. They were an intelligent and temperate body of people, but were very poor, and were sent out by Sir John McNeill, Chairman of the Board of Supervision for Scotland. The sum of £52 10s. sterling, forwarded by the Board, was paid to them on landing, being at the rate of ten shillings sterling for each statute adult. A tract of land at Neguac, Northumberland, has been surveyed, in order to afford an opportunity to such of them as may be disposed to become settlers.

The Ship "Elizabeth" made a second voyage, arriving from Londonderry on the 24th July, after a fine passage of twenty nine days. Her passengers, thirty four in number, were from the agricultural districts, and all in good health. The men were forwarded to the country, and some of the women, who were qualified, were engaged in Saint John in the capacity of domestic servants.

The "Hiawatha" likewise made a second voyage, arriving from Galway on the 23rd September, after a passage of thirty days. Forty two passengers, all in good health, were landed; of these twelve were males, and thirty females; the males found employment in the country with farmers, and ten of the women as domestic servants in Saint John.

There were landed by vessels, not under the restrictions of the Imperial Act, one hundred and twenty five passengers; and by the Montreal and Ocean Line of Steamers, via Portland and Quebec, twenty eight Immigrants, making seven hundred and four landed at the Port of Saint John.

A considerable number of settlers have located themselves in the Counties of Carleton and Victoria, having crossed the lines between the United States and the Province, with the intention of making New Brunswick their home.

The Immigrants taken collectively compare favorably with the arrivals of last season, particularly in regard to their health and appearance; and it is very gratifying to be able to state, that the comforts of the voyage, as regards space, ventilation, and a supply of good and wholesome food and water, was apparent in the strong and robust looks of the people at the time of arriving.

The general state of the buildings on Partridge Island is good; but as one of the sheds is somewhat out of repair, a small outlay is required to place it in a condition to make it available, should circumstances unfortunately require its occupation.

The growing interest which of late has shown itself in the shape of enquiries regarding this country as a home for the Emigrant; and the establishment of the Colonial Emigration Society at Birmingham, whose object is to encourage and promote Emigration to the British Colonies, with other auxiliaries, will, I am firmly impressed, lead to gratifying results, and materially aid in enlarging the stream of Immigration to this Province.

In a former Report I have shown the great advantages that would result, and the greater inducement that would thus be held out to the Immigrant, if the Legislature would cause Lots of the Crown Lands of one hundred acres each, to be surveyed and laid off in different sections of the Province, and have a small clearing, say of one acre, made, and log houses of cheap construction erected thereon, in order that the Immigrant should have a shelter for himself and family immediately on landing on our shores.

While the country evidently and unmistakably asks for an accession to its population, it should be remembered that the persons who are most likely to come to this country with the intention of making it their home, are of that class who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. It is no easy matter for the man who has a family, with all the industry and prudence he can call to his aid,—where wages are low and food dear,—to save sufficient

to secure a passage across the Atlantic; and it often has occurred that persons who desired to better their condition by emigrating, have, after laying by for years the small pittance that could be wrung from their labour, found that sickness or accident has required the expenditure of the little hoard, and have in consequence sunk into apathy and indifference, continuing to live in the locality where they first drew breath, and with sad and gloomy forebodings, contemplating the prospect of future years of unrequited toil, and a termination to existence in the Parish Workhouse.

It is not to be expected that the Legislature could furnish the means for transporting Emigrants to the Province, but the great boon that would be offered to the poor man by having a shelter to take possession of immediately on arrival must be very evident. It is true that some expense will be necessary to clear a small piece of land, and erect a log house, and it might be good policy to make a small charge upon the soil, giving the settler all the advantages of credit for a series of years, in which to pay up the outlay thus incurred by the Government.

This would certainly help to smooth the way for the settler and his family, who have much to learn in a new country, and some trials to endure before they can hew out for themselves a comfortable home. Another great advantage accruing from this plan would be highly favourable to those already located as farmers, by furnishing them with labour, which, under other circumstances, they could not command. At present few farmers can furnish accommodation for a man with a family, and are too frequently compelled to employ single men, which is evidently detrimental to the interests of the married man; for it cannot admit of a question that the latter offers the stronger inducements for organized settlement, and progressive for himself and family.

I have had to remind several Gentlemen who have opened a Correspondence with me, for the purpose of obtaining information to guide them as to the description of persons most likely to succeed in New Brunswick, that to the class known as genteel Emigrants I could hold out no inducements. I allude to Clerks, Governesses, and persons who have received a superior education, to qualify them for the learned professions, or mercantile pursuits. Hitherto but few of these have come among us; they have landed on our shores however, with the mistaken idea that their services would be eagerly sought for, and that they would at once secure lucrative situations. They should know before setting out that their chances of obtaining a livelihood here are few and far between, and that the Colonial supply of persons in their line is always equal to the demand. It seems strange that with the amount of information in relation to the Province, which has of late years been circulated, it has never occurred to them that in respect to education, our Provincial establishments are so organized that they can furnish one nearly, if not equal, to that to be obtained in Schools and Colleges of the Mother Country. To all persons, however, whose bodily strength and inclination lead them to become cultivators of the soil, there is the assurance that although they may not attain to wealth, they will, by industry and perseverance, arrive at a degree of comfort and prosperity which it is cheering and satisfactory to contemplate; and which New Brunswick offers to any member of the stout hearted and self-reliant who can command sufficient courage to leave the old sod and make this country their home.

It is gratifying to know that in the many new settlements which have been formed within the last four years, there are evident signs of improvement and progress. Hundreds of families who had been living in the Cities and Towns, and who had seen by the success of those who had preceded them,

that their condition would be improved by removal to the country, were induced to take up land under the easy stipulations of the Labour Act, and are progressing favorably in clearing their lands, and year by year adding to their comforts in their new line of life. Besides, they have the satisfaction of seeing their children grow up around them with every prospect that, like themselves, they will eventually become successful and prosperous settlers. I would here beg to suggest, that every possible facility should be afforded to these people, by opening up roads, and otherwise aiding all persons disposed to make permanent settlements on the Government Lands, consistent with the means placed by the Legislature at the disposal of the Government.

In order that settlers may have a choice of locality, fifteen tracts of land lying in convenient districts in the several Counties, well adapted for cultivation, have been surveyed, and are now open to applicants who desire to secure lots under the conditions of the Labour Act.

I subjoin from the Report of the Honorable the Surveyor General, a Table of these Surveys, with the Counties and localities in which they lie:—

Counties.	Locality.	Acres.
York,	A Tract on the Nackawicac River,	21,000
Carleton,	“ called “ Knowlesville,”	17,000
Do.	“ called “ Glassville,”	10,000
Do.	“ called “ Johnville,”	10,500
Queen’s,	“ near Salmon River,	15,600
Do.	“ at Rider’s Brook,	10,000
Westmorland,	“ at Nevers’ Brook,	10,000
Sunbury,	“ on Newcastle River,	5,000
Do.	“ near Hardwood Ridge,	6,000
Kent,	“ at the head of Richibucto River,	5,000
Gloucester,	“ called “ St. Louisa,”	4,800
Albert,	“ called “ Lumsden,”	5,200
Charlotte,	“ near South Oromocto Lake,	7,000
York,	“ at the Nashwaak,	8,000
Do.	“ East of the Nashwaak,	7,800

Other Tracts are being surveyed from time to time as occasion may require, and very recently 15,900 acres have been added to the “ Glassville ” and “ Johnville ” Surveys, making a total of 154,800 acres.

During the past season 670 applicants have become the owners of land ; the large quantity of 62,594 acres have been approved to the above number of persons, all to be occupied and improved in accordance with the regulations and conditions of the Labour Act. It should be remembered too, that a very considerable quantity of land, of which no correct estimate can be arrived at, has been purchased for cash, and by instalments, for the purposes of *bona fide* settlement.

The subjoined Table will shew the number of applicants, the Counties in which the land lies, and the quantity approved :—

County.	No.	Acres.	County.	No.	Acres.
Restigouche,	33	3,064	King’s,	31	2,864
Gloucester,	69	6,024	Queen’s,	30	2,814
Northumberland,	23	2,137	Sunbury,	51	5,030
Kent,	38	3,637	York,	67	6,296
Westmorland,	17	1,124	Carleton,	144	14,299
Albert,	34	3,195	Victoria,	76	7,357
Charlotte,	56	5,351	Saint John,	1	100

The Register wherein is inserted the names of farmers and others requiring agricultural laborers, female servants, and mechanics, has been found to answer a very good purpose, and subserve the interest of those requiring laborers, as well as Immigrants and others in search of employment.

A Register of Farms for sale, with prices, locality, and other particulars, is open for inspection, and has proved of benefit to persons who desired to purchase farms, with buildings already erected, or obtain partially cleared land.

In conclusion, I would beg to say, that notwithstanding the war which has been raging for a period of nearly two years in the United States, Trade and Commerce within the British Dominions have pursued their regular channels with marked steadiness and success. If, as it is now firmly believed, peace is soon to be restored between North and South, and Trade and Commerce with these Countries be again renewed, the prospect of an increased immigration to New Brunswick would assume a very cheering aspect. We have a country which offers many advantages to the working man; we enjoy the fullest freedom and liberty of conscience; our Laws protect the rich and poor alike. To the British Emigrant who loves his country, and whose heart is imbued with the history and traditions of its long career and advancement in arts and sciences, and all that appertained to the advancement and prosperity of a people, and who desires to make for himself a new home, and live under the protection of the old flag, New Brunswick holds out many inducements and advantages. If a career of industry and energy be pursued, a sure reward will follow. It matters not in this new country how humble soever a man's position may be, he is nevertheless eligible for any office that his abilities may qualify him to occupy. With land so cheap, no man is so poor as not to be able to become the owner of a sufficient number of acres from which to constitute a farm. The settler has no rent to pay; fuel is abundant and close at hand; he can raise a plentiful supply of food for himself and family; his tea, sugar and other necessaries are but lightly taxed, and cheaper than in the old country. We have several millions of acres of rich lands awaiting the labor of the sturdy settler; our climate is exceedingly healthy; and there is room for thousands upon thousands from the over-populated districts of the Old World, who may choose to come among us, and who desire to lead a useful life, to make comfortable homes for themselves and families.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

ROBERT SHIVES.

The Hon. Samuel L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary. &c. &c.

APPENDIX N^o. 12.

ANNUAL RETURNS

OF

TRADE AND NAVIGATION

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

FOR THE YEAR 1862.



FREDERICTON:

G. E. FENETY, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1863.



TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

Annual Returns of Trade and Navigation for the Year 1862.

CUSTOM HOUSE, ST. JOHN, N. B., 30th July, 1863.

To His Excellency The Hon. ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor, Commander in Chief, Imperial Commissioner of Customs, &c. &c. &c. of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I herewith have the honor to submit to Your Excellency the Annual Returns of Trade and Navigation for the Province of New Brunswick for the Year ending 31st December 1862, which are annually compiled for the Imperial Blue Book, and for the information of the local Legislature.

The prosperity of this Colony being so much dependent on the Wood Trade, which still continued unprofitable, both to the shippers and operative lumberers during last year, the year 1862 cannot be said to have been a very prosperous one for New Brunswick. Fortunately, however, the Shipbuilding business, which is a very important one in this country, rallied considerably during the latter part of the year, and by giving remunerative employment to large numbers of mechanics throughout the Province, tended, in a great measure, to prevent the depression in the Lumber Trade being so much felt as it otherwise would have been.

The prices realized in Liverpool during last year, for Deals, our staple article of export, receded slightly from the prices obtained during the previous year. In 1861 the selling price of Deals sent from this Province to that Port for sale, ranged from £7 5s. to £9 12 6 sterling per Petersburg standard, and averaged £8 6 6. In 1862 the prices ranged from £7 10s. to £8 5s. sterling, the former being the price in June, and the latter in April. The year opened with Deals at £8, and closed at £7 17 6, and averaged £7 17s. sterling. This shews a reduction of 9s. 6d. sterling on the average of 1862, as compared with 1861. In 1862 the prices were lowest in June, rallied a little in August, afterwards fell away, and again rallied a little in November.

As Liverpool is the great market for Wood, the price of Deals at that Port may be taken as a standard for the rest of the United Kingdom, although local circumstances have sometimes a temporary effect in raising or depreciating the price in London, and at the Out-Ports. The following were the average prices of Deals at Liverpool during the last six years:—

1857, £7 11 7 sterling; 1858, £7 5 7; 1859, £8 2 10; 1860, £9 4 2; 1861, £8 6 6; and 1862, £7 17s.

The general stagnation of business in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain for the last two years, owing to the scarcity of cotton, has probably

tended to lessen the consumption of deals, and reduce their value, as our wood is extensively used in these quarters, both in building and manufacturing operations, and also in the construction of packing cases for dry goods. Foreign deals from the Baltic, on which the cost of freight and insurance to an English market is much less than on those from North America, being now allowed to come into the United Kingdom at the same duty as British Colonial deals, has also tended in some degree to keep the prices of our staple export down to the unremunerative rates of last year. Much of the lumber cut in the State of Maine was formerly manufactured for markets in the Southern States, but in consequence of all legitimate business having been entirely suspended in Southern Ports for the last two years, considerable quantities of it have been manufactured for the English market, which otherwise would have been disposed of in another direction. Up to last year, Shippers from Maine had an advantage over Shippers in this Province, as during the operations of the Deck Load Law, Vessels loading in New Brunswick were prohibited from taking Deck Loads during the winter months, while no restriction existed in this respect with reference to vessels loading lumber for England on the American side of the lines.

In September last, after I had made numerous representations to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade on this subject, the law was repealed by the Imperial Legislature, leaving ship owners to take deck loads if they wished, and leaving the question of risk to the ship and cargo, to be regulated by the ship owners, shippers, and underwriters. With reference to the question of safety to life, which was the origin of the law, I may mention that during last winter, nearly every vessel bound from this Port to the United Kingdom took a deck load, and none of them was lost, although a few of them lost their deck loads.

Owing to the repeal of this law, underwriters in England raised the rates of insurance on vessels and cargoes under deck, in those cases where deck loads were taken, which had the effect of inducing an increased insurance business at this Port, as underwriters here did not believe that a deck load of deals was so dangerous as a deck load of spars, such as vessels were formerly allowed to carry.

Our export duty of one shilling currency per thousand superficial feet of sawn lumber exported, tends to induce shipments of New Brunswick deals from the American side of the St. Croix River, and the Canadian side of the Restigouche, as no export duty is collected either in Maine or Canada.

The amount of our export duty collected in 1862, was 49,599 dollars, equal to about £10,333 sterling; in 1861 it was £14,507 sterling; and in 1860, £12,344. In 1862 the total quantity of sawn lumber exported, including deals, boards, deal ends and scantling, was 252,846,750 feet, in 1861 it was 316,657,750 feet, in 1860 it was 273,943,000 feet, in 1859 it was 323,927,000 feet, in 1858 it was 237,423,000 feet, and in 1857 it was 270,470,000 feet.

The principal part of the sawn lumber exported, consisted of deals, which were sent to the United Kingdom for sale. A limited number of cargoes were

contracted for previous to shipment, which is a much safer kind of business than sending them home for sale, without reference to the demand for them.

In many cases where the deals are sent home on speculation, and the owner is unable or unwilling to wait for a favorable opportunity of selling, a loss ensues on the sale, and the price of the article is depreciated thereby. This state of things will probably continue until the producers, manufacturers, and shippers, in this country, are willing to regulate the supply by the demand.

For some years past this business has been very unprofitable to many of our shippers, and has only afforded a bare existence to the hardy practical lumberer, who has gone into the forests for his logs! Still, there is an excitement about it which nearly all of these practical operators like, and when once the taste has been formed they much prefer it to farming, although there can be little doubt that if a large portion of the labour of the country which is now engaged in the forests was transferred to farming, it would be much more advantageous to the material interests of the Colony, when it is kept in mind that last year, with a population of 252,000 souls, we imported agricultural produce to the value of £476,581 currency. Of course there has been some years, when lumbering has been exceedingly profitable both to the operator and the shipper, and the hope that something may again turn up which will have the effect of bringing about remunerative prices for logs, induces many of those hard working persons to risk it from year to year, until at length it not unfrequently happens that they lose everything, and have to begin again at the more certain occupation of farming.

The exportation of pine timber appears to be gradually falling off. In 1862 we exported 29,237 tons; in 1861, 41,947 tons; in 1860, 39,291 tons; in 1859, 76,002 tons; in 1858, 71,453 tons; in 1857, 86,926 tons; and in 1856, 100,000.

The prospects of the wood trade for the present year are still discouraging, and many persons are of opinion, that until there is a termination to this unfortunate and distressing conflict in which our neighbours are engaged, there can be very little hope of much permanent improvement taking place in this branch of our business.

The total official value of our exports in 1862, was £803,445 sterling, shewing a falling off in that year, as compared with the previous one, of £143,646 sterling.

Our principal exports in 1862 may be classed as follows:—Produce of the Forest, including furs, \$2,810,188, against \$3,447,910 in 1861, and \$3,180,428 in 1860. Produce of the Mines and Minerals, \$220,183, against \$332,970 in 1861, and \$395,540 in 1860. Produce of the Fisheries, \$303,477 in 1862, against \$269,249 in 1861, and \$374,408 in 1860.

Amongst the productions of our Mines and Minerals, is included Albert Coal exported to the United States and the neighbouring Colonies. It is now used for making gas, the demand for it by the Coal Oil Manufacturers having nearly ceased, as it cannot compete with the rock oil found in such abundance in Pennsylvania. For gas purposes it is only worth \$10 per ton,

but for the manufacture of oil it readily brought \$15 before the introduction of the well oil, and promised at one time to be one of the most valuable exports of the Colony. Last year the Company exported 11,454 tons, and sold in Saint John 1,049 tons, making a total altogether of 12,503 tons, equal in value to \$125,030, as the gross amount realized in 1862 for this valuable coal. The Company is still extending its operations, by sinking a new shaft on the most approved principles, and there is every probability of its being amply remunerative for the outlay.

The Carleton County Iron Works have passed into the hands of an English Company, and are now being vigorously worked, the iron being exceedingly well adapted for plating iron clad ships of war, and for other purposes.

It is said to be of the most valuable description, and worth more in the pig than many other kinds when wrought into bars. It promises at the present time to be one of the most valuable exports of the country. I understand that last year the Company produced 789 tons iron, and that they have large orders for more in advance. They employ about 100 men, and they calculate their expenditure this year at \$75,000, the amount of ore to be used at 10,000 tons, 800 tons limestone, and 10,000 cords of wood. Our exports of Iron appear large, owing to a considerable portion of the productions of the Nova Scotia Iron Mines being sent over to this Port for shipment to England. The owners of new vessels which are fitted out at this Port for sale in the United Kingdom, are always anxious to secure pig or bar iron as ballast, at a merely nominal rate of freight, as it is easily handled, stows in a very small space, and is cleaner than other ballast, thereby giving the ship a nicer appearance in the hold, when she is offered for sale on the other side.

Our Fisheries appear to be thriving, which is probably owing in some measure to the increased demand there now exists for fish preserved in tin cases, such as Salmon and Lobsters; and also to the enterprising fishery establishments on the North Shore, which send large quantities of fish to European markets.

Our exports to the United Kingdom, consisting principally of deals, has of course fallen off last year, as compared with the previous year. Our exports to Nova Scotia have increased to some extent. The actual value of all the goods exported from this Province to Nova Scotia would be considerably greater than those shewn in these Returns, as quantities of groceries, haberdashery, and other dutiable goods, are frequently purchased in Saint John by persons trading between that Port and the small Ports on the Nova Scotia side of the Bay of Fundy; and as such packages of goods are generally of too small a value to obtain the New Brunswick drawback, the parties concerned in many cases take them on board the Schooners without being cleared at the Custom House.

The exports to Prince Edward Island have increased from \$59,879 in 1861, to \$80,932 in 1862. Our trade to the Island will probably continue to increase, as there is now every facility for purchasers obtaining such supplies as they may require, and having them sent from Saint John to the Island in a very short time by Rail and Steamer.

A new export trade has sprung up to Nassau, New Providence, with which place we never had any trade in former years. The exports to that place last year amounted to \$35,894, and consisted of provisions, fish, soap, tea, boots, shoes, and sundry other articles.

The direct trade between New Brunswick and France does not appear to be of much importance, as the exports to that country have fallen from \$32,644 in 1861, to \$14,373 in 1862.

Our exports to the United States have increased from \$843,141 in 1861, to \$889,416 in 1862. A large portion of these exports was composed of lumber, shingles, &c. from those parts of the State of Maine which are watered by the River Saint John and its Tributaries. During the year 1861, when the war first broke out, our exports to the States decreased, as compared with the previous year, owing to the stoppage of building operations, and the feeling of uncertainty and doubt which prevailed amongst mercantile men on the first outbreak of hostilities; as the war progressed, however, many branches of business appeared to revive there, and will probably continue to be prosperous until the close of the war.

The values of those cargoes which were shipped to England via Eastport to escape the Deck Load Law, were included in the value of exports to the States in 1862, as such cargoes were cleared for that country.

The stock of deals on hand at Saint John at the commencement of the present year was estimated at 70 million feet, and the stocks at all the Ports in the Province at 160 million feet. This is about the same amount on hand as there was at the commencement of the previous year. The stock of pine timber on hand at Saint John was estimated at 16,000 tons.

The total value of goods imported into New Brunswick in 1862, was \$1,291,604 sterling, against £1,238,133 sterling in 1861, shewing an increase of £53,471 sterling. This slight increase over the previous year was owing principally to an increased demand for our vessels last year, which caused heavier importations of outfits for Shipping. If new ships had been unsaleable last year, we would probably have had a decrease of importations, as no improvement had taken place in the other business of the country, and domestic manufactures, more particularly boots and shoes, are vigorously competing with imported goods. The Cotton Manufactory in Saint John is now in operation, and when a plentiful supply of the raw material can be procured at a moderate price, it must be expected that both the importations and revenue will be affected by its operations. The benefit to the country, however, of such manufactories, is of the greatest importance.

Our importations of wheat flour last year amounted to 232,237 barrels, against 210,676 barrels in 1861. In 1860 we imported 198,323 barrels; in 1859, 205,356 barrels; in 1858, 226,649 barrels; and in 1857, 153,515 barrels. Our importations into the Province in 1862 of all kinds of agricultural produce, amounted in value to \$1,906,323, the description of which was as follows:—Flour and meal of all kinds, bread, beans, peas, and pot barley, \$1,336,107; grain of all kinds, bran and horse feed, \$132,912; vegetables,

including potatoes, \$63,553; meats, viz. salted, cured, and fresh, including poultry, \$174,474; butter, cheese, lard, and eggs, \$41,886; animals, including horses, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, and pigs, \$53,791; apples, pears, plums, cranberries, &c., \$47,366; malt, \$6,339; hay, \$20; hops, \$5,566; tallow and soap grease, \$36,509; wool, \$11,555; shrubs, trees, and plants, \$2,245: amounting altogether in currency to £476,581. The value of the agricultural produce imported in 1861 amounted to £427,083 currency, and in 1860 to £447,341 currency.

It should be kept in mind, however, that from the peculiar central position of New Brunswick, a portion of these articles are again exported to the neighbouring Colonies and the United States, although they all appear as Imports into the Province; a considerable quantity of flour and other articles is exported to Nova Scotia, as the Traders who bring over produce from the Nova Scotia side of the Bay of Fundy to Saint John, supply themselves in return with flour and groceries which they purchase here.

The Railroad has also helped to swell our importations, as eggs and other produce from Prince Edward Island, intended for the United States market, appear as Imports into New Brunswick, and subsequently as Exports therefrom. We imported last year 138,917 dozen eggs, valued at \$11,158, the principle part of them being from Prince Edward Island.

The value of Haberdashery imported last year was \$1,251,377, on which duty was paid to the extent of \$187,628; in 1861 it amounted to \$1,271,180; duty, \$184,147. The slight increase of the Railroad duty from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. will account for the value being less in 1862 than in 1861, and the duty more; in 1860 the value was \$1,616,648, duty \$219,792.

The value of Hardware imported in 1862, was \$128,296; duty, \$18,350, against \$153,912 in 1861, and \$200,548 in 1860. Many articles classed under hardware are now manufactured in the Colony, such as brass manufactures, which were formerly imported.

The value of Boots and Shoes imported in 1862, was \$57,957; duty \$9,105, against \$101,967, duty \$16,385, in 1861; while in 1860 it was \$131,424, duty \$20,832. This will shew the effect of the boot and shoe manufactories in Saint John and other parts of the Province, which are now in successful operation. Of course it will be readily understood, that the war in the States has not only absorbed into the army many of their mechanics, but it has created an increased demand for boots and shoes for the use of their soldiers, which has had the effect of raising prices there, and stimulating the manufacture of these articles here.

The quantity of Molasses entered for home consumption last year, was 897,372 gallons; against 880,945 gallons in 1861, and 866,659 gallons in 1860. This would be equal to nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons for each inhabitant in the Province. The quantity of Sugar entered for home consumption in 1862, was 3,104,296 lbs; duty, \$46,047; in 1861 it was 2,568,620 lbs., and in 1860, 3,111,500 lbs. This would be equal to upwards of 12 lbs. for each person in the Province.

The duties on all Foreign articles of general consumption in the United

States being now so much higher than formerly, has no doubt been the means of inducing many of those persons living in the neighbourhood of the lines, to supply themselves in New Brunswick with such dutiable articles on which the duty was less here than in the States, in the same manner that many articles which formerly were cheaper in the States than here, were, previous to the war, illicitly introduced within the borders of New Brunswick. This in former years operated seriously against the Revenue of New Brunswick, but so long as the present high tariff continues in the States, the practical operation of it will be in favor of our Revenue. Persons visiting Saint John from the States will now be inclined to purchase more freely of our haberdashery and other goods than formerly, as they can now do so to much better advantage than in their own country. For the same reasons, smuggling of Spirits and other articles on which there is a high duty, from the States into this Province, has almost entirely ceased, so that New Brunswick was never so favorably situated than at present in respect to the collection and protection of the Revenue, and the smuggling of goods across the American lines, as the inducement to smuggle into our Province is so very much lessened. In the United Kingdom Sugar produced more Revenue in 1861 than any other article.

The quantity of Tea entered for home consumption in New Brunswick in 1862, was 887,643 lbs., on which duty was paid to the extent of \$43,447, or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for each inhabitant. In the United Kingdom the quantity consumed is upwards of 3 lbs. for each inhabitant. The quantity entered in New Brunswick in 1861, was 653,288 lbs., and in 1860, 833,834 lbs. The value of the tobacco, snuff, and cigars, imported in 1862, was \$165,770; on which \$22,564 duty was paid. This is at the rate of upwards of half a dollar's worth of tobacco for each inhabitant. In 1861 the value of the tobacco importations was \$64,919; duty \$14,526.

The great difference between 1861 and 1862 is accounted for by the enormous increase in the value of tobacco in the States, owing to the difficulty of growing it there at present.

The quantity of spirits entered for home consumption in 1862 was 258,951 gallons, exclusive of wines, cordials, old Tom, &c., or upwards of a gallon for each inhabitant. Deducting from the population the very large number of persons who have renounced the use of all stimulating liquors of any kind, as also the number of children who compose a large part of the population, the allowance to each person who uses spirits must be much larger. The quantity of alcohol seized at the Port of Saint John in 1862 was 1,287 gallons; gin, 85 gallons; whiskey, 175 gallons. During the current year the smuggling of spirits seems apparently to have stopped, as scarcely any seizures have been made. The value of our importations of spirits, wines and cordials in 1862, was \$249,452, duty \$143,845. In 1861 it was \$228,643; duty \$131,677. The duty received on wine in 1861, before the alteration in the wine duties, was \$14,880, and in 1862, \$18,108, shewing a difference of \$3,228 in favor of 1862. The duty in 1861 was 50 cents per gallon on all

wines, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; but in 1862 it was altered to 30 cents per gallon, and 15½ per cent. *ad valorem* on all wines costing at the original Port of shipment one dollar or less; 80 cents and 15½ per cent. on wines costing between one and two dollars; and 90 cents and 15½ per cent. on wines costing more than two dollars; so that the duty on good Port and Sherry was raised from 50 to 80 cents; and on Champagne, Claret, and high priced wines from 50 to 90 cents; persons having any such wines in Bond therefore took the precaution of paying the duties on them under the old Tariff.

A cheaper description of wine is now ordered for this market, costing probably about 99 cents at the original Port of shipment, thereby coming into the country at the lowest rate of duty, viz. 30 cents per gallon and 15½ per cent. *ad valorem*; and now that Importers have made their arrangements for wines to suit the tariff, it is somewhat doubtful whether the amount of duties formerly received on wines at the old rate of 50 cents on all kinds, and 15 per cent. will be now received. In 1862 the Honorable Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, London, in their report on the trade of the United Kingdom in 1861, stated that up to that time the returns did not shew that any national preference for the lighter kinds of wines had as yet been created consequent on the reduction of the wine duties, and that although the taste for French and German wines had been indulged, so as to shew an increase of 55 per cent. and 52 per cent. respectively, the consumption of Sherries had risen 35 per cent., and that of Port 97 per cent. Of the 10,787,171 gallons of wine consumed in 1861 by people of the United Kingdom, eight-tenths of it was of the stronger kind, principally Port and Sherry. The taste in this country is very similar to that in Great Britain, and it is not probable that light cheap French or German wines will enter much into general consumption here.

In 1862 we imported 42,598 gallons well and coal oil, on which \$2,751 duty was paid. A few years ago we exported large quantities of coal oil, but the discovery of the oil wells has completely destroyed that business here.

The value of the following principal articles used in fitting out our new Ships, and imported in 1862, viz:—Canvas, cordage, chains, anchors, copper, yellow metal, oakum, sails, and rigging, amounted to \$353,597, on which \$13,285 was paid. In addition to this amount large quantities of pitch, iron, nails, spikes, and other hardware, are used in the construction of our new Shipping.

The value of our importations from the United Kingdom, amounted in 1862 to \$1,965,024, against \$1,716,782 in 1861; from Canada in 1862, \$191,572, against \$196,675 in 1861; from Nova Scotia, \$861,652 in 1862, against \$796,570 in 1861. British Goods coming by Steamer via Halifax and Windsor appear in these Returns as Imports from Nova Scotia. This will account for the large amount of importations from that Colony.

From Prince Edward Island the importations have decreased from \$118,808 in 1861, to \$82,240 in 1862, notwithstanding the great facilities now afforded for communication between New Brunswick and the Island.

The importations from France have increased but slightly over the previous year, but it should be mentioned that nearly all the wines and brandy imported from France into New Brunswick come by way of other countries, as our consumption of French productions is so light that very little direct trade is yet carried on between France and this country. Our importations from the United States in 1862, were \$2,960,703, against \$3,014,736 in 1861. The decrease however is but small. In paying duties at the Treasury on goods from the States, the Importer is allowed to deduct the discount for cash and the difference of exchange from the amount of the invoice. The Reciprocity Treaty between the United Kingdom and the States came into operation on the 12th November 1854, and was to continue for ten years, and further, until either of the contracting parties had given twelve months notice of their wish to terminate it. Our imports have not increased since the Treaty went into operation; as in 1854, immediately before its operation, they amounted to £711,234 sterling, and in 1862 they only amounted to £616,814. A considerable portion of this amount is the value of flour from Canada; haberdashery from England, *via* Portland; brandy and wine from France; tea from China; and many other descriptions of foreign goods which are purchased by our Traders in the New York and Boston markets. Our imports from the States have fallen from £782,762 sterling in 1855, the year in which they were the highest, to £616,814 sterling in 1862. Our total imports in 1862 were not large as compared with some of the previous years. In 1839, 1840, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1859, and 1860, they were much larger, and in 1841 they were about the same. The Revenue of the Province for the Financial year ending 31st October 1862, as made up by the Provincial Treasurer, consisting of Import Duties, Railway Impost Duties, Export Duties, Casual and Territorial Revenue, Supreme Court Fees, Auction Duty, Seizures, Light House Duty, seamen's Hospital Dues, Buoy and Beacon Dues, was \$692,230, shewing a slight falling off from the previous year, which was \$706,395.

In my last Annual Report the amount of Revenue for 1861, was stated at \$699,699, as made up by the Treasurer, but that amount was subsequently altered to \$706,395, owing to the receipt of some additional Revenue by the Treasurer from some of the out-ports, belonging to the Revenue of 1861.

The annual Revenue as made up by the Provincial Secretary appears larger than the amount here stated, as he has included for some years past the gross receipts from the Post Office, Fishery Fund, Sinking Fund, Indian Reserve Fund, and Copyright Duties. No actual Revenue to the Province having been derived from those sources, however, for the sake of comparison with former years, I have shewn the Revenue as derived from similar sources for the last 26 years. The years 1860, 1854, 1859, 1853, and 1861, each produced more Revenue than 1862; 1860 being the largest, 1854 the second, 1859 the third, 1853 the fourth, 1861 the fifth, and 1862 the sixth. The receipts for Cape Race Light are not included in the above, as they belong to the British Government.

Among the Out-Ports, in point of Import and Export Duty received, Chatham stands the first, Fredericton the second, Newcastle the third, Saint

Stephen the fourth, Richibucto the fifth, and Bathurst the sixth. Of the whole amount of import and export duty collected in the Province, Saint John contributes \$498,263, and the Out-ports \$168,392, or nearly 75 per cent. of the whole amount at Saint John, and 25 per cent. at all the Out-Ports.—The large population along the River Saint John receiving their supplies to a great extent from this city, partially accounts for so large a proportion of the Revenue being received here, and the dutiable lumber cut on the branches of the Saint John River all pays the export duty at this place, when it is shipped to other countries.

As regards the value of the direct Imports at the Out-Bays, Chatham is the largest; Newcastle the second; Saint Andrews the third; Saint Stephen the fourth, and Bathurst the fifth. In Exports Newcastle stands first; Chatham the second; Hillsborough, (from which Port the Albert Coal is exported,) the third; Shediac the fourth, and Richibucto the fifth. Saint Stephen was the only Out-Port at which there was much increase in the Imports last year over the previous year; this is owing to the fact that many descriptions of goods are now cheaper on the British than on the American side, on account of the heavy war duties in the States, and as Calais and Saint Stephen are only separated by a bridge, it is probable the Calais people are now supplying themselves with goods more generally on the British side than formerly. The great disparity between the values of Imports at Saint Stephen, which were \$136,943, and Exports which were \$24,615, is accounted for by the fact that a very large portion of the lumber cut on the British side of the Saint Croix River is shipped from the American side, in order to save the New Brunswick export duty of 1s. per thousand feet.

The total value of Imports at all the Ports in the Province in 1862, was £1,291,604 sterling, and Exports £803,445 sterling, making an excess of Imports over Exports of £488,159 sterling.

This might appear to be an unhealthy state of affairs, if it could not be satisfactorily explained, but several substantial reasons can be given why there is such a great difference between the value of our Imports and Exports. In the first place all the outfits, fastenings, and ground tackle for our new ships, appear in our Accounts as Imports, and pay duty accordingly; while the new ships themselves do not appear as Exports;—the value of our new ships last year was £457,250 sterling. Second,—a large amount of capital is now invested in shipping by persons belonging to New Brunswick; and as shipowning has generally been a profitable business, more particularly of late years, when our vessels are obtaining a preference over American vessels, both in the West India and East India freight markets, the earnings of this invested capital nearly all comes back to the Province in the shape of Imports and outfits for other new vessels building out of the profits realized from those already running. I have not the least doubt from all I can learn, that the amount of profits realized to the Province out of capital invested in shipping last year, was fully £150,000 sterling. Third,—I believe that nearly all the Imports into the Province are duly entered at their proper value, while a large portion of our Exports are shipped from Saint Stephen and Restigouche

without being entered at the New Brunswick Custom House, so as to avoid paying the export duty. It is quite possible that there may be small lots of goods occasionally run into some of the Creeks and Bays of the Province where there is no officer stationed, but they cannot amount to much. The fiscal laws and regulations in the States, and the increased taxation on Imports in that country, have tended greatly to stop smuggling in the Province and protect our Revenue, while on the other hand considerable purchases are constantly being made in St. John of small quantities of haberdashery and other goods by passengers from the States, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, which goods are taken away without being entered outwards as exports.

The amended Revenue Law, which requires the Importer to produce the Invoice of his dutiable goods, and to swear that it is the true original Invoice of such goods, has done much to protect the Revenue, and to increase the apparent value of our imports; should he produce a false invoice, of course he runs the risk of the officer seizing the goods for under-valuation, and paying him the amount of his invoice with ten per cent. in addition.

Fourth,—Many of the supplies for the people of the upper part of the State of Maine are imported through New Brunswick, and are transported by rail from Saint Andrews, and by river from Saint John to their final destination in the Aroostook Territory, appearing in our accounts as imports but not as exports. Fifth,—It should also be mentioned that the shipping trading to this Province require large quantities of stores, of which no account is taken as exports, while nearly all of such stores have appeared in our account of imports. Beside imported stores, considerable quantities of agricultural produce, such as beef, pork, potatoes, &c. are taken away by the shipping as stores, of which no account is taken.

We imported goods last year to the value of upwards of £5 sterling for each inhabitant of the Province, assuming the population to be 252,047, as taken in 1861; it will be somewhat larger now however. The amount of Import Revenue received in 1862, viz: \$617,055, would be equal to about \$2.45 per head for each person in the Province. In a country like this, where the principal business is the manufacture of ships, which require a large amount of imported dutiable articles to fit them for sea, no fair criterion can be formed as to the customs' taxation of the people, as a large amount of the import duties is paid on materials used in the construction and fitting out of those ships, and consequently a considerable portion of such duties is not paid by the inhabitants, but by the persons who buy the ships.

In 1862 there were registered at the Port of Saint John 48 new vessels, measuring 25,493 tons register, besides 13 new vessels, measuring 12,808 tons, which were built for owners in the United Kingdom, and were not registered in this country, but went to England under passes from Your Excellency.

The principal object of the owners in adopting this plan, is to enable the purchaser in Liverpool to give the vessel any name that he may wish, and this privilege is considered of some importance in selling the ship.

The total amount of new shipping registered at Saint John, including those built for English owners, in 1862, was 61, measuring 38,301 tons, against 64

vessels, 32,068 tons, in 1861, and 63 vessels, 29,798 tons, in 1860, shewing a gradual increase for the last three years.

The number at Miramichi was 25 vessels, 8,785 tons, in 1862, against 13 vessels, 7,340 tons, in 1861, and 27 vessels, 10,372 tons, in 1860. At Saint Andrews the number was 4, measuring 1,633 tons, in 1862, against 3 vessels, 1,115 tons, in 1861, and 10 vessels, 833 tons, in 1860. This branch of business appears to have been hitherto conducted on an extremely limited scale at Saint Andrews, owing probably to the scarcity of ship timber; but since the Railroad between that place and Woodstock has been opened, it has been found that ship timber of very superior quality could be brought down the line, and sold at Saint Andrews on much more favourable terms than it could be bought here. One of our most enterprising shipbuilders of Saint John, Mr. Alexander Anderson, who has probably built more tonnage within the last few years than any other person in British North America, has leased a Shipyard at Saint Andrews, and commenced business there with the view of carrying it on still more extensively than he has done here.

It is probable he will launch 6 or 7 vessels during the current year, measuring about 3,500 tons, in addition to which, three other vessels will be launched there this year, and 3 at Saint Stephen, making altogether new tonnage that will probably be launched in Charlotte County in 1865, to the extent of 13 vessels, 7,700 tons.

The total number and tonnage of new vessels registered, &c. in New Brunswick in 1862, was 90, 48,719 tons, against 80 vessels, 40,523 tons, in 1861, and 100 vessels, 41,003 tons, in 1860, shewing an increase in 1862 over 1861, of 10 vessels, 8,196 tons. Of the new vessels registered last year all were built in New Brunswick, except one which was built at Granville, Nova Scotia, for one of our principal shipowners here, and afterwards fitted out for sea at this Port. A larger vessel than the one alluded to was built here for owners in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and registered at that Port, although fitted out here. The tax of 1s. per ton on British Colonial and Foreign vessels, when registered in the United Kingdom, tends rather to induce purchasers of Colonial ships to keep them registered in the Colonies.

Of the total number registered during 1862 in this Province, 32 vessels, measuring 23,185 tons, were surveyed by Lloyd's Surveyors to class 7 years A 1; 24 vessels, 18,014 tons, to class 4 years A 1; and 34 vessels, 7,520 tons, were not surveyed by Lloyd's while building.

A number of those which were not surveyed were small schooners, wood-boats, and coasters, although some of them were superior well finished iron kneed vessels, equal in every respect to the 4 years grade, and intended by their owners to be classed at French Lloyd's, or at New York. In competing with United States tonnage in the West Indies, it is an advantage to British Colonial vessels to be classed by the New York Surveyors, of an equally high grade with American vessels, in order to secure a share of the trade at the highest rates of freights. Some of our shipbuilders and ship-owners who intend to run their vessel, are of opinion that it is an advantage to class them at French Lloyd's, as they get 5 years for a vessel which would

only class 4 years at British Lloyd's, but there could be no doubt that for vessels built for sale, it is most essential that they should be surveyed and classed by British Lloyd's. The inspection by Lloyd's Surveyors of the new shipping built in these British North American Colonies during the last ten years, has done much to raise and improve the character of our ships in the British market, as purchasers and underwriters there feel the utmost confidence in their inspection, which is of the most faithful and reliable description, these gentlemen being entirely under the control of the Central Committee in London, and having been all thoroughly trained and experienced in the business before their appointment to these Colonies. There are two stationed in New Brunswick, one in Canada, and one in Prince Edward Island. The Committee of Lloyd's in London have recently relaxed their rules with reference to the character of 4 years British North American built ships, which, although not generally known by our shipowners and builders, may probably have the effect of enhancing the value of our Colonial spruce ships of the 4 A 1 grade. Hitherto such vessels, after they had run off the First Letter, or the A 1 class, could only be re-classed on the Black Diphthong $\mathcal{A}E$, which indicates that ships so classed are only fit for the conveyance of dry and perishable goods on *short voyages*.

The amended rules allow all British North American spruce built ships at the expiry of the 4 years to be continued for $2\frac{2}{3}$ years more on the A 1 class, after which period they may be re-classed for four years more on the A 1 in Red, provided that upon re-survey they are found eligible for it. This classification indicates that vessels so classed are fit for the safe conveyance of dry and perishable goods to and from all parts of the world, and was hitherto only granted to vessels of the 6 years grade and upwards, after they had run off the first letter. It is recognized by underwriters as the second description of the first class, and enables vessels so classed to obtain insurance on equally advantageous terms, as if they had remained upon the first letter.

The Committee have also recently made another important alteration in their rules with reference to the period when the classification of vessels commences. Before the present year, builders found it to be advantageous to launch immediately after the 1st July, the period when Lloyd's Book is made up, so as to have nearly a year to run before their vessels commenced on their respective periods of classification.

The rules have been so altered that a vessel's term of classification commences at the date of launching, and vessels are now launched all throughout the year instead of being crowded into the months of July and August as formerly, all owners having been anxious to secure a deck load before the 1st September. This alteration has tended to equalize wages throughout the Summer, instead of forcing them up in June, July, and August. The Committee at Lloyd's have also given notice, that new ships hereafter classed will not be allowed the figure 1, denoting that they are efficiently supplied with stores, unless their anchors and chain cables have been submitted to a proof strain equal to that known as the Admiralty test.

The 23,185 tons register of seven years vessels would be equal to about 25,500 tons old measurement, by which vessels are generally bought and sold. During last year this description of vessels sold in Liverpool at prices ranging from £9 to £10, and would average £9 10s. sterling per ton. This would be equal to £237,500 sterling.

The 18,014 tons of four years vessels would be equal to about 19,500 tons O. M.; the value of which would average in Liverpool last year £8 sterling per ton, equal to £156,000 sterling. The 7,520 tons register of unsurveyed vessels would be equal to about 8,500 tons O. M., the value of which would average about £7 10s., as a number of them were coasters and small craft, and not quite so valuable as the surveyed 4 years vessels. This would be equal to £63,750 sterling. The amount of tonnage registered last year would be equal to 53,000 tons O. M., and valued at £457,250 sterling; of the 48,719 register tons of new shipping, about 46,000 tons proceeded on their first voyage to England, the most of them being for sale there, and the net proceeds of the freights for the first voyage across would be equal to 15s. per ton, or £34,500 sterling.

This may fairly be added to the value of the ship, as until the vessel is sold the proceeds of the freight home belong to the builder, and are estimated by him as a part of the price of the ship, thereby reducing her cost to him by 15s. per ton.

The Shipbuilders in New Brunswick, as a general rule, did a good business last year, and many of them are now beginning to own vessels, or portions of vessels, on their own account, and shipowners in the Province are also becoming more numerous and wealthy than in former years. The business of shipbuilding will probably continue to be good for some time to come if the American war continues, as for certain reasons British and British Colonial ships appear to obtain a preference by shippers at the present time over American shipping, not only at all the Ports on this Continent, but also in the East India and Australian trade, in which many of our vessels are engaged.

Many of our most intelligent Merchants and Shipowners are of opinion, however, that the business of shipbuilding is being overdone at present throughout these British North American Colonies, and that ere long the supply will be found to be in excess of the demand, and a general crash will be the result. Such periodical reverses have occurred before, as a reference to the Returns shewing the amount of new tonnage built in New Brunswick during the last 38 years will shew, and they will in all probability occur again. Our average for these 38 years, was 37,014 tons per annum; the smallest amount built in any year, was in 1829, viz: 8,571 tons; and the largest in 1854, when it was 99,426 tons. During the 3 years previous to 1862 we averaged about 40,000 tons per annum, and these years may be taken as a period when our principal builders were nearly all doing a quite safe, healthy business, and not by any means of an inflated nature; but in 1862 we increased to 48,719 tons, and during the present year we will in all probability reach

60,000 tons, shewing, if the experience of former years is any criterion, that we were fast progressing to one of these periodical reverses which usually succeed a stimulated and prosperous business. During the last 38 years we have built 3,869 vessels, measuring 1,406,531 tons.

I have already stated that the increased demand for our ships during the last two years, and the remunerative prices at which they have sold, have been of the utmost importance to the material welfare of the Province, as in the very depressed state of the deal trade, which has hitherto been the staple branch of business carried on in the Province, Shipbuilding operations have been the means of bringing money into the country and producing employment for a large portion of the population, who would otherwise have probably been under the necessity of leaving the Colony to look for employment in the neighbouring Republic.

In Saint John and its neighbourhood there are at the present time, at the lowest calculation, 2,000 workmen engaged in the shipyards and workshops connected therewith, employed in the construction of ships and ship materials, including spars, boats, iron knees, blacksmith work, rigging, blocks, sails, &c. These men are nearly all receiving on an average 6s. per day or upwards, and in addition to these, there are large numbers of men employed in the woods getting out ship timber and bringing it to market, so that the amount of money disbursed throughout the Province on account of this branch of our business must have been very large during the current year.

During the last two years the Southern Ports have been closed, from which our Shipbuilders in Saint John and its neighbourhood had been in the habit of procuring supplies of pitch pine timber, and plank, which was generally used in planking and ceiling our seven years ships. This has been the means of compelling our builders to resort to the wood of the country in the construction of their vessels, instead of using imported woods, although it has also been the means of producing a larger proportion of spruce 4 years ships than of the higher grades of 7 years, as spruce is much cheaper and more plentiful than hackmatack or tamarack, which is now used for 7 years vessels, in lieu of pitch pine. The cost of building a 7 years 1,000 ton ship, of wood produced in the country, amounted in 1862 to about £10,000 currency; and a similar vessel built before the closing of the Southern Ports, when the principal portion of the planking, ceiling, stringers, beams, masts, and spars, was composed of pitch pine, would have cost about the same, and the imported wood for such a vessel would have amounted in value to about £1,150 currency. At present all the imported wood used in the construction of a 7 years ship would be oak stern post, windlass, and bits, of the value of about £50 currency, shewing an expenditure of £1,100 currency, for imported wood for a 7 year ship of 1,000 tons, previous to the war, which is now expended in procuring suitable wood in our own Province.

These remarks apply to Saint John, however, as on the North Shore the wood of the country has generally been used. The cost of building a 7 years 1000 ton ship in 1862 was as follows; Frame, £1,480 currency; planking and

ceiling, £900; masts and spars, £400; deck plank for two decks and houses, £500; fastenings, (imported,) £1,000; chains and anchors, £360; rigging, sails, and making, £1,180; labour, £2,950; iron knees and straps, £650; castings, oakum, paint, carving, and cabin, £580; total, £10,000 currency.

The imported materials for such a ship would cost about £3,000 currency, and the New Brunswick Government duties, including the Railway Impost, on the imported articles necessary for her construction, would be about £130. Any additional duties which the Saint John shipbuilders have been called on to pay on account of our Railroad, has been fully made up to them by the facilities which they now enjoy of obtaining ship timber which now comes down the line in large quantities, especially in winter, and which probably never would be brought to market without the Railroad. The stimulus given to the shipbuilding business in New Brunswick, has been equally felt in Canada, Prince Edward Island, and in some parts of Nova Scotia, as a proportionate increase to the quantity hitherto built, is now being also built in those Colonies.

In the State of Maine and other shipbuilding parts of the United States, however, the business for certain reasons has not been so successful and prosperous during the last two years as it has been in these Colonies. The favor with which iron ships are regarded in England by shipowners, shippers, and underwriters, has done much to check the demand for our Colonial ships. The demand in the Clyde, Mersey, and Thames, for iron ships was never so great as during the past year, during which period there were built on the Clyde alone 128 vessels, of 72,000 tons. Of course many of those were Steamers built to replace those bought for blockade runners.

In Liverpool last year there were built 20,000 tons of iron sailing ships, and only 6,000 tons of wooden ones. This is exclusive of iron sailing ships built at Birkenhead, of which there was a large amount.

A thousand ton iron ship at Liverpool or the Clyde, classed 20 years A 1, with complete East India outfit, would cost last year £19 sterling per ton; whereas a New Brunswick ship classed 7 A 1 and coppered, with similar outfit, would cost only £12 sterling per ton; and a 4 years spruce ship, with similar outfit, about £10 10s., so that the amount of capital invested in the one as compared with the other being so much less, still induces many persons to prefer our cheap ships, even although they do not last so long as iron ones.

It is probable, however, that for many years to come wooden ships will still have the advantage over iron ships for carrying grain and timber, but for all other trades it is quite possible iron ships may be preferred.

Freights to the East Indies during the early part of last year ruled low, but improved considerably towards the latter part of it, which caused increased demand for our ships. A cargo of Cotton could formerly be brought from New Orleans, or a Southern Port in the United States, to England, within four months for the round voyage, but a similar cargo of Cotton from the East Indies will now take a similar vessel 11 months for the voyage, thus employing 2½ or 3 vessels to do the work that one formerly did on the short

voyage. This has also had something to do with the increased demand for our ships. Egyptian and Brazilian cotton would also require more tonnage to bring it to market than United States cotton for the same reason.

Freights from the United States to Europe during all 1862 were good for British ships, and grain and flour freights from Canada to Europe were also excellent for such vessels.

Guano freights, in which business a number of our vessels have made money, were also good during 1862, the rates ranging from £3 10s. to £4 10s. sterling per ton. Many persons have been under the impression that this trade would soon be exhausted, but from a recent survey of the Guano Islands, it was ascertained that the stocks remaining amount to 7,000,000 tons, which at the present rate of exportation gives 14 years for clearing the Islands. Our spruce built vessels are peculiarly suitable for carrying Guano or any other heavy materials, as from the nature of the wood they are very light and bouyant.

Up to the commencement of the War, many of our New Brunswick Vessels were employed in carrying cotton and pitch pine to England from Southern Ports, and the stoppage of the trade caused much uneasiness to shipowners whose vessels were suitable principally for this trade.

In 1860 the average weekly consumption of cotton in Great Britain was 48,100 bales; in 1861, 45,900 bales; and in 1862, only 22,900 bales; but owing to the distance from which the most of the cotton consumed in 1862 had to be brought, our vessels have not felt the loss of the former trade to the Southern Ports as was anticipated.

Timber freights from New Brunswick during 1862 continued at very moderate rates, and did not fluctuate much, £3 10s. sterling per standard being the lowest, and £4 5s. the highest, from Saint John to Liverpool.— At the North Shore Ports freights were high. Freights to Irish and other Ports in the United Kingdom were considerably higher than to Liverpool. In 1861 the rates from Saint John to Liverpool ranged from £3 10s. to £5 7 6.

The following rates for the last fifteen years will shew how they have fluctuated. The rates here given are from Saint John to Liverpool, and may be taken as a criterion of the rates between this Province and the United Kingdom.

	Sterling.			Sterling.
Latter end of June, 1848,	£4 0 0	July,	1856,	£4 3 7 0
Latter end of May, 1849,	4 0 0	July,	1857,	3 5 9
July,	1850,	July,	1858,	3 11 3
July,	1851,	July,	1859,	2 16 0
July,	1852,	July,	1860,	4 5 0
July,	1853,	July,	1861,	4 2 6
July,	1854,	July,	1862,	4 2 6
July,	1855,			

The total tonnage, old and new, registered in New Brunswick on the 31st December 1862, was 814 vessels, measuring 157,718 tons, and is nearly the same as the previous year.

Before the Merchant Shipping Act came into operation in May 1855, all vessels were required to be registered at some Port at or near to which some or one of the owners resided, but now a British subject who has never taken the oath of allegiance to any Foreign State, may live where he likes, and select any Port of registry for his vessel. All he requires is a proper Certificate of Survey, an official application, proper evidence of his title, the declaration of ownership required by the Act, and evidence that the Name and Port of registry are painted on the stern, and the official number and tonnage are carved on the main beam. The owner does not even require to attend at the Port of registry; he may make his declaration before a British Consul, if he resides in a Foreign country, or before a Justice of the Peace if in a British country. The British Registry Law also allows a foreigner to be the registered mortgagee of a British ship, so that a British subject residing in New York, or any other foreign port, may purchase an American vessel, send the papers to a British Port of registry, along with a Certificate of survey, and if they are correct he can get a British register, and immediately afterwards mortgage her to the persons from whom he bought her, for the full amount of the purchase money. The ship may then become a British vessel, with all the protection which the British flag affords, without any purchase money having actually passed between the buyer and seller, mortgagor and mortgagee.

The British subject who becomes the registered owner of the vessel, assumes however a heavy responsibility, in case of accidents or collisions at sea, as in the event of his ship having been, through the neglect of his Master, the cause of the accident, he is liable for all the damages, if he is worth anything.

A number of American Vessels have been purchased by British subjects, and registered at this Port since the Confederate Privateers have commenced to destroy the shipping of the Northern States. And some of our vessels have been purchased at Liverpool by shipowners there, and the registers still allowed to remain at this Port. The account of shipping registered in New Brunswick cannot therefore now be taken (as in former years,) as an account of the shipping owned in the country.

The value of all the shipping registered in the Province, estimating it at £5 sterling per ton, would be £788,590, and allowing £88,590 as the value of vessels registered but not actually owned in the Province, would leave the sum of £700,000 sterling as the value of our shipping as near as can be estimated. The number of Steam vessels registered in the Province on the 31st December 1862, and included in the above mentioned tonnage, was 25, measuring 1,970 tons register, against 29 vessels, 2,446 tons in the previous year. This amount represents the register tonnage after deducting the space allowed for boilers and machinery. All our Steamers are employed in towing and carrying passengers inland, with the exception of the "Emperor," which carries the Mails and passengers between Saint John and Nova Scotia; and the "Westmorland," which performs a similar service between Shediac, Prince Edward Island, and Pictou.

The decrease in our Steam Marine last year is owing to some of our Steamers having been purchased by Contractors for the United States Government, who have employed them in transporting Troops and Stores. The total tonnage of all Nations cleared outwards from the Province during 1862, was 2,969 vessels, measuring 586,973 tons, against 3,342 vessels, measuring 744,092 tons in 1861. The reduced quantity of deals shipped in 1862 as compared with 1861, is of course the reason of this falling off in the tonnage cleared. Of the amount cleared from the whole Province, 62 per cent. cleared from Saint John; this is about the same proportion as in the previous years; the tonnage at Saint John, Saint Andrews, and Shediac, is much increased by the numerous entries of Steamers, the tonnage being inserted each time the vessel enters and clears.

Last year the Steamer "New York," 995 tons, now in the service of the United States Government, made 14 round trips from Saint John to Digby and Annapolis, and the same number of trips to Windsor. The Emperor, 352 tons, made 49 round trips to Digby and Annapolis, and 48 to Windsor. The Steamer Westmorland, 192 tons, made 57 trips from Shediac to Prince Edward Island and Pictou during 1862, carrying Mails and passengers. The allowance for this service from the three Governments was equal to about £2,000 Nova Scotia currency. The Steamer Arabian, 334 tons, made 12 trips between Quebec and Shediac, for which service she received from our Government about \$600 for each trip; she left Quebec on her first trip on the 13th May, and Shediac on her last trip on the 28th October, but did not then proceed further than Miramichi, as her boiler gave out. The contract with this Boat is now at an end, and no Boat is subsidized at present for this service.

Our principal carrying trade is between this Province and the United Kingdom, which is open to vessels of all Nations. A large fleet of vessels belonging to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, is constantly employed carrying deals from Saint John to the other side, bringing back generally coals, iron, salt, &c. to some American ports. These vessels are generally well built, although not of an expensive description, and they are frequently commanded by some of the owners or their connections, who are, as a general rule, active, industrious, thrifty people. It is generally believed that they are able, successfully, to compete in the carrying trade with the ships of any country, although Norwegian ships are supposed by many to be the cheapest sailed vessels in the world, owing to the frugal habits of their people. Last year the British and British Colonial tonnage which carried cargoes from New Brunswick to Great Britain and Ireland, amounted to 204,109 tons, while the Foreign was only 50,635 tons, being about 80 per cent. for British, and 20 per cent. for Foreign. In 1861 the proportion was about 50½ per cent. British, and 49½ per cent. Foreign. In 1860 it was 32 per cent. Foreign, and 68 British. At Saint John the Foreign shipping cleared with cargoes for the United Kingdom principally belonged to the United States,—24 American vessels, measuring 22,286 tons, took cargoes of deals from this

Port to the United Kingdom, to the extent of 10,311 standard, earning £40,971 sterling. During 1861 the American tonnage cleared was 111,473 tons. For some time past shippers have been more timid of shipping in American bottoms, on account of Southern privateers; but in any case where application was made to me to grant a certificate that the cargo was entirely owned by and consigned to British subjects, for the purpose of protecting the cargo from being burned by such privateers, I have complied with such request, on the applicant furnishing me with the necessary proof of the facts. I am under the impression that such certificates might save both ship and cargo, although, of course, shippers must take their risk of that.

Next to the United States' shipping, the Norwegians appear to have secured the largest share of our carrying trade. Last year 48 Norwegian vessels, measuring 18,589 tons, took cargoes from this Colony to the United Kingdom. During the previous year, 121 Norwegian vessels, 41,434 tons, were employed in the same trade. The Norwegian vessels nearly all carry their cargoes from Ports on the North Shore. All the other Foreign tonnage employed only amounted to 5 vessels, 2,502 tons, and belonged to Prussia, Holland, and Sweden. Most of our small vessels over 100 tons are employed from November to May in the West India trade, where they are now preferred to American vessels. In this trade they have all done well for some time past.

An impression has prevailed among Underwriters and others abroad, that the navigation of the Bay of Fundy was dangerous, owing to the fogs in summer and snow storms in winter. This impression, however, does not appear to be well founded, as the number of wrecks and marine disasters in the Bay are exceedingly rare, and small in number, considering the great traffic there exists between the numerous Ports situated in the Bay and all the other British and Foreign Ports throughout the world to which our vessels are trading.

The Chamber of Commerce of this City have been for some time collecting statistics for the purpose of convincing persons abroad, who may be interested in our trade, of the truth of this statement.

The Province of New Brunswick alone supports eleven Light House Stations, and one Steam Whistle, in the Bay of Fundy, at an expense of \$10,840 for last year. The Steam Whistle situated on Partridge Island has been of the greatest possible service to vessels frequenting this Port during foggy weather and snow storms, which fact I have recently brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, with the view of suggesting the erection of a similar one but more powerful on Cape Race, and an enquiry into its merits has been ordered.

Two of Her Majesty's Ships of War were sent round from Halifax to this Port for repairs last year, although it is to be regretted there are no suitable blocks or gridiron on which such heavy Steam vessels can safely and conveniently be laid without incurring a heavy expense in cleaning and repairing the blocks.

I have been in communication with the Admiral on this Station, and the Common Council of Saint John, with the view of ascertaining whether a suitable and substantial gridiron could not be built here, which would not only accommodate Ships of War requiring repairs, but would also be of immense advantage to the interests of the Port, and I think it probable an effort will soon be made by the Common Council to effect such a desirable object. The Common Council have already furnished me with a plan of a gridiron which they propose to build, and it has been duly laid before the Lords of the Admiralty.

With reference to our Emigration it will be seen that the numbers still increase, although slowly. Last year 676 passengers arrived direct from the United Kingdom, besides 28 from Liverpool via Portland, by the Montreal Ocean Steamers to Portland. No head money is now collected on their arrival here, as was the case in former years; although provision is made in the present Emigration Law of the Province for sending back to the country from whence they came, infirm paupers, idiots and other helpless persons who might be thrown upon us from other countries. During 1862, 9 grown persons and 5 children arrived here in a helpless state from the United States, and would have become public paupers had they been allowed to remain. They were accordingly re-shipped back to that country. Three of these poor creatures represented that their husbands were in the Federal Army, and that they were entirely without the necessary means of support. During the year 1862, the whole charge by the Alms House Commissioners against the Government for maintenance, clothing, medical attendance, &c. for Emigrants was only \$362.

Every possible assistance is rendered to Emigrants on their arrival here by the Emigration Officer, who is always most ready and anxious to provide employment for those who wish it, or obtain land on the easiest and best terms for those who may desire to settle in the country. His office is open to all such persons, who may obtain, on landing on our shores, such advice and assistance as will enable them at once to commence and earn a livelihood.

The following statistics relative to the British North American Colonies, will shew the amount of our Revenue, trade, population, &c., as compared with our neighbours.

Newfoundland—Population at last Census taken in 1857, 122,638; amount of Customs Revenue in 1862, £84,850 sterling; excise, £1,692: total, £86,542 sterling, or \$3.39 per head. The gross revenue was £89,797. The value of their Imports in 1862 was £1,007,082; Exports, £1,171,723 sterling.

The number of new vessels built in the Colony last year was 26, measuring 2,786 tons, averaging 107 tons each. The number of vessels registered in the Colony last year was 1,386, measuring 87,030 tons. The cost of collecting their revenue last year was 7½ per cent. They expended for educational and literary purposes about half a dollar per head.

Canada—Population at last Census, 2,506,755; Customs Revenue in 1862, \$4,655,882; Excise, \$430,848; total, \$5,086,730, or about \$2 per head; Im-

ports in 1862, \$48,600.633; Exports, \$3,596,125. New vessels built in 1862, 109, measuring 29,803 tons.

Nova Scotia—Population at last Census, 330,857; Customs Revenue in 1862, \$830,126, or about 2½ dollars per head. Imports in 1862, \$8,445,042; Exports, \$5,646,961. Number of new vessels built in the Colony in 1862, 201, measuring 39,383 tons; Vessels registered in Nova Scotia, 3,408, measuring 277,718 tons.

Prince Edward Island—Population at last Census, 80,857; Customs Revenue in 1862 equal to £16,408 sterling; Excise to £931 sterling; total, £17,339 sterling, or a little over \$1 per head. Imports in 1862 equal to £211,241 sterling; Exports, £150,549 sterling. Shipping registered in the Colony last year 337 vessels, 30,032 tons; new vessels built last year 80, measuring 13,649 tons.

New Brunswick—Population at last Census was 252,047; Customs Import Revenue in 1862 as already shewn, was \$617,055, or about \$2.45 per head. The Imports, Exports and Shipping have already been shewn. The total population, so far as is officially known by the last Census, of all British North American Colonies, including Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, was 3,293,154 souls. The Customs and Excise Revenue of these Colonies in 1862, was £1,465,111 sterling, or \$2.13 per head.

The quantity of new Shipping built in these Colonies last year was 506 vessels, measuring 134,340 tons register, of which quantity New Brunswick built upwards of 36 per cent.

The quantity of Shipping registered in the Colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island in 1862, was 5,945 vessels, measuring 552,498 tons.

The amount expended by Government for educational and literary purposes in these lower Colonies is about half a dollar per head, and in Canada it is somewhat less, as under the system of School Municipalities which exists there, Education is partially sustained by local taxation.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. SMITH,

Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws,
and Registrar and Surveyor of Shipping.

No. 1.—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels of each Nation, Arrived at all the Ports in the Colony of New Brunswick, in the Year 1862.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
	United Kingdom,	73	41,488	1,167	101	48,445	1,429	174	89,933	2,596
Colonial,	1863	185,784	10,141	553	88,092	3,658	2,416	273,876	18,802
American, (U. S.).....	359	120,068	3,547	173	57,138	1,432	582	177,201	4,979
Prussian,	1	389	14	2	1,072	26	3	1,461	40
Norwegian,	1	558	18	48	18,225	599	49	18,783	617
Swedish,	1	509	14	...	...	...	1	509	14
Total,	2,298	348,796	14,904	877	212,967	7,144	3,175	561,763	22,048

WM. SMITH, Controller, &c.

No. 2.—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels of each Nation, Cleared at all the Ports in the Colony of New Brunswick, in the Year 1862.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
	United Kingdom,	169	85,511	2,368	1	799	20	170	86,310	2,388
Colonial,	1,746	241,677	11,299	471	53,423	2,828	2,217	295,100	14,127
American, (U. S.).....	296	121,236	3,452	233	63,236	1,943	529	184,472	5,395
Prussian,	3	1,461	40	...	...	...	3	1,461	40
Norwegian,	48	18,589	591	...	...	...	48	18,589	591
Holland,	1	532	12	...	...	...	1	532	12
Swedish,	1	509	14	...	...	...	1	509	14
Total,	2,264	469,515	17,776	705	117,458	4,791	2,969	586,973	22,507

WM. SMITH, Controller, &c.

No. 3.—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels Entered at all the Ports

COUNTRIES.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.		
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, & Sark,	125	83,900	2,120	103	52,158	1,450	228	136,058	3,609	5	3,756	58
Gibraltar,	4	473	30	3	1,331	35	4	473	30	..	..	..
Canada,	134	13,765	1,454	30	2,057	191	170	15,822	1,645	..	..	..
Newfoundland,	133	10,831	765	20	3,272	143	20	3,272	143	..	..	..
Prince Ed. Island,	879	60,918	3,703	208	7,594	635	229	18,425	1,300	..	..	..
Nova Scotia,	..	..	..	4	2,374	62	4	2,374	62	12	11,940	144
Bermuda,	1	224	8	1	224	8	1	224	8	..	..	..
Antigua,	..	..	..	1	226	8	1	226	8	..	..	..
New Providence,	4	451	27	4	451	27	4	451	27	..	..	..
Turks' Island,	7	906	46	2	456	15	9	1,362	61	..	..	..
Barbadoes,	1	139	7	1	141	6	1	139	7	..	..	..
Trinidad,	1	141	8	1	890	22	1	890	22	..	..	..
British Guiana,	..	..	..	1	893	20	1	893	20	..	..	..
Madeira,	..	..	..	1	297	9	1	297	9	..	..	..
Holland,	5	339	25	5	339	25	5	339	25	1	558	18
Belgium,	1	204	9	4	1,244	42	5	1,448	51	..	..	..
Norway,	1	63	5	9	4,226	118	10	4,289	123	..	..	..
France,	621	50,172	2,931	151	17,189	667	772	67,361	3,598	339	104,371	3,309
Spain,	21	5,150	189	4	1,892	50	25	7,042	239	3	462	18
U. S. of America,	..	..	..	1	50	4	1	50	4	..	..	..
Cuba & Porto Rico,	..	..	..	4	1,422	44	4	1,422	44	..	..	..
St. Pierre Miquelon,	..	..	..	2	696	23	2	696	23	..	..	..
Portugal,	..	..	..	1	830	22	1	830	22	..	..	..
Cape de Verd,	..	..	..	1	131	5	1	131	5	..	..	..
Vera Cruz,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Thomas,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	1,938	227,679	11,327	653	135,792	5,098	2,591	363,471	16,425	360	121,117	3,577

No. 4.—Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels Cleared at all the Ports

United Kingdom,	355	204,109	5,153	..	..	..	355	204,109	5,153	84	50,635	1,276
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney & Sark,	2	205	19	..	..	..	2	208	19	..	..	..
Canada,	93	8,689	976	46	3,963	270	139	12,652	1,246	1	52	5
Newfoundland,	17	1,603	91	1	20	2	18	1,623	93	1	198	7
Prince Ed. Island,	192	14,115	1,019	64	4,863	367	256	18,978	1,386	..	..	..
Nova Scotia,	735	28,351	2,907	298	42,645	2,026	1,033	70,996	4,933	8	7,960	96
Antigua,	1	134	7	..	..	..	1	134	7	..	..	..
Jamaica,	2	405	15	..	..	..	2	405	15	..	..	..
Barbadoes,	17	2,329	100	..	..	..	17	2,329	100	4	817	22
New Providence,	2	296	13	..	..	..	2	296	13	..	..	..
Saint Kitts,	1	134	7	..	..	..	1	134	7	..	..	..
Naples,	2	172	14	..	..	..	2	172	14	..	..	..
Teneriffe,	1	124	6	..	..	..	1	124	6	..	..	..
France,	3	1,283	37	..	..	..	3	1,283	37	4	1,424	40
Spain,	2	173	12	..	..	..	2	173	12	..	..	..
U. S. of America,	458	68,722	3,053	63	2,731	183	521	61,453	3,236	230	78,287	2,519
Cuba & Porto Rico,	28	6,716	246	..	..	..	28	6,716	246	6	1,279	43
St. Pierre Miquelon,	5	541	39	..	..	..	5	541	39	..	..	..
Saint Thomas,	2	279	15	..	..	..	2	279	15	..	..	..
Hayti,	3	292	18	..	..	..	3	292	18	..	..	..
Martinique and Guadeloupe,	2	188	12	..	..	..	2	188	12	..	..	..
Total,	1,926	328,863	13,759	472	54,222	2,818	2,398	383,085	16,607	338	140,652	4,017

in the Colony of New Brunswick, from each Country, in the Year 1862.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
23	10,717	317	28	14,503	405	130	87,686	2,208	126	62,875	1,806	256	150,561	4,014
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	473	30	..	..	..	4	473	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	134	13,765	1,454	36	2,057	194	170	15,822	1,648
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3,272	143	20	3,272	143
..	..	..	..	..	..	133	10,831	765	96	7,594	635	229	18,425	1,300
17	16,331	216	29	28,271	360	891	72,858	3,847	225	52,895	1,807	1,115	125,753	5,654
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,374	62	4	2,374	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	224	8	..	..	..	1	224	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	226	8	1	226	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	451	27	..	..	..	4	451	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	906	46	2	456	15	9	1,362	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	139	7	..	..	..	1	139	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	141	6	..	..	..	1	141	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	890	22	1	890	22
1	307	11	1	307	11	..	..	..	2	1,200	31	2	1,200	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	297	9	1	297	9
10	4,163	137	11	5,021	155	6	897	43	10	4,463	137	16	5,360	180
13	5,555	172	13	5,555	172	1	204	9	17	6,799	214	18	7,003	223
4	1,887	55	4	1,887	55	1	63	5	13	6,113	173	14	6,176	178
152	36,569	1,093	491	140,940	4,402	960	154,543	6,240	303	53,758	1,760	1,268	208,361	8,000
4	1,346	45	7	1,808	63	24	5,612	207	8	3,298	95	32	8,850	302
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	4	1	50	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,422	44	4	1,422	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	696	23	2	696	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	830	22	1	830	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	131	5	1	131	5
224	77,175	2,046	584	198,292	5,623	2,298	348,796	14,904	877	212,967	7,144	3,175	561,763	22,048

WILLIAM SMITH, Controller, &c.

in the Colony of New Brunswick, from each Country, in the Year 1862.

..	..	..	84	50,635	1,276	439	254,744	6,429	..	..	..	439	254,744	6,429
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	208	19	..	..	..	2	208	19
..	..	..	1	52	5	94	8,741	981	46	3,963	270	140	12,704	1,251
..	..	..	1	198	7	18	1,801	98	1	20	2	19	1,821	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	192	14,115	1,019	64	4,863	367	256	18,978	1,386
21	20,895	252	29	28,855	348	743	36,311	3,003	319	63,540	2,278	1,062	99,851	5,281
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	134	7	..	..	..	1	134	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	405	15	..	..	..	2	405	15
..	..	..	4	817	22	21	3,146	122	..	..	..	21	3,146	122
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	296	13	..	..	..	2	296	13
..	..	..	1	134	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	134	7
..	..	..	2	172	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	172	14
..	..	..	1	124	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	124	6
..	..	..	4	1,424	49	7	2,707	96	..	..	..	7	2,707	96
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	173	12	..	..	..	2	173	12</

No. 5.—Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels Entered

PORTS.	BRITISH.						FOREIGN.					
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John,	1,211	161,903	6,770	271	74,897	2,297	1,482	236,500	9,067	103	75,449	1,732
Campbellton,	14	758	60	1	362	13	15	1,120	73	..	..	..
Dalhousie,	65	10,070	1,033	14	3,284	128	79	13,354	1,161	1	509	15
Bathurst,	31	3,168	167	18	4,043	152	52	7,211	319	2	151	9
Caracouette,	30	1,563	127	22	874	103	52	2,437	230	..	..	..
Shippegan,	11	958	60	24	872	93	35	1,830	153	..	..	..
Newcastle,	23	4,525	166	24	11,554	360	52	16,079	526	..	..	..
Chatham,	84	7,227	387	29	10,677	345	113	17,905	732	..	..	..
Richibucto,	46	5,233	484	48	4,632	232	94	9,865	716	..	..	..
Buctouche,	..	..	..	12	1,555	72	12	1,555	72	..	..	..
Shediac,	127	11,336	836	67	11,283	728	194	22,619	1,564	..	..	..
North Joggins,	6	446	29	2	136	9	8	582	38	..	..	..
Sackville,	24	1,431	110	3	187	12	27	1,621	122	..	..	..
Dorchester,	9	662	45	..	..	..	9	662	45	..	..	..
Moncton,	23	1,457	101	..	..	..	23	1,457	101	..	..	..
Hillsborough,	22	1,592	106	14	4,090	230	66	5,682	336	1	47	3
Harvey,	12	602	52	6	555	25	18	1,157	77	..	..	..
Saint George,	3	1,163	91	15	2,500	80	53	3,663	171	12	1,091	43
Saint Stephen,	14	1,507	73	10	838	40	24	2,345	113	8	1,165	31
Saint Andrews,	100	5,387	365	19	1,940	103	119	7,327	468	231	42,019	1,721
Welchpool,	10	4,009	121	..	..	..	10	4,009	121	1	558	18
Fredericton,	35	2,679	144	19	1,482	76	54	4,161	220	1	128	5
Total,	1,938	227,679	11,327	653	135,792	5,098	2,591	363,471	16,425	360	121,117	3,577

No. 6.—Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels Cleared

Saint John,	996	208,588	7,404	270	11,304	1,787	1,266	210,892	9,191	150	91,969	2,530
Campbellton,	3	491	22	5	358	21	8	719	43	..	..	..
Dalhousie,	68	12,349	1,080	7	453	27	75	12,804	1,107	2	823	32
Bathurst,	50	8,330	333	5	1,111	33	55	9,441	366	2	151	9
Caracouette,	40	1,935	157	6	355	25	46	2,296	212	..	..	..
Shippegan,	38	1,809	163	2	153	9	40	1,962	172	..	..	..
Newcastle,	14	17,998	586	..	..	..	54	17,998	586	12	5,386	156
Chatham,	83	17,707	607	16	819	61	99	18,520	668	6	3,431	86
Richibucto,	82	9,381	405	4	343	25	86	9,724	430	15	5,513	174
Buctouche,	21	2,503	118	..	..	..	21	2,503	118	6	1,746	64
Shediac,	106	14,894	901	86	7,447	668	199	22,341	1,569	11	4,750	155
North Joggins,	8	582	38	..	..	..	8	582	38	..	..	..
Sackville,	16	997	72	..	..	..	16	997	72	..	..	..
Dorchester,	5	464	28	..	..	..	5	464	28	..	..	..
Moncton,	6	528	33	..	..	..	6	528	33	..	..	..
Hillsborough,	93	8,702	587	..	..	..	93	8,702	587	13	1,387	59
Harvey,	29	1,735	112	..	..	..	29	1,735	112	1	88	7
Saint George,	52	5,901	265	28	441	56	80	6,342	321	54	9,960	304
Saint Stephen,	24	2,345	106	..	..	..	24	2,345	106	7	1,170	31
Saint Andrews,	71	4,950	345	32	887	64	103	5,837	409	57	11,041	402
Welchpool,	11	1,499	82	11	652	72	22	2,151	154	..	..	..
Fredericton,	70	5,172	285	..	..	..	70	5,172	285	2	237	9
Total,	1,926	328,863	13,759	472	54,222	2,848	2,398	383,085	16,607	338	140,652	4,017

at each Port in the Colony of New Brunswick, in the Year 1862.

PORTS.	FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
	IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
..	59	35,459	670	162	110,908	2,402	1,311	237,352	8,502	330	110,356	2,967	1,614	347,708	11,469
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	758	60	1	362	13	15	1,120	73
..	1	314	10	2	823	25	66	10,579	1,018	15	3,598	138	81	11,177	1,166
..	..	..	..	..	151	9	36	3,319	176	18	4,013	152	51	7,362	328
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1,563	127	22	871	103	52	2,437	230
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	958	60	24	872	93	35	1,830	153
..	12	5,386	156	12	5,386	156	23	4,525	166	41	16,910	516	61	21,435	682
..	6	3,431	86	6	3,431	86	34	7,227	387	35	14,109	431	119	21,336	818
..	14	4,951	166	14	4,951	166	46	5,233	484	62	9,583	368	108	14,816	682
..	7	1,940	74	7	1,940	74	..	..	..	19	3,525	146	19	3,525	146
..	11	4,750	163	11	4,750	163	127	11,336	836	78	16,033	891	205	27,369	1,727
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	440	29	2	136	9	8	582	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1,434	110	3	187	12	27	1,621	122
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	662	45	..	..	..	9	662	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1,457	101	..	..	..	23	1,457	101
..	9	990	41	10	1,037	44	23	1,639	109	53	5,080	271	76	6,719	380
..	1	58	5	1	88	5	12	602	52	7	613	30	19	1,245	82
..	39	8,585	243	51	9,676	286	50	2,251	131	51	11,085	323	104	13,339	457
..	3	501	18	11	1,666	49	22	2,672	101	13	1,339	58	35	4,011	162
..	53	10,057	369	281	52,076	2,090	331	17,406	2,068	72	11,997	472	103	59,403	2,558
..	8	614	41	9	1,172	59	11	1,567	139	8	614	41	19	5,181	180
..	1	109	4	2	237	9	36	2,807	149	20	1,591	80	56	4,398	229
Total,	224	77,175	2,046	584	198,292	5,023	2,298	318,796	11,901	877	212,967	7,144	3,175	561,763	22,048

WILLIAM SMITH, Controller, &c.

at each Port in the Colony of New Brunswick, in the Year 1862.

..	23	21,791	250	173	116,760	2,819	1,146	303,557	9,943	293	63,095	2,067	1,439	366,652	12,010
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	491	22	5	258	21	8	749	43
..	..	..	..	2	823	22	70	13,172	1,102	7	455	27	77	13,627	1,129
..	..	..	..	2	151	9	52	8,481	342	5	1,111	33	57	9,592	375
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1,938	187	6	358	25	46	2,296	212
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	1,809	163	2	153	9	40	1,962	172
..	..	..	..	12	5,386	156	66	23,384	742	..	..	..	66	23,384	742
..	..	..	..	6	3,431	86	89	21,138	693	16	813	61	105	21,951	754
..	..	..	..	15	5,513	174	97	14,894	579	4	343	25	101	15,237	604
..	..	..	..	6	1,746	64	27	4,249	182	..	..	..	27	4,249	182
..	..	..	..	11	4,750	155	117	19,644	1,036	86	7,447	668	203	27,091	1,724
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	582	38	..	..	..	8	582	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	997	72	..	..	..	16	997	72
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	464	28	..	..	..	5	464	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	528	33	..	..	..	6	528	33
..	..	..	..	13	1,387	59	106	10,089	646	..	..	..	106	10,089	646
..	..	..	..	1	88	7	30								

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Axes, 3lb weight or upwards.	Nova Scotia,	no. 24	...	no. 24
	United States,	475	96	571
	Total,	499	96	595
Ale and Porter,	United Kingdom,	gals. 23,650	...	gals. 23,650
	Canada,	5,442	...	5,442
	Nova Scotia,	1,089	...	1,089
	P. E. Island,	51	...	51
	United States,	4,487	2,719	7,206
Total,	34,719	2,719	37,438	
ANIMALS, viz :— Horses,	Nova Scotia,	no. 27	...	no. 27
	P. E. Island,	51	...	51
	United States,	...	12	12
	Total,	78	12	90
Oxen, Cows, and Bulls,	United Kingdom,	no. 4	...	no. 4
	Nova Scotia,	750	...	750
	P. E. Island,	97	...	97
	United States,	...	5	5
Total,	851	5	856	
Calves,	Nova Scotia,	no. 143	...	no. 143
Sheep and Lambs,	Nova Scotia,	no. 6,727	...	no. 6,727
	P. E. Island,	189	...	189
	Total,	6,916	...	6,916
Hogs and Pigs,	P. E. Island,	no. 28	...	no. 28
	United States,	2	...	2
	Total,	30	...	30
Ashes—Pot and Pearl, and Saleratus,	Canada,	lbs. 310	...	lbs. 310
	Nova Scotia,	770	...	770
	United States,	64,181	65,772	129,953
	Total,	65,261	65,772	131,033
Apothecary Wares, viz :— Brimstone, Sulphur, Muriatic Acid, Chloride of Lime, Soda Ash, Cop- peras, Alum, Prussiate of Potash, Nitre. Spelter, and Phosphorus,	United Kingdom,	packages. 185	...	packages. 185
	P. E. Island,	1	...	1
	United States,	348	73	421
	Total,	534	73	607

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
no. 24	\$18		\$7 74	} 30 cts. & 3 per cent.
439	455		142 74	
463	\$473		\$150 48	
gals. 21,447	\$14,039		\$2,508 86	} 10 cents per gallon, and 3 per cent.
5,442	1,794		597 98	
1,478	483		168 57	
51	10		5 38	
1,547	2,396		170 55	
29,965	\$18,722		\$3,451 34	
no. 27	\$2,500			} Free under Reciprocity.
51	3,100			
12	1,675			
90	\$7,275			
no. 4	\$87		\$2 62	} 3 per cent.
750	30,000			
97	1,873			} Free under Reciprocity.
5	400			
856	\$32,360		\$2 62	
no. 143	\$286			Free.
no. 6,727	\$13,454			} Free.
189	316			
6,916	\$13,770			
no. 28	\$88			} Free.
2	12			
30	\$100			
lbs. 310	\$19		\$0 27	} Free.
770	38		0 81	
129,953	6,970			
131,033	\$7,027		\$1 08	
packages. 185	\$3,067		\$122 84	} 4 per cent.
1	6		0 24	
435	3,097		112 65	
621	\$6,170		\$235 73	

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.			
		IMPORTED.			
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Apothecary Wares, not otherwise enumerated,	United Kingdom,	packages. 694	... ...	packages. 694
	Jersey,	3	...	3	
	Canada,	2	...	2	
	Nova Scotia,	51	...	51	
	United States,	606	780	1,380	
	Total,	1,350	780	2,130	
Agricultural Implements, and parts thereof, except Spades, Shovels, Scythes, and Reaping Hooks,	United Kingdom,	packages. 20	... ...	packages. 20
	Canada,	8	...	8	
	Nova Scotia,	64	...	64	
	P. E. Island,	4	...	4	
	United States,	729	688	1,417	
	Total,	825	688	1,513	
Butter and Cheese,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 2,620	... ...	lbs. 2,620
	Jersey,	60	...	60	
	Canada,	13,270	...	13,270	
	Nova Scotia,	43,234	...	43,234	
	P. E. Island, United States,	4,152 24,949	... 107,494	4,152 132,443	
	Total,	88,285	107,494	195,779	
Boots and Shoes of all kinds, including India Rubber Shoes,	United Kingdom,	packages. 129	... ...	packages. 129
	Jersey,	4	...	4	
	Canada,	9	...	9	
	Nova Scotia, P. E. Island,	87 2	... ...	5 2
	United States,	498	1,456	1,954	
	Total,	729	1,461	2,190	
Bricks, Building,	United Kingdom,	no. 159,000	... ...	no. 159,000
	Jersey,	16,500	...	16,500	
	Nova Scotia,	900	...	900	
	P. E. Island, United States,	3,000 40,740	... 3,000	3,000 43,740	
		Total,	220,140	3,000	223,140
Brushes,	United Kingdom,	packages. 35	... ...	packages. 36
	Jersey,	1	...	1	
	Nova Scotia, United States,	7 33	... 59	7 92	
		Total,	76	60	136

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
packages. 693	\$17,045		\$2,773 01	} 15½ per cent.
3	31		4 86	
2	5		0 78	
53	1,601		294 79	
1,191	19,071		2,833 87	
1,942	\$37,753		\$5,907 31	
packages. 20	\$275		\$48 20	} 18 per cent.
8	73		12 86	
64	77		13 15	
4	100		18 06	
1,345	6,159		1,055 08	
1,441	\$6,684		\$1,147 35	
lbs. 2,620	\$423		\$12 44	} 3 per cent.
60	11		0 32	
13,270	1,758			
43,234	7,514			} Free.
4,152	615			
132,443	16,764			
195,779	\$27,085		\$12 76	
packages. 131	\$6,837		\$1,225 15	} 18 per cent.
4	721		129 78	
9	260		46 76	
92	4,585		807 29	
2	89		16 05	
1,675	45,465		6,880 73	
1,913	\$57,957		\$9,105 76	
no. 159,000	\$1,160		\$180 04	} 15½ per cent.
16,500	71		11 08	
900	9		1 40	
3,000	21		3 26	
40,740	207		29 47	
220,140	\$1,468		\$225 25	
packages. 39	\$1,129		\$219 39	} 18 per cent.
1	4		0 79	
8	253		56 17	
91	2,283		398 01	
139	\$3,669		\$674 36	

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels..	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Bread,	United Kingdom,	barrels. 99	barrels. ...	barrels. 99
	Jersey,	75	...	75
	Canada,	384	...	384
	Nova Scotia,	148	...	148
	United States,	610	56	666
	Total,	1,316	56	1,372
Books, Printed,	United Kingdom,	packages. 50	packages. ...	packages. 50
	Canada,	10	...	10
	Nova Scotia,	34	...	34
	P. E. Island,	2	...	2
	United States,	175	1,036	1,211
	Cuba & Porto Rico	1	...	1
	Total,	272	1,036	1,308
Books, Blank,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 1	packages. ...	packages. 1
	United States,	10	20	30
	Total,	11	20	31
Beans and Peas,	United Kingdom,	bushels. 75	bushels. ...	bushels. 75
	Canada,	454	...	454
	Nova Scotia,	8	...	8
	United States,	812	711	1,523
	Total,	1,349	711	2,060
Barley,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 91	cwt. ...	cwt. 91
	Canada,	62	...	62
	Nova Scotia,	4	...	4
	P. E. Island,	22	...	22
	United States,	93	319	412
	Total,	272	319	591
Bran, Horse Feed, and Pig Feed,	Canada,	bushels. 141	bushels. ...	bushels. 141
	United States,	71,041	16,465	87,506
	Total,	71,182	16,465	87,647
Burning Fluid,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 3	packages. ...	packages. 3
	United States,	276	31	307
	Total,	279	31	310
Boot Webbing & Shoe Thread,	United Kingdom,	packages. 31	packages. ...	packages. 31
	Nova Scotia,	17	...	17
	United States,	4	21	25
	Total,	52	21	73

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
barrels.				
73	\$363		\$33 48	} 15½ per cent.
75	148		22 94	
384	1,430		190 93	
148	76		11 77	
609	2,666		284 86	
1,289	\$4,683		\$543 98	
packages.				
57	\$3,049		\$118 84	} 3 per cent.
10	661		19 82	
28	1,556		38 00	
2	150		4 50	
1,190	25,724		717 91	
1	4		0 12	
1,288	\$31,144		\$899 19	
packages.				
1	\$107		\$16 62	} 15½ per cent.
27	382		40 09	
28	\$489		\$56 71	
bushels.				
69	\$168		\$4 55	} 3 per cent.
454	471			
8	19			} Free.
1,523	3,802			
2,054	\$4,460		\$4 55	
cwt.				
91	\$310		\$9 31	} 3 per cent.
62	212			
4	13			} Free.
22	96			
412	1,820			
591	\$2,451		\$9 31	
bushels.				
141	\$61			} Free.
87,506	16,455			
87,647	\$16,516			
packages.				
3	\$44		\$6 82	} 15½ per cent.
299	8,025		1,199 60	
302	\$8,069		\$1,206 42	
packages.				
30	\$3,193		\$69 57	} 3 per cent.
17	2,986		89 10	
23	2,212		61 68	
70	\$8,391		\$220 35	

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Candles of all kinds, except Sperm and Wax,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 6,759	lbs. 231	lbs. 6,990
	Jersey,	300	...	300
	Canada,	4,908	...	4,908
	Nova Scotia,	674	...	674
	United States,	18,607	1,392	19,999
	Total,	31,248	1,623	32,871
Candles, Sperm and Wax,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 1,070	...	lbs. 1,070
	Canada,	67	...	67
	United States,	471	...	471
	Total,	1,608	...	1,608
Cider,	United Kingdom,	gals. 13	...	gals. 13
	Canada,	79	...	79
	Nova Scotia,	68	...	68
	United States,	...	410	410
	Nova Scotia,	barrels. 365	...	barrels. 365
	Total,	gals. 160	410	gals. 570
Coffee,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 34,702	...	lbs. 34,702
	Jersey,	120	...	120
	Canada,	55	...	55
	Nova Scotia,	19,273	...	19,273
	United States,	37,998	38,362	76,360
	Total,	92,148	38,362	130,510
Canvas,	United Kingdom,	yards. 340,365	...	yards. 340,365
	Jersey,	1,360	...	1,360
	Canada,	250	...	250
	Nova Scotia,	24,578	...	24,578
	United States,	4,262	15,304	19,566
	Total,	370,815	15,304	386,119
Cordage,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 15,686	...	cwt. 15,686
	Jersey,	156	...	156
	Canada,	13	...	13
	United States,	970	76	1,046
	Total,	16,825	76	16,901
Cotton Warp,	United Kingdom,	packages. 215	...	packages. 213
	Canada,	2	...	2
	Nova Scotia,	14	1	15
	United States,	11	17	28
	Total,	240	18	258

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
lbs. 7,110	\$827		\$167 50	} 2 cts. per lb & 3 per cent.
300	37		7 12	
4,908	563		115 00	
674	86		16 05	
17,975	2,489		427 70	
30,967	\$4,002		\$733 37	
lbs. 980	\$353		\$68 39	} 6 cts. per lb & 3 per cent.
67	66		5 94	
471	133		32 21	
1,518	\$552		\$106 54	
gals. 13	\$9		\$00 92	} 5 cents per gallon, and 3 per cent.
79	47		5 36	
68	27		4 21	
410	104		23 40	
barrels. 365	912			Free.
570	\$1,099		\$33 89	
lbs. 24,372	\$5,702		\$731 26	} 2½ cts per lb & 3 per cent.
110	13		3 39	
55	6		-1 56	
17,464	3,015		514 80	
83,267	14,418		2,486 90	
125,278	\$23,154		\$3,737 91	
yards. 319,038	\$92,576		\$3,451 41	} 4 per cent.
1,360	217		8 66	
250	63		2 50	
24,528	4,592		213 15	
20,231	4,063		203 82	
365,407	\$101,511		\$3,879 54	
cwt. 15,033	\$135,619		\$5,176 10	} 4 per cent.
156	1,072		42 89	
13	49		1 94	
839	9,081		274 31	
16,041	\$145,821		\$5,495 24	
packages. 209	\$28,396		\$1,127 86	} 4 per cent.
2	163		6 51	
13	2,983		101 36	
32	3,931		152 18	
256	\$35,473		\$1,387 91	

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Copper and Patent Metal, in Sheets, Bars, Bolts, and Scrap,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 2,931	...	cwt. 2,931
	Nova Scotia,	124	...	124
	United States,	36	49	85
	Total,	3,091	49	3,140
Chairs, and prepared parts of do.	Canada,	packages. 26	...	packages. 26
	United States,	652	747	1,399
	Total,	678	747	1,425
Clocks, and material of do.	United Kingdom,	packages. 7	...	packages. 7
	United States,	48	127	175
	Total,	55	127	182
Carriages, Waggon, Sleighs, and other Vehicles, and parts thereof,	United Kingdom,	packages. 3	...	packages. 3
	Canada,	4	...	4
	P. E. Island,	2	...	2
	United States,	177	182	359
	Total,	186	182	368
Corn Broom Brush,	United States,	packages. 272	packages. 48	packages. 320
Cranberries,	United States,	bushels. ...	bushels. 78	bushels. 78
Coals,	United Kingdom,	tons. 27,028	tons. 509	tons. 27,537
	Nova Scotia,	3,994	...	3,994
	P. E. Island,	43	...	43
	United States,	2,839	745	3,584
	Total,	33,904	1,254	35,158
Coal Dust,	United States,	barrels. 4	barrels. 32	barrels. 36
Cotton Batting,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 1,600	...	lbs. 1,600
	United States,	38,820	11,555	50,375
	Total,	40,420	11,555	51,975
Cotton Wool, India,	United States,	lbs. ...	lbs. 2,100	lbs. 2,100
	United States,	869	13,000	13,869
	Total,	869	15,100	15,969
Cotton Waste,	United States,	lbs. ...	lbs. 3,500	lbs. 3,500

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
cwt. 3,006	\$53,298		\$2,061 54	} 4 per cent.
124	2,071		81 53	
90	2,126		98 94	
3,220	\$57,495		\$2,242 01	
packages. 26	\$11		\$1 89	} 18 per cent.
1,361	2,132		440 13	
1,387	\$2,143		\$442 02	
packages. 7	\$187		\$33 56	} 18 per cent.
166	1,966		341 12	
173	\$2,153		\$374 68	
packages. 3	\$720		\$92 75	} 18 per cent.
4	66		11 94	
2	48		8 64	
347	9,488		1,495 91	
356	\$10,322		\$1,609 24	
packages. 320	\$4,254			Free.
bushels. 78	\$220			Free.
tons. 27,537	\$67,948		\$1,689 55	3 per cent.
3,994	11,397			} Free.
43	53			
3,584	13,633			
35,158	\$93,031		\$1,689 55	
barrels. 36	\$135			Free.
lbs. 1,600	\$281		\$8 46	} 3 per cent.
49,995	7,997		235 95	
51,595	\$8,278		\$244 41	
lbs. 2,100	\$265		\$7 95	3 per cent.
13,869	1,881			Free.
15,969	\$2,146		\$7 95	
lbs. 3,500	\$514			Free.

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Confectionary,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 1,832	lbs. ...	lbs. 1,832
	Jersey,	112	...	112
	Canada,	179	...	179
	Nova Scotia,	195	...	195
	P. E. Island,	350	...	350
	United States,	11,722	5,413	17,135
	Total,	14,390	5,413	19,803
Corks,	United Kingdom,	packages. 81	packages. 5	packages. 86
	Canada,	3	...	3
	Nova Scotia,	10	...	10
	United States,	8	31	39
	Total,	102	36	138
Chickory,	United States,	packages. ...	packages. 4	packages. 4
Cement,	United Kingdom,	barrels. 100	barrels. ...	barrels. 100
	United States,	1,135	33	1,168
	Total,	1,235	33	1,268
Chalk and Whiting,	United Kingdom,	tons. 1,600	tons. ...	tons. 1,600
	Nova Scotia,	barrels. 3	barrels. ...	barrels. 3
Dulse,	Nova Scotia,	cwt. 72	cwt. ...	cwt. 72
Dye Stuffs and Dye Woods,	United Kingdom,	packages. 35	packages. ...	packages. 35
	Nova Scotia,	11	...	11
	United States,	574	269	843
	United States,	21	...	21
	Total,	641	269	910
Earthenware,	United Kingdom,	packages. 1,432	packages. ...	packages. 1,432
	Jersey,	6	...	6
	Canada,	5	...	5
	Nova Scotia,	11	...	11
	P. E. Island,	9	...	9
	United States,	109	107	216
	Total,	1,572	107	1,679
Eggs,	Nova Scotia,	dozs. 46,943	dozs. ...	dozs. 46,943
	P. E. Island,	91,723	...	91,723
	United States,	...	251	251
	Total,	138,666	251	138,917

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
lbs. 1,532	\$388		\$50 27	} 15½ per cent.
112	11		1 71	
179	47		7 22	
195	52		8 00	
350	54		8 48	
15,310	2,992		415 16	
17,678	\$3,544		\$490 84	
packages. 79	\$604		\$106 86	} 15½ per cent.
3	4		0 62	
10	39		5 96	
39	540		83 68	
131	\$1,187		\$197 12	
packages. 4	\$26		\$3 89	15½ per cent.
barrels. 100	\$122		\$18 87	} 15½ per cent.
1,231	946		156 93	
1,331	\$1,068		\$175 80	
tons. 1,600	\$413		\$34 81	15½ per cent.
barrels. 3	\$12			Free.
cwt. 72	\$144			Free.
packages. 33	\$1,098		\$31 09	} 3 per cent.
11	173		5 28	
861	3,158		98 99	
21	101			Free.
926	\$4,530		\$135 36	
packages. 1,240	\$24,842		\$3,512 58	} 15½ per cent.
6	215		33 38	
5	60		9 33	
11	234		35 96	
9	166		25 79	
184	3,781		400 07	
1,455	\$29,298		\$4,017 11	
dozs. 46,943	\$4,694			} Free.
91,723	6,435			
251	29			
138,917	\$11,158			

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Fruit, Dried, except produce of United States.	United Kingdom,	lbs. 28,678	lbs. ...	lbs. 28,678
	Jersey,	56	...	56
	Canada,	164	...	164
	Nova Scotia,	16,252	...	16,252
	United States,	58,328	66,573	124,901
	Total,	103,478	66,573	170,051
Produce of United States,	United States,	lbs. 27,372	lbs. 39,104	lbs. 66,476
		boxes. 4	boxes. ...	boxes. 4
Fruit, Green, viz :— Oranges and Lemons,	Canada,	4	...	4
	United States,	432	1,343	1,775
	Total,	436	1,343	1,779
Apples and Pears,	Canada,	barrels. 459	barrels. ...	barrels. 459
	Nova Scotia,	17,473	...	17,473
	P. E. Island,	4	...	4
	United States,	3,443	6,120	9,563
	Total,	21,379	6,120	27,499
Plums and Cherries,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 1,181	packages. ...	packages. 1,181
		packages. 43	packages. ...	packages. 43
Felt and Silk Plush for Hatters' purposes,	United Kingdom,	43	...	43
	United States,	3	490	493
	Total,	46	490	536
Flour, Wheat,	Canada,	barrels. 26,562	barrels. ...	barrels. 26,562
	Nova Scotia,	572	...	572
	P. E. Island,	10	...	10
	United States,	177,002	28,079	205,081
	Total,	204,146	28,079	232,225
Flour, Wheat,	United Kingdom,	barrels. 12	barrels. ...	barrels. 12
		cwt. 712	cwt. 260	cwt. 972
Flour, Buckwheat,	United States,	packages. 29	packages. ...	packages. 29
		packages. 48	packages. ...	packages. 48
Furniture, except belonging to families arriving in N.B.	Canada,	48	...	48
	Nova Scotia,	18	...	18
	United States,	1,330	949	2,279
	Total,	1,425	949	2,374
		lbs. 900	lbs. ...	lbs. 900
Feathers,	United Kingdom,	900	...	900
	Canada,	65	...	65
	United States,	1,347	1,000	2,347
	Total,	2,312	1,000	3,312

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
lbs. 24,008	\$1,769		\$528 60	} 2 cts per lb & 3 per cent.
56	5		1 27	
164	11		3 61	
20,369	1,672		466 98	
112,263	11,137		2,554 49	
156,860	\$14,594		\$3,549 95	
lbs. 66,476	\$4,793			Free.
boxes. 4	\$20		\$1 70	} 18 per cent.
1,676	5,655		944 25	
1,680	\$5,675		\$945 95	
barrels. 459	\$1,285			} Free.
17,473	26,311			
4	8			
9,563	17,191			
27,499	\$44,795			
packages. 1,181	\$2,351			Free.
packages. 43	\$2,069		\$81 57	} 4 per cent.
493	1,964		75 78	
536	\$4,033		\$157 35	
barrels. 26,562	\$125,456			} Free.
572	3,037			
10	60			
205,079	1,112,491			
232,223	\$1,241,044			
barrels. 12	\$94		\$2 79	3 per cent.
cwt. 972	\$2,617			Free.
packages. 29	\$489		\$88 00	} 18 per cent.
48	250		44 99	
18	21		3 78	
2,204	7,504		1,262 91	
2,299	\$8,264		\$1,399 68	
lbs. ...	\$110			} 15½ per cent.
65	18		\$2 01	
2,297	388		53 75	
2,362	\$511		\$55 76	

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Furs, undressed,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 1	...	1
	United States,	...	1	1
	Total,	1	1	2
Fire Bricks and Tiles,	United Kingdom,	no. 77,727	no. ...	no. 77,727
	United States,	56,250	3,525	59,775
	Total,	133,977	3,525	137,502
FISH, viz : Salted, Dry,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 20	...	20
	Canada,	3	...	3
	Nova Scotia,	6,999	...	6,999
	P. E. Island,	801	...	801
	United States,	79	201	280
	Total,	7,902	201	8,103
Salted, Wet.	Canada,	barrels. 6,466	barrels. 4,600	barrels. 11,066
	Nova Scotia,	8,317	...	8,317
	P. E. Island,	549	...	549
	United States,	67	150	217
	Total,	15,399	4,750	20,149
Smoked,	Nova Scotia,	boxes. 5,855	...	5,855
	United States,	350	376	726
	Total,	6,205	376	6,581
Fresh and Preserved, including Lobsters,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 129	...	129
	United States,	...	6	6
	United States,	...	1	1
	Total,	129	7	136
GRAIN, viz : Wheat,	Canada,	bushels. 18	...	18
	Nova Scotia,	1,240	...	1,240
	P. E. Island,	110	...	110
	United States,	16,689	4	16,693
	Total,	18,057	4	18,061
Indian Corn,	Canada,	bushels. 112	...	112
	Nova Scotia,	4,401	...	4,401
	United States,	64,952	20,747	85,699
	Total,	69,465	20,747	90,212
Barley,	Nova Scotia,	bushels. 2,395	...	2,395
	P. E. Island,	3,845	...	3,845
	United States,	...	2,428	2,428
	Total,	6,240	2,428	8,668

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
packages. 1	\$175		\$5 26	} 3 per cent.
1	224		6 72	
2	\$399		\$11 98	
no. 74,227	\$1,551		\$226 09	} 15½ per cent.
59,775	1,156		178 12	
134,002	\$2,707		\$404 21	
cwt. 20	\$106		\$3 18	} 3 per cent.
3	9			
6,999	20,383			} Free.
801	2,262			
280	701			
8,103	\$23,461		\$3 18	
barrels. 11,066	\$11,140			} Free.
8,317	32,345			
549	1,931			
217	761			
20,149	\$46,177			
boxes. 5,855	\$2,354			} Free.
726	162			
6,581	\$2,516			
packages. 129	\$524			} Free.
6	15			
1	23		\$00 65	
136	\$562		\$00 65	} 3 per cent.
bushels. 18	\$33			
1,240	1,240			} Free.
110	150			
16,693	22,517			
18,061	\$23,940			
bushels. 112	\$66			} Free.
4,401	1,700			
85,699	49,786			
90,212	\$51,552			
bushels. 2,395	\$1,805			} Free.
3,845	3,468			
2,428	2,058			
8,668	\$7,331			

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
GRAIN, viz : Oats,	Canada,	bushels. 50	bushels. ...	bushels. 50
	Nova Scotia,	4,516	...	4,516
	P. E. Island,	64,024	...	64,024
	United States,	4	156	160
	Total,	68,594	156	68,750
Glassware,	United Kingdom,	packages. 5,368	packages. ...	packages. 5,368
	Jersey,	60	...	60
	Canada,	160	...	160
	Nova Scotia,	25	...	25
	United States,	1,511	1,316	2,827
Total,	7,124	1,316	8,440	
Glasses, Looking,	United Kingdom,	packages. 2	packages. ...	packages. 2
	United States,	17	10	27
	Total,	19	10	29
Gypsum ground or unground calced in Plaster Paris,	Nova Scotia,	barrels. 5	barrels. ...	barrels. 5
	United States,	60	40	100
	United States,	121	9	130
	Total,	186	49	235
Gunpowder,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 25,484	lbs. ...	lbs. 25,484
	Canada,	435	...	435
	Nova Scotia,	28	...	28
	United States,	75	...	75
	Total,	26,022	...	26,022
Guano,	United Kingdom,	packages. 73	packages. ...	packages. 73
	United States,	132	...	132
	Total,	205	...	205
Groceries, not otherwise enumerated,	United Kingdom,	packages. 2,299	packages. ...	packages. 2,299
	Jersey,	5	...	5
	Canada,	25	...	25
	Nova Scotia,	109	...	109
	P. E. Island,	4	...	4
	United States,	1,310	1,754	3,064
	Cuba & Porto Rico	3	...	3
	Total,	3,755	1,754	5,509
Hides, Foreign, green, dried, or salted, except produce of U. States,	United States,	packages. 2	packages. 3	packages. 5

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
bushels. 50	\$15			} Free.
4,516	1,771			
64,024	22,327			
160	62			
68,750	\$24,175			
packages. 4,783	\$9,915		\$1,375 83	} 15½ per cent.
60	63		9 75	
160	357		55 33	
26	571		89 66	
2,904	13,663		1,970 60	
7,933	\$24,569		\$3,501 17	
packages. 3	\$79		\$16 84	} 18 per cent.
29	222		47 77	
32	\$301		\$64 61	
barrels. 5	\$12			} Free.
100	112			
10	123		\$2 36	
115	\$247		\$2 36	
lbs. 25,484	\$1,973		\$305 83	} 15½ per cent.
435	78		12 10	
28	2		0 20	
75	12		1 86	
26,022	\$2,065		\$319 99	
packages. 75	\$834		\$41 51	} 3 per cent.
132	603		16 29	
207	\$1,437		\$57 80	
packages. 2,171	\$17,671		\$2,615 98	} 15½ per cent.
5	29		4 57	
25	221		34 32	
109	727		112 59	
4	48		7 49	
2,517	15,276		2,221 66	
3	9		1 40	
4,834	\$33,981		\$4,998 01	
packages. 5	\$976		\$37 14	4 per cent.

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Hides, produce of U. States and B. N. A. Colonies,	Canada,	no. 4	no. ...	no. 4
	P. E. Island,	1,134	...	1,134
	United States,	1,368	...	1,368
	Total,	2,506	...	2,506
Hats and Hat Bodies,	United Kingdom,	packages. 43	packages. ...	packages. 43
	Jersey,	2	...	2
	Canada,	3	...	3
	Nova Scotia,	39	...	39
	P. E. Island,	2	...	2
	United States,	183	310	493
	Total,	272	310	582
Hemp, Flax, Tow, and Ma- nilla, unmanufactured,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 990	cwt. ...	cwt. 990
	United States,	1,342	315	1,657
	United States,	229	234	463
	Total,	2,561	549	3,110
Hops,	United States,	packages. 140	packages. 31	packages. 171
Haberdashery, including Cottons, Woolens, Velvets, Silks, Dress Furs, Umbrellas, Cotton Wick, Wearing Apparel, and Oil Clothing,	United Kingdom,	packages. 2,752	packages. 2	packages. 2,754
	Jersey,	36	...	36
	Canada,	71	...	71
	Nova Scotia,	970	130	1,100
	P. E. Island,	9	...	9
	United States,	631	1,399	2,030
	Total,	4,469	1,531	6,000
Hardware, including Spades, Shovels, Scythes, Reaping Hooks, Pots and Pans, Cutlery, Black Lead, Shot, Daguerreotype Stock, Jack Screws, Gas Fittings, &c.	United Kingdom,	packages. 1,781	packages. ...	packages. 1,781
	Jersey,	28	...	28
	Canada,	56	...	56
	Nova Scotia,	78	13	91
	United States,	1,753	3,102	4,855
	Total,	3,696	3,115	6,811
Hair and Moss,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 90	lbs. ...	lbs. 90
	United States,	809	1,351	2,160
	Total,	899	1,351	2,250
Hay,	United States,	tons. ...	tons. 2	tons. 2
India Rubber, manufactured, except Boots and Shoes,	United States,	packages. 11	packages. 70	packages. 81

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
no. 4	\$10			} Free.
1,134	3,964			
1,368	8,056			
2,506	\$12,030			
packages. 56	\$3,887		\$753 73	} 18 per cent.
2	78		14 11	
3	62		11 16	
39	3,628		652 99	
2	22		5 97	
400	18,007		2,894 45	
502	\$25,684		\$4,332 41	
cwt. 990	\$6,459		\$199 57	} 3 per cent.
1,630	11,653		329 66	
463	2,963			
3,083	\$21,075		\$529 23	} Free.
packages. 171	\$5,566		\$838 88	
packages. 2,696	\$614,836		\$92,941 83	} 15½ per cent.
36	3,180		492 98	
71	7,352		1,139 55	
1,082	328,172		50,207 34	
9	1,116		172 98	
1,857	296,721		42,673 56	
5,751	\$1,251,377		\$187,628 24	
packages. 1,685	\$56,642		\$8,133 00	} 15½ per cent.
28	753		116 15	
56	870		134 70	
92	9,878		1,570 52	
4,237	60,153		8,396 04	
6,098	\$128,296		\$18,350 41	
lbs. 90	\$19		\$3 00	} 15½ per cent.
3,160	649		136 33	
3,250	\$668		\$139 33	
tons. 2	\$20		\$3 10	} 15½ per cent.
packages. 76	\$4,425		\$672 73	

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
IRON, viz: Anchors, Chain Cables, and other Chains,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 24,959	cwt. ...	cwt. 24,959
	Jersey,	59	...	59
	Canada,	6	...	6
	Nova Scotia,	217	...	217
	Barbadoes,	100	...	100
	Total,	25,841	...	25,841
Bolts, Bars, Plates, Sheets, old, & Rail Road Iron,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 107,879	cwt. ...	cwt. 107,879
	Canada,	291	...	291
	Nova Scotia,	191	...	191
	United States,	1,261	180	1,441
	Total,	109,622	180	109,802
Nails and Spikes,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 323,680	lbs. ...	lbs. 323,680
	Jersey,	488	...	488
	Canada,	6,180	...	6,180
	Nova Scotia,	1,156	...	1,156
	United States,	82,576	17,538	100,114
	Total,	414,080	17,538	431,618
Wrought and Cast of all other kinds, including Cast Iron Pipes, Rivets, and Rail Road Iron,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 1,471	cwt. ...	cwt. 1,471
	Jersey,	53	...	53
	Canada,	76	...	76
	Nova Scotia,	5	...	5
	United States,	2,033	73	2,106
	Total,	3,638	73	3,711
Iron Castings, viz:—Stoves, Grates, Fireframes, Ranges, Boilers, Furnaces, and parts thereof,	United Kingdom,	packages. 28	packages. ...	packages. 28
	Canada,	30	...	30
	P. E. Island,	3	...	3
	United States,	1,010	154	1,164
	Total,	1,071	154	1,225
Iron, Pig,	United Kingdom,	tons. 1,175	tons. ...	tons. 1,175
	Nova Scotia,	430	...	430
	United States,	30	...	30
	Total,	1,635	...	1,635
Iron Ore,	United States,	tons. 150	tons. ...	tons. 150
Jewelry, Silver Plate, Plated Ware, and Watches,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 17	packages. ...	packages. 17
	United States,	17	44	61
	Total,	34	44	78

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
cwt. 24,145	\$78,950		\$3,004 74	} 4 per cent.
59	153		6 12	
6	18		0 73	
217	237		9 25	
100	150		6 00	
24,527	\$79,508		\$3,026 84	
cwt. 105,314	\$197,107		\$7,628 35	} 4 per cent.
291	919		33 85	
191	490		19 55	
1,401	4,783		195 03	
107,197	\$203,299		\$7,876 78	
lbs. 287,976	\$9,336		\$1,157 74	} 15½ per cent.
488	9		1 40	
6,180	259		40 15	
1,156	54		8 38	
68,428	5,617		503 59	
364,228	\$15,275		\$1,711 26	
cwt. 806	\$4,015		\$533 60	} 15½ per cent.
53	28		4 34	
72	281		42 00	
5	40		6 20	
2,101	11,659		1,793 98	
3,037	\$16,023		\$2,380 12	
packages. 63	\$401		\$76 63	} 18 per cent.
30	195		33 31	
3	52		9 41	
1,174	6,819		1,235 48	
1,270	\$7,467		\$1,354 83	
tons. 1,175	\$15,534		\$621 36	4 per cent.
430	10,320			Free.
30	1,237		49 48	4 per cent.
1,635	\$27,091		\$670 84	
tons. 150	\$825			Free.
packages. 15	\$4,158		\$502 19	} 15½ per cent.
63	8,662		1,067 60	
78	\$12,820		\$1,569 79	

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Indigo,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 3,720	lbs. ...	lbs. 3,720
	Jersey,	19	...	19
	Nova Scotia,	6	...	6
	United States,	82	...	82
	Total,	3,827	...	3,827
Leather, Sole, Upper, Har- ness, and Belt,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 1,625	lbs. ...	lbs. 1,625
	Jersey,	714	...	714
	Canada,	1,163	...	1,163
	Nova Scotia,	3,692	...	3,692
	P. E. Island,	413	...	413
	United States,	83,716	70,919	154,635
Total,	91,323	70,919	162,242	
Sheep Skins, tanned and dressed,	United Kingdom,	no. 84	no. ...	no. 84
	Jersey,	96	...	96
	Nova Scotia,	1,458	...	1,458
	United States,	180	1,044	1,224
	Total,	1,818	1,044	2,862
Calf Skins, tanned,	United Kingdom,	no. 114	no. ...	no. 114
	Jersey,	122	...	122
	Canada,	72	...	72
	Nova Scotia,	600	...	600
	Total,	908	...	908
Leather Manufactures,	United Kingdom,	packages. 33	packages. ...	packages. 33
	Jersey,	2	...	2
	Canada,	3	...	3
	Nova Scotia,	34	...	34
	United States,	28	83	111
Total,	100	83	183	
Leather, Enamelled, Patent,	United States,	packages. 5	packages. ...	packages. 5
Lines and Twines,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 44,430	lbs. ...	lbs. 44,430
	Jersey,	2,197	...	2,197
	Canada,	648	...	648
	Nova Scotia,	5,735	...	5,735
	United States,	7,214	4,133	11,347
	Total,	60,224	4,133	64,357
Lime,	United States,	barrels. 151	barrels. ...	barrels. 151

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
lbs. 3,240	\$3,267		\$86 10	} 3 per cent.
19	16		0 48	
6	4		0 12	
73	73		1 89	
3,338	\$3,360		\$88 59	
lbs. 1,625	\$663		\$84 90	} 4 cts per lb & 3 per cent.
714	299		37 53	
880	246		40 73	
3,692	1,992		206 04	
413	154		21 15	
153,928	39,977		7,318 70	
161,252	\$43,331		\$7,709 05	
no. 84	\$50	Value stated by Importer.	\$6 05	} 60 cents per dozen, and 3 per cent.
96	44		6 12	
1,458	937		100 47	
1,212	841		85 77	
2,850	\$1,872		\$198 41	
no. 114	\$214		\$17 83	} \$1.20 per dozen, and 3 per cent.
122	143		16 49	
72	20		1 20	
600	1,274		98 12	
908	\$1,651		\$133 64	
packages. 31	\$2,438		\$436 25	} 18 per cent.
2	20		3 68	
3	39		7 02	
34	4,413		833 11	
120	6,392		1,190 56	
190	\$13,302		\$2,470 62	
packages. 6	\$224		\$42 31	15½ per cent.
lbs. 44,374	\$11,041		\$327 52	} 3 per cent.
2,197	603		18 09	
648	158		4 74	
5,595	1,565		41 84	
10,961	2,636		70 28	
63,775	\$16,003		\$462 47	
barrels. 151	\$72		\$11 16	15½ per cent.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Lard,	Jersey,	lbs. 370	...	lbs. 370
	Canada,	5,475	...	5,475
	Nova Scotia,	60	...	60
	P. E. Island,	580	...	580
	United States,	20,550	8,581	29,131
	Total,	27,035	8,581	35,616
Lead,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 1,294	...	cwt. 1,294
	Jersey,	4	...	4
	Canada,	5	...	5
	United States,	36	14	50
	Total,	1,339	14	1,353
Marble Manufactures,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 2	...	packages. 2
	United States,	25	57	82
	Total,	27	57	84
Marble, unwrought,	United States,	packages. 79	packages. 12	packages. 91
	United States,	483	276	759
	Total,	562	288	850
Meats, Salted, Cured, or Smoked,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 698	...	lbs. 698
	Canada,	274,700	...	274,700
	Nova Scotia,	123,436	...	123,436
	P. E. Island,	33,630	...	33,630
	United States,	1,828,439	604,966	2,433,405
	Total,	2,260,903	604,966	2,865,869
Meats, Fresh, including Poultry,	Nova Scotia,	lbs. 19,790	...	lbs. 19,790
	P. E. Island,	2,280	...	2,280
	United States,	740	...	740
	Total,	22,810	...	22,810
Molasses and Treacle,	United Kingdom,	gals. ...	...	gals. ...
	Canada,	2,138	...	2,138
	Nova Scotia,	294,483	...	294,483
	P. E. Island,	154	...	154
	Barbadoes,	211,650	...	211,650
	Trinidad,	4,520	...	4,520
	Demerara,	9,649	...	9,649
	United States,	92,643	45,803	138,446
	Cuba & Porto Rico	380,155	...	380,155
	Total,	995,392	45,803	1,041,195

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
lbs. 370	\$60		\$1 80	3 per cent.
5,475	603		} Free.	
60	6			
580	62			
29,131	2,912			
35,616	\$3,643			
			\$1 80	
cwt. 1,286	\$6,478		\$256 90	} 4 per cent.
4	24		0 96	
5	86		3 45	
45	350		13 04	
1,340	\$6,938		\$274 35	
packages. 2	\$40		\$6 20	} 15½ per cent.
99	822		123 96	
101	\$862		\$130 16	
packages. 91	\$1,911		\$56 68	3 per cent.
759	3,367			Free.
850	\$5,278		\$56 68	
lbs. 698	\$56		\$1 69	3 per cent.
274,700	14,770		} Free.	
123,436	8,588			
33,630	2,145			
2,433,405	147,171			
2,865,869	\$172,730			
lbs. 19,790	\$1,583			} Free.
2,280	120			
740	41			
22,810	\$1,744			
gals. 144	...		\$2 99	} 2 cts. pr. gal. & 3 per cent.
2,138	\$348		53 21	
264,853	65,142		4,582 13	
154	49		4 28	
170,044	24,246		3,234 94	
4,520	418		102 94	
9,649	2,224		55 61	
115,730	29,558		1,725 11	
330,140	36,895		5,924 98	
897,372	\$158,871		\$15,686 19	

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Musical Instruments, viz : Piano Fortes,	United Kingdom,	packages. 10	...	packages. 10
	United States,	17	74	91
	Total,	27	74	101
All other Musical Instru- ments,	United Kingdom,	packages. 3	...	packages. 3
	P. E. Island,	4	...	4
	United States,	13	14	27
Total,	20	14	34	
Meal, Corn, & Rye Flour,	Canada,	barrels. 791	...	barrels. 791
	Nova Scotia,	176	...	176
	United States,	18,820	2,258	21,078
Total,	19,787	2,258	22,045	
Meal, Oat and Peas,	United Kingdom,	barrels. 57	...	barrels. 57
	Canada,	284	...	284
	Nova Scotia,	31	...	31
P. E. Island,	837	...	837	
United States,	100	469	569	
Total,	1,309	469	1,778	
Machinery,	United Kingdom,	packages. 4	...	packages. 4
	United States,	217	337	554
	Total,	221	337	558
Malt,	United Kingdom,	bushels. 1,500	...	bushels. 1,500
	United States,	3,388	1,471	4,859
	Total,	4,888	1,471	6,359
Naval Stores, including Pitch, Tar, and Rosin,	United Kingdom,	barrels. 717	...	barrels. 717
	Nova Scotia,	70	...	70
	United States,	154	72	226
United States,	506	485	991	
Total,	1,447	557	2,004	
Nuts and Almonds,	United Kingdom,	packages. 7	...	packages. 7
	Canada,	1	...	1
	Nova Scotia,	8	...	8
United States,	206	129	335	
United States,	17	68	85	
Total,	239	197	436	

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
packages. 10	\$1,117		\$200 38	} 18 per cent.
90	8,157		1,436 53	
100	\$9,274		\$1,636 91	
packages. 3	\$354		\$54 81	} 15½ per cent.
4	160		24 00	
26	1,658		252 13	
33	\$2,172		\$330 94	
barrels. 791	\$2,558			} Free.
176	601			
21,078	62,908			
22,045	\$66,067			
barrels. 57	\$442		\$13 20	} 3 per cent.
284	1,329			
31	87			} Free.
837	4,073			
569	2,760			
1,778	\$8,691		\$13 20	
packages. 5	\$173		\$44 68	} 15½ per cent.
382	10,755		1,356 87	
387	\$10,928		\$1,401 55	
bushels. 1,500	\$1,305		\$202 25	} 15½ per cent.
4,859	5,034		713 04	
6,359	\$6,339		\$915 29	
barrels. 616	\$3,891		\$90 16	} 3 per cent.
70	643		16 89	
213	2,182		64 14	
991	4,521			
1,890	\$11,237		\$171 19	Free.
packages. 7	\$44		\$6 78	} 15½ per cent.
1	6		0 93	
10	54		12 22	
301	1,797		286 90	
85	572			
404	\$2,473		\$306 83	Free.

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Oakum,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 3,622	cwt. ...	cwt. 3,622
	Jersey,	3	...	3
	Canada,	42	...	42
	United States,	468	137	605
	Total,	1,135	137	4,272
Oil, Palm,	United States,	packages. 2	packages. 5	packages. 7
	United States,	barrels. 14	barrels. ...	barrels. 14
Oil, Seed Cake,	Canada,	gals. 360	gals. ...	gals. 360
	Nova Scotia,	10,439	...	10,439
	P. E. Island,	790	...	790
	United States,	1,147	10,669	11,816
	Total,	12,736	10,669	23,405
Oil, Fish,	United Kingdom,	gals. 20,081	gals. ...	gals. 20,081
	Jersey,	329	...	329
	Canada,	300	...	300
	Nova Scotia,	130	...	130
	United States,	10,825	5,349	16,174
Total,	31,665	5,349	37,014	
Oil of all other kinds, and Varnish,	Nova Scotia,	gals. 3,200	gals. ...	gals. 3,200
	United States,	15,076	8,768	23,844
	Total,	18,276	8,768	27,044
	P. E. Island,	barrels. 2,755	barrels. ...	barrels. 2,755
Oysters,	United States,	109	164	273
	Total,	2,864	164	3,028
	Canada,	packages. 2	packages. ...	packages. 2
Paper, Sheathing,	United States,	393	650	1,043
	Total,	395	650	1,045
	United Kingdom,	packages. 18	packages. ...	packages. 18
Paper, Printing,	Nova Scotia,	...	...	...
	United States,	147	1,051	1,198
	Total,	165	1,051	1,216
	United Kingdom,	packages. 53	packages. ...	packages. 53
Paper Manufactures, except Printed Books,	Canada,	23	...	25
	United States,	251	3,519	3,770
	Total,	327	3,519	3,846

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
cwt. 3,632	\$18,958		\$751 30	} 4 per cent.
3	14		0 56	
42	216		8 64	
485	3,546		115 22	
4,162	\$22,734		\$875 72	
packages. 7	\$421		\$12 24	} 3 per cent.
barrels. 14	\$74		\$11 42	} 15½ per cent.
gals. 360	\$200			} Free.
10,439	6,277			
790	400			
11,816	7,840			
23,405	\$14,710			
gals. 18,019	\$17,329		\$2,464 06	} 15½ per cent.
329	237		36 75	
300	176		27 32	
130	115		17 75	
13,065	12,018		1,648 02	
31,843	\$29,875		\$4,193 90	} 15½ per cent.
gals. 3,248	\$334		\$131 52	
39,350	9,402		2,619 54	
42,598	\$10,236		\$2,751 06	
barrels. 2,755	\$3,361				} Free.
273	502			
3,028	\$3,863			
packages. 2	\$2		\$0 08	} 4 per cent.
988	1,620		51 74	
990	\$1,622		\$51 82	
packages. 6	\$1,075		\$47 91	} 3 per cent.
2	...		22 86	
1,159	8,682		283 43	
1,167	\$9,757		\$354 20	} 15½ per cent.
packages. 36	\$2,378		\$268 56	
23	18		2 78	
3,739	8,372		1,232 26	
3,798	\$10,768		\$1,503 60	

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Printing Presses, Type, and Ink,	Canada,	packages. 2	packages. ...	packages. 2
	United States,	59	84	143
	Total,	61	84	145
Paint and Putty,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 4,908	cwt. ...	cwt. 4,908
	Jersey,	35	...	35
	Canada,	21	...	21
	Nova Scotia,	5	...	5
	United States,	228	40	268
Total,	5,197	40	5,237	
Pictures, including Paint- ings and Plates,	United Kingdom,	packages. 4	packages. ...	packages. 4
	United States,	4	4	8
	Total,	8	4	12
Pipes, Tobacco,	United Kingdom,	boxes. 1,179	boxes. ...	boxes. 1,179
	Jersey,	1	...	1
	Canada,	4	...	4
	Nova Scotia,	15	...	15
	United States,	48	5	53
Total,	1,247	5	1,252	
Perfumery,	United Kingdom,	packages. 23	packages. ...	packages. 23
	United States,	2	21	23
	Total,	25	21	46
Rice, unground,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 175,296	lbs. ...	lbs. 175,296
	Canada,	2,898	...	2,898
	Nova Scotia,	2,142	...	2,142
	United States,	13,738	453	14,191
	United States,	13,157	4,216	17,373
Total,	207,231	4,669	211,900	
Robes and Skins, dressed, including Buffalo Skins,	Canada,	packages. 24	packages. ...	packages. 24
	United States,	34	37	71
	Total,	58	37	95
Soap,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 47,598	lbs. ...	lbs. 47,598
	Jersey,	1,548	...	1,548
	Canada,	7,096	...	7,096
	Nova Scotia,	1,657	...	1,657
	United States,	30,298	4,685	34,983
Total,	88,197	4,685	92,882	

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
packages. 2	\$115		\$3 45	} 3 per cent.
137	3,345		96 08	
139	\$3,460		\$99 53	
cwt. 4,375	\$26,028		\$3,504 99	} 15½ per cent.
35	255		39 50	
21	75		11 56	
5	55		8 52	
241	1,438		194 74	
4,677	\$27,851		\$3,759 31	
packages. 4	\$76		\$11 77	} 15½ per cent.
8	134		20 33	
12	\$210		\$32 10	
boxes. 1,186	\$1,722		\$264 25	} 15½ per cent.
1	2		0 28	
4	5		0 80	
15	35		5 49	
48	137		30 96	
1,254	\$1,901		\$301 78	
packages. 28	\$2,129		\$396 56	} 15½ per cent.
21	571		62 27	
49	\$2,700		\$458 83	
lbs. 174,396	\$6,349		\$186 57	} 3 per cent.
2,898	146		3 55	
2,142	138		2 77	
14,191	776		23 26	
17,373	1,150			
211,000	\$8,559		\$216 15	Free.
packages. 24	\$233		\$36 11	} 15½ per cent.
63	2,959		392 63	
87	\$3,192		\$428 74	
lbs. 31,638	\$2,809		\$387 08	} 1 ct. per lb & 3 per cent.
1,548	76		17 47	
7,096	308		89 14	
1,657	91		29 64	
29,341	2,321		351 33	
71,280	\$5,605		\$874 66	

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
SPIRITS, viz : Alcohol,	Nova Scotia,	gals. 1,731	gals. ...	gals. 1,731
	United States,	81,311	60,973	142,284
	Total,	83,042	60,973	144,015
Brandy,	United Kingdom,	gals. 13,461	gals. ...	gals. 13,461
	Jersey,	4	...	4
	Canada,	45	...	45
	Nova Scotia,	5,971	...	5,971
	Barbadoes,	...	...	...
	France,	9,656	...	9,656
	United States,	1,060	240	1,300
Total,	30,197	240	30,437	
Gin and Whiskey,	United Kingdom,	gals. 88,095	gals. ...	gals. 88,095
	Jersey,	706	...	706
	Canada,	1,440	...	1,440
	Nova Scotia,	5,109	...	5,109
	United States,	2,792	758	3,550
	Total,	98,142	758	98,900
Lemon Syrup, Shrub, Santa, & other Cordials,	Nova Scotia,	gals. 40	gals. ...	gals. 40
	United States,	463	102	565
	Total,	503	102	605
All other Cordials, inclu- ding Old Tom,	United Kingdom,	gals. 1,836	gals. ...	gals. 1,836
	United States,	99	33	132
	Total,	1,935	33	1,968
Rum, and all other Spirits not enumerated,	United Kingdom,	gals. 2,761	gals. ...	gals. 2,761
	Nova Scotia,	23,753	...	23,753
	Barbadoes,	300	...	300
	United States,	1,663	286	1,949
	Cuba & Porto Rico	...	...	...
	Total,	28,477	286	28,763
Wines,	United Kingdom,	gals. 18,896	gals. ...	gals. 18,896
	Jersey,	20	...	20
	Canada,	237	...	237
	Nova Scotia,	3,840	...	3,840
	France,	1,108	...	1,108
	United States,	5,703	2,571	8,274
	Total,	29,804	2,571	32,375

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
gals. 351	\$958		\$131 40	} 35 cents per gallon, and 3 per cent.
111,033	77,887		38,434 83	
111,384	\$78,845		\$38,566 23	
gals. 14,406	\$26,771		\$11,920 03	} 80 cents per gallon, and 3 per cent.
4	2		3 26	
45	98		38 75	
2,443	12,359		2,097 87	
24	...		20 88	
8,069	18,822		6,886 :7	
904	2,593		776 45	
25,895	\$60,645		\$21,743 51	
gals. 90,332	\$44,490		\$51,591 22	} 60 cents per gallon, and 3 per cent.
706	278		431 93	
1,440	864		865 65	
3,100	3,202		1,797 04	
3,805	2,374		2,205 63	
99,383	\$51,208		\$56,891 47	
gals. 40	\$115		\$11 57	} 20 cents per gallon, and 3 per cent.
610	954		142 77	
650	\$1,069		\$154 34	
gals. 1,427	\$1,878		\$762 87	} 50 cents per gallon, and 3 per cent.
136	215		73 38	
1,563	\$2,093		\$836 25	
gals. 2,275	\$2,240		\$785 64	} 35 cents per gallon, and 3 per cent.
15,725	12,750		5,359 09	
...	195		1,186 94	
3,631	1,202		214 15	
658	...		...
22,289	\$16,387		\$7,545 82	
gals. 15,709	\$25,135		\$11,038 35	} 30 cts. 80 cts. & 90 cts. per gal. and 15½ per cent.
20	7		7 09	
237	262		166 58	
3,157	4,737		2,193 49	
1,241	522		497 08	
8,085	8,542		4,205 06	
28,449	\$39,205		\$18,107 65	

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Sugar, all other kinds of Refined or White Bastard, and Sugar Candy,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 102,861	lbs. ...	lbs. 102,861
	Jersey,	130	...	130
	Canada,	959	...	959
	Nova Scotia,	2,708	...	2,708
	United States,	177,772	259,649	437,421
	Total,	284,430	259,649	544,079
Sugar, Brown, Muscovado, Clayed, and any other kind of Sugar not refined,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 15,413	lbs. ...	lbs. 15,413
	Jersey,	292	...	292
	Canada,	2,353	...	2,353
	Nova Scotia,	1,664,436	...	1,664,436
	Barbadoes,	71,191	...	71,191
	Antigua,	15,344	...	15,344
	Trinidad,	2,200	...	2,200
	Demerara,	39,872	...	39,872
	United States,	243,069	71,099	314,168
	Cuba & Porto Rico	957,235	...	957,235
Total,	3,011,405	71,099	3,082,504	
Seeds,	United Kingdom,	packages. 64	packages. ...	packages. 64
	Jersey,	1	...	1
	Canada,	41	...	41
	P. E. Island,	15	...	15
	United States,	436	452	888
	Total,	557	452	1,009
Salt of all kinds,	United Kingdom,	tons. 13,549	tons. ...	tons. 13,549
	Jersey,	296	...	296
	Canada,	195	...	195
	Nova Scotia,	85	...	85
	Turks' Island,	340	...	340
	Nassau,	100	...	100
	Spain,	90	425	515
	United States,	735	47	782
	Cuba & Porto Rico	1,407	...	1,407
	Total,	16,797	472	17,269
Shrubs, Trees, and Plants,	United Kingdom,	packages. 1	packages. ...	packages. 1
	Nova Scotia,	1	...	1
	United States,	24	43	67
	Total,	26	43	69
Sails and Rigging for New Ships,	United Kingdom,	packages. 877	packages. ...	packages. 877
	Nova Scotia,	1	...	1
	United States,	7	...	7
	Total,	885	...	885

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
lbs. 86,317	\$7,763		\$1,923 95	} 2 cts per lb & 3 per cent.
130	7		2 81	
959	110		22 48	
2,708	285		62 70	
391,543	37,203		8,826 80	
481,657	\$45,368		\$10,838 74	
lbs. 9,188	\$1,064		\$113 84	} \$1.20 per cwt. and 3 per cent.
292	14		4 07	
2,353	141		33 63	
1,478,987	95,955		20,142 29	
47,529	2,971		575 50	
7,816	521		105 62	
2,200	78		29 83	
46,648	2,298		566 85	
356,731	18,880		4,881 93	
670,895	34,631		8,755 01	
2,622,639	\$156,553		\$35,208 57	
packages. 64	\$1,250		\$37 16	} 3 per cent.
1	7		0 19	
41	431			} Free.
15	60			
888	7,650			
1,009	\$9,398		\$37 35	
tons. 13,548	\$14,957		\$442 27	} 3 per cent.
296	679		20 38	
195	844		25 19	
85	204		5 56	
340	719		21 57	
100	122		3 66	
515	862		25 86	
645	1,381		37 71	
1,407	1,811		54 33	
17,131	\$21,579		\$636 53	
packages. 1	\$10		\$0 30	} 3 per cent.
1	4		0 12	
67	2,231			} Free.
69	\$2,245		\$0 42	
packages. 610	\$25,812		\$782 60	} 4 per cent.
1	80		3 20	
7	144		5 78	
618	\$26,036		\$791 56	

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Stationery, including Ink, Sealing Wax, &c.	United Kingdom,	packages. 166	...	packages. 166
	Canada,	8	...	8
	Nova Scotia,	11	...	11
	United States,	115	206	321
	Total,	300	206	506
Skins, undressed, including Sheep skins.	United Kingdom,	packages. 1	...	packages. 1
	Nova Scotia,	110	...	110
	P. E. Island,	83	...	83
	United States,	...	4	4
	Total,	194	4	198
Steel, Bar and Sheet,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 1,248	...	cwt. 1,248
	Jersey,	4	...	4
	Canada,	1	...	1
	Nova Scotia,	16	...	16
	United States,	99	26	125
Total,	1,368	26	1,394	
Tobacco, Manufactured, except Snuff & Cigars.	United Kingdom,	lbs. 238	...	lbs. 238
	Jersey,	300	...	300
	Canada,	3,788	...	3,788
	Nova Scotia,	26,491	...	26,491
	P. E. Island,	8,198	...	8,198
	United States,	175,928	222,560	398,488
Total,	214,943	222,560	437,503	
Unmanufactured,	Canada,	lbs. 121	...	lbs. 121
	United States,	11,370	7,681	19,051
	Total,	11,491	7,681	19,172
Snuff,	Canada,	lbs. 50	...	lbs. 50
	Nova Scotia,	169	...	169
	United States,	3,557	1,352	4,909
	Total,	3,776	1,352	5,128
Cigars.	Canada,	packages. 2	...	packages. 2
	Nova Scotia,	4	5	9
	United States,	65	39	104
	Cuba & Porto Rico	1	...	1
	Total,	72	44	116

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
packages. 164	\$6,321		\$1,047 94	} 15½ per cent.
8	55		8 27	
16	538		140 98	
306	8,912		1,279 33	
494	\$15,826		\$2,476 52	
packages. 1	\$340		\$10 21	} 3 per cent.
110	3,860			
83	8,343			} Free.
4	507		14 53	
198	\$13,050		\$24 74	} 3 per cent.
cwt. 1,028	\$9,409		\$823 15	
4	53		2 13	} 4 per cent.
1	5		0 20	
16	225		8 63	
100	1,005		37 45	
1,149	\$10,697		\$365 56	
lbs. 238	\$58		\$11 25	} 4 cts per lb & 3 per cent.
300	61		13 82	
3,908	978		187 15	
22,921	9,028		1,151 90	
8,198	2,357		398 63	
387,156	146,907		19,629 01	
422,721	\$159,389		\$21,391 76	
lbs. 121	\$15			} Free.
19,051	2,758			
19,172	\$2,773			} 18 per cent.
lbs. 50	\$7		\$1 26	
169	35		6 40	
4,816	1,063		193 59	
5,035	1,105		\$201 25	
packages. 2	\$8		\$1 44	} 18 per cent.
15	773		191 99	
412	3,703		774 44	
1	20		3 60	
430	\$4,504		\$971 47	

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Tea,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 565,369	lbs. ...	lbs. 565,369
	Jersey,	3,330	...	3,330
	Canada,	7,652	...	7,652
	Nova Scotia,	18,674	...	18,674
	P. E. Island,	1,687	...	1,687
	United States,	131,677	274,344	406,021
	Total,	728,389	274,344	1,002,733
Tea, Green,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 287	lbs. ...	lbs. 287
	United States,	10	47	57
	Total,	297	47	344
Tin, Block and Sheet,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 3,850	cwt. ...	cwt. 3,850
	Canada,	16	...	16
	United States,	1,388	155	1,543
	Total,	5,254	155	5,409
Tallow and Soap Grease,	Canada,	lbs. 400	lbs. ...	lbs. 400
	Nova Scotia,	200	...	200
	United States,	197,617	200,697	398,314
	Total,	198,217	200,697	398,914
Trunks, Valises, and Port- manteaus,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 1	packages. ...	packages. 1
	United States,	508	364	872
	Total,	509	364	873
Turpentine, Raw,	United States,	packages. 4	packages. 1	packages. 5
Toys,	United Kingdom,	packages. 12	packages. ...	packages. 12
	Nova Scotia,	18	...	18
	United States,	1	5	6
	Total,	31	5	36
Vinegar,	United Kingdom,	gals. 316	gals. ...	gals. 316
	Jersey,	69	...	69
	Canada,	227	...	227
	Nova Scotia,	113	...	113
	United States,	20,155	11,154	31,309
	Total,	20,880	11,154	32,034
VEGETABLES, viz : Potatoes, including Sweet Potatoes,	Nova Scotia,	bushels. 110,094	bushels. ...	bushels. 110,094
	P. E. Island,	22,948	...	22,948
	United States,	3,105	376	3,481
	Total,	136,147	376	136,523

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	DUTY. Rate, and when imposed.
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)		
lbs. 472,658	\$162,884		\$23,064 50	} 4 cts. per lb & 3 per cent.
3,330	725		154 96	
7,910	2,060		378 71	
17,405	6,013		860 72	
1,687	467		81 52	
384,360	125,721		18,877 15	
887,350	\$297,870		\$43,417 56	
lbs. 236	\$196		\$23 85	} 8 cents per lb and 3 per cent.
57	47		5 97	
293	\$243		\$29 82	
cwt. 3,850	\$25,614		\$1,017 49	} 4 per cent.
16	113		4 52	
748	8,047		114 80	
4,614	\$33,774		\$1,136 81	
lbs. 400	\$48			} Free.
200	20			
398,314	36,441			
398,914	\$36,509			
packages. 1	\$2		\$0 36	} 18 per cent.
845	1,735		295 39	
846	\$1,737		\$295 75	
packages. 5	\$123			} Free.
packages. 9	\$1,072		\$55 70	} 15½ per cent.
17	460		44 51	
5	324		26 28	
31	\$1,856		\$126 49	
gals. 376	\$112		\$19 50	} 15½ per cent.
69	17		2 62	
227	65		10 07	
113	31		4 80	
31,791	2,411		375 75	
32,576	\$2,636		\$412 74	
bushels. 110,094	\$44,038			} Free.
22,948	5,716			
3,481	1,866			
136,523	\$51,620			

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Vegetables, viz : Turnips,	Nova Scotia,	bushels. 4,174	bushels. ...	bushels. 4,174
	P. E. Island,	340	...	340
	Total,	4,514	...	4,514
Onions,	Canada,	barrels. 50	barrels. ...	barrels. 50
	Nova Scotia,	6	...	6
	United States,	431	1,160	1,591
	United States,	...	10	10
	Total,	487	1,170	1,657
Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Cabbage, Horse Radish, Lettuce, &c.	Nova Scotia,	packages. 80	packages. ...	packages. 80
	P. E. Island,	10	...	10
	United States,	57	2,553	2,610
	Total,	147	2,553	2,700
	WOOD GOODS, viz : Boards and Scantling, Pine & Spruce,	Nova Scotia,	feet. 14,600	feet. ...	feet. 14,600
Hardwood Boards,		Nova Scotia,	feet. 12,000	feet. ...	feet. 12,000
	United States,	6,571	3,834	10,405
	Total,	18,571	3,834	22,405
Deals,	Nova Scotia,	feet. 1,732,000	feet. ...	feet. 1,732,000
	Firewood,	Nova Scotia,	cords. 448	cords. ...	cords. 448
Lathwood,		Nova Scotia,	cords. 82	cords. ...	cords. 82
	Shingles,	United States,	m. 10,551	m. 450	m. 11,001
Treenails,		Nova Scotia,	no. 47,000	no. ...	no. 47,000
	United States,	18,197	27,777	45,974
	Total,	65,197	27,777	92,974
Staves,	Nova Scotia,	no. 5,840	no. ...	no. 5,840
	Bark,	Nova Scotia,	cords. 21	cords. ...	cords. 21
United States,		...	1	1
Total,		21	1	22
Spars,	United States,	no. 2	no. ...	no. 2
	Mahogany,	United States,	packages. 377	packages. 209	packages. 586

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
bushels. 4,174	\$835			} Free.
340	68			
4,514	\$903			
barrels. 50	\$111			} Free. \$1 29 } 3 per cent.
6	16			
1,591	3,645			
10	43		\$1 29	
1,657	\$3,815		\$1 29	
packages. 80	\$78			} Free.
10	140			
2,610	6,997			
2,700	\$7,215			
feet. 14,600	\$117			Free.
feet. 12,000	\$96			} Free.
10,405	276			
22,405	\$372			
feet. 1,732,000	\$13,856			Free.
cords. 448	\$1,792			Free.
cords. 82	\$328			Free.
m. 11,001	\$18,139			Free.
no. 47,000	\$940			} Free.
45,974	2,393			
92,974	\$3,333			
no. 5,840	\$230			Free.
cords. 21	\$105			} Free.
1	4			
22	\$109			
no. 2	\$160			Free.
packages. 586	\$2,139		\$62 35	3 per cent.

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Wood Goods, viz: Lignumvitæ,	Nova Scotia,	63	...	63
	United States,	57	15	72
	Total,	120	15	135
Oak Plank,	United States,	9,191	1,202	10,393
	Greenheart,	2	...	2
Walnut Boards,	Nova Scotia,	2	...	2
	United States,	10,370	9,967	20,337
Pine Masts,	Canada,	2	...	2
Oak Timber,	United Kingdom,	1	...	1
	Canada,	25	...	25
	United States,	151	112	263
	Total,	177	112	289
Pine Timber,	United Kingdom,	6	...	6
	Canada,	522	...	522
	United States,	35	...	35
	Total,	563	...	563
Elm Timber,	Canada,	12	...	12
Tamarac Timber,	Canada,	13	...	13
Wooden Ware Manufactures, including Matches, Picture Frames, Corn Brooms, Axe & Whip Handles, &c.	United Kingdom,	18	...	18
	Jersey,	1	...	1
	Canada,	66	...	66
	Nova Scotia,	244	...	244
	P. E. Island,	19	...	19
	United States,	2,448	1,104	3,552
Total,	2,796	1,104	3,900	
Wooden Manufactures, except Wooden Ware,	United States,	54	236	290
	Wool,	2,145	...	2,145
Wool,	P. E. Island,	14,500	...	14,500
	United States,	...	15,350	15,350
	Total,	16,645	15,350	31,995
Zinc,	United Kingdom,	14,095	31,584	45,679
	Canada,	107	...	107
	United States,	756	12,496	13,252
	Total,	14,958	44,080	59,038

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
tons.				
63	\$1,602		\$46 38	} 3 per cent.
72	1,776		51 82	
135	\$3,378		\$98 20	
feet.				
10,393	\$514			Free.
pieces.				
2	\$9		\$0 27	3 per cent.
feet.				
20,337	\$1,254			Free.
no.				
2	\$450			Free.
tons.				
1	\$82		\$0 80	} 3 per cent.
25	258			
263	5,114			
289	\$5,404		\$0 80	Free.
tons.				
6	\$158			} Free.
522	4,490			
35	838			
563	\$5,486			
tons.				
12	\$102			Free.
tons.				
18	\$166			Free.
packages.				
24	\$1,036		\$272 74	} 18 per cent.
1	7		1 26	
66	245		44 12	
376	553		108 86	
19	146		26 28	
3,280	13,491		2,221 16	
3,766	\$15,478		\$2,674 42	
packages.				
289	\$1,235		\$193 34	15½ per cent.
lbs.				
2,145	\$462			} Free.
14,500	5,800			
15,350	5,293			
31,995	\$11,555			
lbs.				
50,924	\$2,581		\$158 22	} 4 per cent.
107	10		0 40	
13,134	1,754		69 64	
64,165	\$4,345		\$228 26	

Value stated by Importer.

No. 7.—GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES whence imported.	QUANTITIES.		
		IMPORTED.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Miscellaneous Articles, not otherwise enumerated—Plumbago, Leeches, Sand & Earth, Manure, Cane, &c.	Canada,	packages. 13	packages. ...	packages. 13
	Nova Scotia,	61	...	61
	United States,	419	87	506
	Total,	493	87	580
Miscellaneous Articles, not otherwise enumerated—Leeches, Pine Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c. paying 3 per cent.	United Kingdom,	packages. 75	packages. ...	packages. 75
	Canada,	10	...	10
	Nova Scotia,	19	...	19
	United States,	139	230	369
	Total,	243	230	473
Miscellaneous Articles, not otherwise enumerated, paying 4 per cent.	United Kingdom,	packages. 30	packages. ...	packages. 30
	Jersey,	1	...	1
	United States,	59	...	59
	Total,	90	...	90
Miscellaneous Articles, not otherwise enumerated—Blacking, Images, Chess Boards, Cork Fenders, Curling Stones, Soap Stone, &c. paying 15½ per cent.	United Kingdom,	packages. 83	packages. ...	packages. 83
	Jersey,	7	...	7
	Canada,	26	...	26
	Nova Scotia,	16	...	16
	United States,	350	87	437
	Total,	482	87	569
Miscellaneous Articles, paying 18 per cent.	United Kingdom,	packages. 20	packages. ...	packages. 20
	Canada,	6	...	6
	United States,	25	...	25
	Total,	51	...	51

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

Quantities entered for home consumption	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		DUTY.	
	Of Total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)	Gross Amount received in dollars & cents.	Rate, and when imposed.
packages. 13	\$18			} Free.
61	154			
506	2,111			
580	\$2,283			
packages. 25	\$482		\$10 93	} 3 per cent.
10	855		25 75	
19	85		2 55	
369	1,440		41 96	
423	\$2,862		\$81 19	
packages. 31	\$308		\$12 52	} 4 per cent.
1	3		0 12	
61	851		34 11	
93	\$1,162		\$46 75	
packages. 84	\$1,172		\$183 60	} 15½ per cent.
7	490		75 96	
26	225		34 91	
17	145		42 56	
419	5,455		795 02	
553	\$7,487		\$1,132 05	
packages. 20	\$1,175		\$203 63	} 18 per cent.
6	72		12 96	
25	141		25 28	
51	\$1,388		\$241 87	

Value stated by Importer.

WM. SMITH, Controller, &c.

No. 8.—GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to which exported.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & Manufactures of Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Apothecary Wares,	Nova Scotia,	packages. ...	packages. ...	packages. ...
	P. E. Island,	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Nassau,	... ..	... ..	... ..
	United States,	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Total,	... ..	... ..	... ..
Animals, viz. Horses,	P. E. Island,	no. 10	no. ...	no. 10
	United States,	no. ...	no. 75	no. 75
Sheep,	United Kingdom,	gals. ...	gals. ...	gals. ...
	Nova Scotia,	30	...	30
Ale and Porter,	P. E. Island,	260	...	260
	Total,	290	...	290
Apples,	United Kingdom,	packages. ...	packages. ...	packages. ...
	P. E. Island,	20	...	20
	United States,	...	...	...
	Cuba & Porto Rico	...	...	...
	Total,	20	...	20
Ashes,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 2,700	lbs. ...	lbs. 2,700
	Nova Scotia,	3,530	...	3,530
	Total,	6,230	...	6,230
Agricultural Implements,	Nova Scotia,	packages. ...	packages. ...	packages. ...
	Nova Scotia,	no. 106,000	no. ...	no. 106,000
Bricks,	United States,	2,500	...	2,500
	Total,	108,500	...	108,500
Butter, Cheese, and Lard,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 25,577	lbs. ...	lbs. 25,577
	Nova Scotia,	2,391	...	2,391
	Nassau,	1,179	...	1,179
	United States,	212	800	1,012
	Cuba & Porto Rico	480	...	480
	Total,	29,839	800	30,639
Bread,	Nova Scotia,	barrels. 2	barrels. ...	barrels. 2
	United States,	54	...	54
	P. E. Island,	12	...	12
	Total,	68	...	68

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.

QUANTITIES.		VALUE IN DOLLARS.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value, (if calculated officially.)
packages.	packages.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	
11	11	...	635	635	
20	20	...	680	680	
34	34	...	908	908	
812	812	...	1,511	1,511	
377	377	...	3,734	3,734	
no. ...	no. 10	600	...	600	
no. ...	no. 75	187	...	187	
gals. 549	gals. 549	...	181	181	
...	30	6	...	6	
...	260	78	...	78	
549	839	84	181	265	
packages. 837	packages. 837	...	1,060	1,060	
111	131	25	139	164	
13	13	...	28	28	
48	48	...	63	63	
1,009	1,029	25	1,290	1,315	
lbs. ...	lbs. 2,700	200	...	200	
...	3,530	227	...	227	
...	6,230	427	...	427	
packages. 58	packages. 58	...	547	547	
no. ...	no. 106,000	737	...	737	
...	2,500	8	...	8	
...	108,000	745	...	745	
lbs. ...	lbs. 25,577	3,629	...	3,629	
...	2,391	367	...	367	
...	1,179	185	...	185	
3,406	4,418	150	393	543	
...	480	67	...	67	
3,406	34,045	4,398	393	4,791	
barrels. ...	barrels. 2	10	...	10	
...	54	249	...	249	
...	12	30	193	223	
46	58	30	193	223	
46	114	289	193	482	

Value stated by Exporters.

No. 8.—GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to which exported.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & Manufactures of Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Barrels, empty,	Nova Scotia,	no. ...	no. ...	no. ...
	P. E. Island,	...	...	...
	United States,	...	383	383
	Total,	...	383	383
Coal,	Nova Scotia,	tons. 1,611	tons. ...	tons. 1,611
	Newfoundland,	120	...	120
	Nassau,	...	...	...
	United States,	10,053	250	10,303
Total,	11,784	250	12,035	
Copper Ore,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 705	cwt. ...	cwt. 705
	United States,	18	...	18
	Total,	723	...	723
Copper and Patent Metal,	Nova Scotia,	cwt. ...	cwt. ...	cwt. ...
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	...	...	...
Cement,	Nova Scotia,	barrels. ...	barrels. ...	barrels. ...
Canvas and Sails,	Nova Scotia,	yards. ...	yards. ...	yards. ...
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	...	...	...
Cordage and Rope,	Nova Scotia,	cwt. 374	cwt. ...	cwt. 374
	P. E. Island,	...	...	...
	Nassau,	...	...	...
	United States,	...	...	...
Total,	374	...	374	
Cider,	Nova Scotia,	barrels. ...	barrels. ...	barrels. ...
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	...	...	...
Carriages, &c.	Nova Scotia,	packages. ...	packages. ...	packages. ...
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	...	...	...
Candles,	Nova Scotia,	lbs. 202	lbs. ...	lbs. 202
	P. E. Island,	571	...	571
	United States,	940	...	940
	Total,	1,713	...	1,713

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	VALUE IN DOLLARS.			Average price fixed for the value, (if calculated officially.)
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
no. 50	no. 50	DOLLARS. ...	DOLLARS. 10	DOLLARS. 10	Value stated by Exporters.
1,000	1,000	...	190	100	
22	405	360	22	382	
1,072	1,455	360	132	492	
tons. ...	tons. 1,611	14,044	...	14,044	
...	120	1,200	...	1,200	
500	500	...	2,700	2,700	
...	10,303	103,030	...	103,030	
500	12,534	118,274	2,700	120,974	
cwt. ...	cwt. 705	2,110	...	2,110	
...	18	30	...	30	
...	723	2,140	...	2,140	
cwt. 1	cwt. 1	...	23	23	
22	22	...	506	506	
23	23	...	529	529	
barrels. 15	barrels. 15	...	24	24	
yards. 9,312	yards. 9,312	...	2,749	2,749	
6,770	6,770	...	2,051	2,051	
16,082	16,082	...	4,800	4,800	
cwt. ...	cwt. 374	2,350	...	2,350	
12	12	...	120	120	
200	200	...	2,177	2,177	
127	127	...	735	735	
339	713	2,350	3,032	5,382	
barrels. 12	barrels. 12	...	35	35	
14	14	...	103	103	
26	26	...	138	138	
packages. 4	packages. 4	...	980	980	
4	4	...	300	300	
8	8	...	1,280	1,280	
lbs. ..	lbs. 202	27	...	27	
...	571	76	...	76	
...	940	98	...	98	
...	1,713	201	...	201	

No. 8.—GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to which exported.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & Manufactures of Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Coffee,	United States,	lbs. ...	lbs. ...	lbs. ...
Cattle Feed,	Nova Scotia,	tons. ...	tons. ...	tons. ...
Dulse,	United States,	packages. 14	packages. 34	packages. 48
Dye Stuffs,	Nova Scotia, United States,	packages. ...	packages. ...	packages. ...
	Total,	...	...	...
Earthenware & Glassware,	Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, United States,	packages. ...	packages. ...	packages. ...
	Total,	...	...	...
Eggs.	Canada, United States, Cuba & Porto Rico	dozs. 630 ...	dozs. ... 7,520	dozs. 630 7,520
	Total,	780	7,520	8,300
Flour, Wheat,	United Kingdom, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, United States,	barrels. ...	barrels. ...	barrels. ...
	Total,	...	...	...
Fruit, Dried,	United Kingdom, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, United States,	packages. ...	packages. ...	packages. ...
	Total,	...	...	...
Furs,	United Kingdom, Canada, Nova Scotia, United States,	packages. 103 2 1 1	packages.	packages. 103 2 1 1
	Total,	107	...	107
Fish, Fresh, viz: Salmon,	Canada, United States,	packages. 20 ...	packages. ... 813	packages. 20 813
	Total,	20	813	833
Fish, Preserved & Spiced.	United Kingdom, Nassau, United States,	packages. 7,487 3 1,780	packages. 222 ... 495	packages. 7,709 3 2,275
	Total,	9,270	717	9,987

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

QUANTITIES.		VALUE IN DOLLARS.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value, (if calculated officially.)
lbs. 2,110	lbs. 2,110	DOLLARS. ...	DOLLARS. 277	DOLLARS. 277	
tons. 20	tons. 20	...	80	80	
packages. ...	packages. 48	88	...	88	
packages. 5	packages. 5	...	25	25	
42	42	...	313	313	
47	47	...	338	338	
packages. 725	packages. 725	...	6,905	6,905	
270	270	...	3,744	3,744	
16	16	...	18	18	
1,011	1,011	...	10,667	10,667	
dozs. ...	dozs. 630	63	...	63	
52,035	59,555	727	4,512	5,239	
...	150	21	...	21	
52,035	60,335	811	4,512	5,323	
barrels. 994	barrels. 994	...	4,140	4,140	
8,209	8,209	...	47,320	47,320	
229	229	...	1,363	1,363	
168	168	...	821	821	
9,600	9,600	...	53,644	53,644	
packages. 74	packages. 74	...	144	144	
47	47	...	132	132	
2	2	...	40	40	
5	5	...	259	259	
128	128	...	575	575	
packages. 1	packages. 104	22,630	151	22,781	
...	2	20	...	20	
...	1	18	...	18	
3	4	500	200	700	
4	111	23,168	351	23,519	
packages. ...	packages. 20	313	...	313	
...	813	10,349	...	10,349	
...	833	10,662	...	10,662	
packages. ...	packages. 7,709	78,648	...	78,648	
...	3	17	...	17	
...	2,275	16,736	...	16,736	
...	9,987	95,401	...	95,401	

Value stated by Exporters.

No. 8.—GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to which exported.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & Manufactures of Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Fish, Salted, Dry,	Jersey,	cwt. 1,885	cwt. ...	cwt. 1,885
	Canada,	8,527	...	8,527
	Nova Scotia,	2,310	...	2,310
	Barbadoes,	213	...	213
	Jamaica,	50	...	50
	Nassau,	829	...	829
	Spain,	2,640	...	2,640
	Naples,	3,866	...	3,866
	United States,	2,281	5,473	7,754
	Cuba & Porto Rico	204	...	204
	Aux Cayes Hayti,	33	...	33
	Saint Thomas,	593	...	593
	Total,	23,431	5,473	28,904
Fish, Salted, Wet,	United Kingdom,	barrels. 1,357	barrels. ...	barrels. 1,357
	Canada,	1,721	...	1,721
	Nova Scotia,	3,299	...	3,299
	P. E. Island,	977	...	977
	Barbadoes,	260	...	260
	Jamaica,	278	...	278
	Antigua,	112	...	112
	United States,	17,473	1,306	18,779
	Cuba & Porto Rico	50	...	50
	Saint Thomas,	40	...	40
	Aux Cayes Hayti,	20	...	20
	Tenneriffe,	5	...	5
	Total,	25,592	1,306	26,898
Fish, Smoked, viz :— Herrings and Salmon,	United Kingdom,	boxes. 7,325	boxes. 284	boxes. 7,609
	United Kingdom,	7,846	...	7,846
	Canada,	1	...	1
	Nova Scotia,	18,808	...	18,808
	Barbadoes,	2,396	...	2,396
	Jamaica,	600	...	600
	Nassau,	514	...	514
	Saint Kitts,	280	...	280
	United States,	95,024	4,516	99,540
	Aux Cayes Hayti,	100	...	100
	Cuba & Porto Rico	430	...	430
	Tenneriffe,	110	...	110
	Saint Thomas,	275	...	275
Total,	133,709	4,800	138,509	

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

QUANTITIES.		VALUE IN DOLLARS.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value, (if calculated officially.)
cwt.	cwt.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	
...	1,885	5,665	...	5,665	
...	8,527	24,798	...	24,798	
...	2,310	3,691	...	3,691	
...	213	260	...	260	
...	50	200	...	200	
...	829	2,403	...	2,403	
...	2,640	7,248	...	7,248	
...	3,866	11,054	...	11,054	
...	7,754	18,573	...	18,573	
...	204	430	...	430	
...	33	67	...	67	
...	593	800	...	800	
...	28,904	75,189	...	75,189	
barrels.	barrels.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	
...	1,357	4,510	...	4,510	
...	1,721	5,470	...	5,470	
...	3,299	5,332	...	5,332	
...	977	2,520	...	2,520	
...	260	725	...	725	
...	278	1,112	...	1,112	
...	112	801	...	801	
...	18,779	43,905	...	43,905	
...	50	135	...	135	
...	40	120	...	120	
...	20	60	...	60	
...	5	40	...	40	
...	26,898	64,730	...	64,730	
boxes.	boxes.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	
...	7,609	3,352	...	3,352	
...	7,846	3,666	...	3,666	
...	1	9	...	9	
...	18,808	4,636	...	4,636	
...	2,396	479	...	479	
...	600	180	...	180	
...	514	156	...	156	
...	280	56	...	56	
...	99,540	40,312	...	40,312	
...	100	20	...	20	
...	430	825	...	825	
...	110	60	...	60	
...	275	64	...	64	
...	138,509	53,815	...	53,815	

Value stated by Exporters.

No. 8.—GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to which exported.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & Manufactures of Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Gypsum and Plaster,	United Kingdom,	barrels. 92	barrels. ...	barrels. 92
	Nova Scotia,	65	...	65
	P. E. Island,	56	...	56
	United States,	tons. 6,155	tons. 2,480	tons. 8,635
	Total,	6,368	2,480	8,848
Groceries, including Spices,	Nova Scotia,	packages. ...	packages. ...	packages. ...
	P. E. Island,	20	...	20
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	20	...	20
Grain, including Oats, Corn, &c.	Barbadoes,	bushels. 2,700	bushels. ...	bushels. 2,700
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	2,700	...	2,700
Gunpowder,	Nova Scotia,	kegs. ...	kegs. ...	kegs. ...
	Total,	...	...	...
Haberdashery, including Cottons, Woolens, Silks, Hats, Umbrellas, Cotton Batting, &c.	United Kingdom,	packages. ...	packages. ...	packages. ...
	Nova Scotia,	...	...	...
	P. E. Island,	...	...	...
	Nassau,	...	...	...
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	...	...	...
Hardware, including Tin, Shot, and Lead,	United Kingdom,	packages. ...	packages. ...	packages. ...
	Nova Scotia,	...	...	...
	P. E. Island,	66	...	66
	Nassau,	...	...	...
	United States,	...	16	16
	Total,	66	16	82
Hay,	Nova Scotia,	tons. 231	tons. ...	tons. 231
	Barbadoes,	4	...	4
	United States,	103	...	103
	Total,	338	...	338
	United States,	packages. ...	packages. 8	packages. 8
Honey,	United States,	packages. 1	...	packages. 1
	Total,	...	...	...
Hides,	Canada,	packages. 15	...	packages. 15
	Nova Scotia,	3	...	3
	United States,	...	22	22
	Total,	18	22	40

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

QUANTITIES.		VALUE IN DOLLARS.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value, (if calculated officially.)
barrels.	barrels.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	
...	92	126	...	126	
...	65	169	...	169	
...	56	84	...	84	
...	tons. 8,635	11,908	...	11,908	
...	8,848	12,282	...	12,282	
packages. 100	packages. 100	...	491	491	
...	30	144	420	564	
...	161	...	1,917	1,917	
...	291	144	2,828	2,972	
bushels. ...	bushels. 2,700	1,278	...	1,278	
...	10	...	6	6	
...	10	1,278	6	1,284	
kegs. 423	kegs. 423	...	1,724	1,724	
packages. 4	packages. 4	...	70	70	
...	1,151	...	104,291	104,291	
...	101	...	28,072	28,072	
...	58	...	9,338	9,338	
...	634	...	18,799	18,799	
...	1,948	...	160,570	160,570	
packages. 12	packages. 12	...	549	549	
...	732	...	12,556	12,556	
...	70	1,383	3,644	5,027	
...	562	...	7,472	7,472	
...	247	120	6,376	6,496	
...	1,623	1,503	30,597	32,100	
tons. ...	tons. 231	1,770	...	1,770	
...	4	40	...	40	
...	103	730	...	730	
...	338	2,540	...	2,540	
packages. ...	packages. 8	804	...	804	
...	
packages. ...	packages. 1	8	...	8	
...	
...	15	30	...	30	
...	3	204	...	204	
...	22	365	...	365	
...	40	599	...	599	

Value stated by Exporters.

No. 8.—GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to which exported.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & Manufactures of Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Iron, Wrought and Cast, including Spikes, Nails, and Machinery,	Canada,	cwt. ...	cwt. ...	cwt. ...
	Nova Scotia,	4,571	...	4,571
	P. E. Island,	175	...	175
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	4,746	...	4,746
Iron, Unwrought, including Bar and Sheet,	United Kingdom,	cwt. ...	cwt. ...	cwt. ...
	Nova Scotia,	...	...	...
	United States,	812	22	834
	Total,	812	22	834
Iron, Old & Scrap, and Zinc,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 250	cwt. ...	cwt. 250
	United States,	...	800	800
	Total,	250	800	1,050
India Rubber,	United States,	packages. ...	packages. ...	packages. ...
Iron, Pig,	United Kingdom,	tons. 220	tons. ...	tons. 220
	Nova Scotia,	36	...	36
	Nassau,	...	...	...
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	256	...	256
Iron, Blooms,	United Kingdom,	tons. 93	tons. ...	tons. 93
	Nassau,	...	...	...
Indigo,	United States,	lbs. ...	lbs. ...	lbs. ...
	Total,	...	...	...
Lime,	Nova Scotia,	casks. 4,479	casks. ...	casks. 4,479
	P. E. Island,	54	...	54
	United States,	3,088	...	3,088
	Total,	7,621	...	7,621
Limestone,	Nova Scotia,	tons. 355	tons. ...	tons. 355
	P. E. Island,	80	...	80
	Total,	435	...	435
Leather Manufactures, including Boots & Shoes,	United Kingdom,	packages. ...	packages. ...	packages. ...
	Canada,	1	...	1
	Nova Scotia,	17	...	17
	P. E. Island,	...	...	...
	Nassau,	26	...	26
	United States,	...	5	5
	Total,	44	5	49

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

QUANTITIES.		VALUE IN DOLLARS.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value, (if calculated officially.)
cwt.	cwt.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	
904	904	...	2,266	2,266	
5	4,576	19,230	16	19,246	
400	575	650	1,137	1,787	
1,581	1,581	...	4,091	4,091	
2,890	7,636	19,880	7,510	27,390	
cwt. 15,769	cwt. 15,769	...	41,940	41,940	
7,032	7,032	...	14,164	14,164	
2,240	3,074	1,258	6,626	7,884	
25,041	25,875	1,258	62,730	63,988	
cwt. ...	cwt. 250	286	...	286	
3,206	4,006	520	3,172	3,692	
3,206	4,256	806	3,172	3,978	
packages. 1	packages. 1	...	128	128	
tons. 749	tons. 969	6,600	18,738	25,338	
60	96	446	727	1,173	
2	2	...	40	40	
177	177	...	6,720	6,720	
988	1,244	7,046	26,225	33,271	
tons. ...	tons. 93	3,440	...	3,440	
lbs. 303	lbs. 303	...	291	291	
994	994	...	691	691	
1,297	1,297	...	982	982	
casks. ...	casks. 4,479	4,519	...	4,519	
...	54	67	...	67	
...	3,088	2,466	...	2,466	
...	7,621	7,052	...	7,052	
tons. ...	tons. 355	355	...	355	
...	614	44	534	578	
534	969	399	534	933	
packages. 1	packages. 1	...	196	106	
3	4	20	62	82	
215	232	1,143	5,125	6,268	
14	14	...	1,146	1,146	
43	69	3,479	1,912	5,391	
12	17	184	301	485	
288	337	4,826	8,652	13,478	

Value stated by Exporters.

No. 8.—GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to which exported.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & Manufactures of Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Molasses,	Canada,	gals. ...	gals. ...	gals. ...
	Nova Scotia,	... ..	... ..	... ..
	P. E. Island,	... ..	... ..	... ..
	United States,	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Total,	... ..	... ..	... ..
Marble, incl'dg Tombstones,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 11	packages. ...	packages. 11
	United States,	packages. ...	packages. ...	packages. ...
Musical Instruments,	United Kingdom,	barrels. 40	barrels. ...	barrels. 40
	Nova Scotia,	... ..	... ..	... ..
	P. E. Island,	... ..	... ..	... ..
	United States,	3	... ..	3
	Total,	43	... ..	43
Meal, including Oatmeal, Corn Meal, & Rye Flour,	United Kingdom,	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Nova Scotia,	... ..	... ..	... ..
	P. E. Island,	... ..	... ..	... ..
	United States,	3	... ..	3
	Total,	43	... ..	43
Meats, Salted,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 200	lbs. ...	lbs. 200
	Nova Scotia,	2,800	... ..	2,800
	Nassau,	300	... ..	300
	United States,	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Total,	3,300	... ..	3,300
Manganese,	United Kingdom,	tons. 276	tons. ...	tons. 276
	United States,	... ..	16	16
	Total,	276	16	292
Naval Stores, including Rosin, Pitch, & Tar,	Nova Scotia,	barrels. ...	barrels. ...	barrels. ...
	P. E. Island,	... ..	... ..	... ..
	United States,	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Total,	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Oakum,	Nova Scotia,	cwt. 177	cwt. ...	cwt. 177
P. E. Island,		... ..	... ..	... ..
Nassau,		... ..	... ..	... ..
Total,		177	... ..	177
Old Rope and Junk, &c.	United States,	cwt. 2,208	cwt. ...	cwt. 2,208
	Canada,	barrels. 6,103	barrels. ...	barrels. 6,103
Oysters,	United States,	... ..	59	59
	Total,	6,103	59	6,162
Onions,	Nassau,	barrels. ...	barrels. ...	barrels. ...
	United States,	barrels. ...	barrels. ...	barrels. ...

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

QUANTITIES.		VALUE IN DOLLARS.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value, (if calculated officially.)
gals. 278	gals. 278	DOLLARS. ...	DOLLARS. 70	DOLLARS. 70	
17,445	17,445	...	3,779	3,779	
468	468	...	102	102	
18,457	18,457	...	4,417	4,417	
36,648	36,648	...	8,368	8,368	
packages. ...	packages. 11	260	...	260	
packages. 6	packages. 6	...	778	778	
barrels. ...	barrels. 40	150	...	150	
749	749	...	3,945	3,945	
76	76	...	260	260	
...	3	18	...	18	
825	868	168	4,205	4,373	
lbs. 30,000	lbs. 30,200	12	1,825	1,837	
...	2,800	198	...	198	
...	300	10	...	10	
900	900	...	60	60	
30,900	34,200	220	1,885	2,105	
tons. ...	tons. 276	4,900	...	4,900	
...	16	339	...	339	
...	292	5,239	...	5,239	
barrels. 28	barrels. 28	...	94	94	
8	8	...	126	126	
76	76	...	300	300	
112	112	...	520	520	
cwt. ...	cwt. 177	787	...	787	
33	33	...	190	190	
80	80	...	530	530	
113	290	787	720	1,507	
cwt. ...	cwt. 2,208	4,009	...	4,009	
barrels. ...	barrels. 6,103	6,874	...	6,874	
...	59	97	...	97	
...	6,162	6,971	...	6,971	
barrels. 6	barrels. 6	...	15	15	
barrels. 3	barrels. 3	...	8	8	

Value stated by Exporters.

No. 8.—GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			
		Produce & Manufactures of Colony.			
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Oil, Fish,	Canada,	gals. 6,265	gals. ...	gals. 6,265	
	Nova Scotia,	110	...	110	
	P. E. Island,	160	...	160	
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	6,535	...	6,535	
Oil of all other kinds, except Coal Oil,	P. E. Island,	gals. ...	gals. ...	gals. ...	
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	...	...	...
Oil, Coal & Mineral, refined.	Nova Scotia,	gals. 7,494	gals. ...	gals. 7,494	
Paint and Putty,	Nova Scotia,	cwt. ...	cwt. ...	cwt. ...	
	P. E. Island,	...	...	...
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	...	...	...
Paper Manufactures, inclu- ding Books & Stationery,	Nova Scotia,	packages. ...	packages. ...	packages. ...	
	P. E. Island,	...	...	...
	Nassau,	...	...	...
	United States,	...	97	97	
	Total,	...	97	97	
Sugar, Maple,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 180	lbs. ...	lbs. 180	
	Sugar, Brown,	Nova Scotia,	lbs. ...	lbs. ...	lbs. ...
		P. E. Island,
		United States,
Total,	...	...	...
Rice,	Nova Scotia,	lbs. ...	lbs. ...	lbs. ...	
Rigging,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 7	packages. ...	packages. 7	
	Soap,	Nova Scotia,	lbs. 1,004	lbs. ...	lbs. 1,004
P. E. Island,		2,060	...	2,060	
Nassau,		43,767	...	43,767	
United States,		...	...	...
Cuba & Porto Rico		1,170	...	1,170	
Aux Cayes Hayti,		4,500	...	4,500	
Total,		52,501	...	52,501	

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

QUANTITIES.		VALUE IN DOLLARS.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value, (if calculated officially.)
gals.	gals.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	
...	6,265	3,181	...	3,181	
...	110	77	...	77	
...	160	112	...	112	
530	530	...	310	310	
530	7,065	3,370	310	3,680	
gals. 350	gals. 350	...	280	280	
910	910	...	681	681	
1,260	1,260	...	961	961	
gals. ..	gals. 7,494	...	3,877	3,877	
cwt. 1,168	cwt. 1,168	...	5,840	5,840	
17	17	...	85	85	
89	89	...	772	772	
1,274	1,274	...	6,697	6,697	
packages. 108	packages. 108	...	698	698	
31	31	...	225	225	
9	9	...	1,305	1,305	
...	97	1,727	...	1,727	
148	245	1,727	2,228	3,955	
lbs. ...	lbs. 180	18	...	18	
lbs. 49,839	lbs. 49,839	...	4,841	4,841	
1,396	1,396	...	137	137	
432	432	...	53	53	
51,667	51,667	...	5,031	5,031	
lbs. 824	lbs. 824	...	40	40	
packages. ...	packages. 7	400	...	400	
...	
...	1,004	77	...	77	
...	2,060	164	...	164	
...	43,767	2,289	...	2,289	
...	2,757	...	318	318	
...	1,170	59	...	59	
...	4,500	330	...	330	
2,757	55,258	2,919	318	3,237	

Value stated by Exporters.

No. 8.—GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to which exported.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & Manufactures of Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Salt,	Canada,	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
	Nova Scotia,	...	...	...
	P. E. Island,	...	...	...
	United States,	...	...	...
	Cuba & Porto Rico	...	...	...
	Total,	...	...	...
Spirits of all kinds,	United Kingdom,	gals.	gals.	gals.
	Canada,	...	...	...
	Nova Scotia,	...	...	...
	P. E. Island,	...	...	...
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	...	...	...
Stone, including Building and Grindstone,	Canada,	tons.	tons.	tons.
	Nova Scotia,	119	...	119
	P. E. Island,	149	...	149
	United States,	10	...	10
	Cuba & Porto Rico	3,893	143	4,036
	Total,	4,171	143	4,314
Sheep Skins,	United States,	no.	no.	no.
		1,556	21,647	23,203
Calf Skins,	United States,	no.	no.	no.
		...	680	680
Horns,	United States,	no.	no.	no.
		450	...	450
Steel,	Nova Scotia,	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
	P. E. Island,	...	...	...
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	...	...	...
Seeds,	Nova Scotia,	packages.	packages.	packages.
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	...	...	...
Tea,	United Kingdom,	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	Canada,	...	...	...
	Nova Scotia,	...	...	...
	P. E. Island,	...	...	...
	Nassau,	...	...	...
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	...	...	...

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

QUANTITIES.		VALUE IN DOLLARS.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value, (if calculated officially.)
bushels.	bushels.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	
850	850	...	172	172	
48,552	48,552	...	19,577	19,577	
2,101	2,101	...	467	467	
8,357	8,357	...	1,528	1,528	
1,725	1,725	...	345	345	
61,585	61,585	...	22,089	22,089	
gals.	gals.	...	...	...
9,989	9,989	...	6,294	6,294	
231	231	...	336	336	
2,798	2,798	...	2,000	2,000	
1,570	1,570	...	1,248	1,248	
7,422	7,422	...	4,207	4,207	
22,010	22,010	...	14,085	14,085	
tons.	tons.	...	...	...
...	119	2,034	...	2,034	
...	149	560	...	560	
...	10	199	...	190	
5	4,041	27,862	60	27,922	
310	310	...	269	269	
315	4,629	30,646	329	30,975	
no.	no.	...	...	...
1,559	24,762	13,638	725	14,363	
...	680	406	...	406	
...	450	40	...	40	
cwt.	cwt.	...	...	...
135	135	...	618	618	
45	45	...	430	430	
12	12	...	101	101	
192	192	...	1,149	1,149	
packages.	packages.	...	...	...
5	5	...	45	45	
4	4	...	48	48	
9	9	...	93	93	
lbs.	lbs.	...	...	...
10,934	10,934	...	3,395	3,395	
193	193	...	69	69	
14,011	14,011	...	4,252	4,252	
2,963	2,963	...	982	982	
2,087	2,087	...	668	668	
3,869	3,869	...	1,664	1,664	
34,057	34,057	...	11,025	11,025	

Value stated by Exporters.

No. 8.—GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to which exported.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & Manufactures of Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Turpentine, Spirits of, Tobacco,	United States,	barrels. ...	barrels. ...	barrels. ...
	United Kingdom,	lbs. ...	lbs. ...	lbs. ...
	Nova Scotia,	...	...	...
	P. E. Island,	...	...	...
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	...	...	...
Cigars,	Nova Scotia,	cases. ...	cases. ...	cases. ...
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	...	...	...
Vegetables, including Potatoes & Turnips,	Canada,	bushels. 1,100	bushels. ...	bushels. 1,100
	Nova Scotia,	1,284	...	1,284
	Barbadoes,	2,225	...	2,225
	Jamaica,	173	...	173
	United States,	1,650	...	1,650
	Cuba,	...	...	...
	Total,	6,432	...	6,432
Wooden Ware, Manufactured,	United Kingdom,	packages. 122	packages. ...	packages. 122
	Nova Scotia,	42	...	42
	P. E. Island,	15	...	15
	United States,	...	...	...
	Cuba,	30	...	30
	Total,	209	...	209
Wine,	United Kingdom,	gals. ...	gals. ...	gals. ...
	Nova Scotia,	...	...	...
	P. E. Island,	...	...	...
	United States,	...	...	...
	Total,	...	...	...
Wool,	United States,	lbs. 175	lbs. 9,708	lbs. 9,883
Boards, Scantling, & Plank, exceeding nine feet long,	United Kingdom,	feet. 4,128,250	feet. 1,881,500	feet. 6,004,750
	Canada,	107,000	...	107,000
	Nova Scotia,	426,000	...	426,000
	P. E. Island,	474,000	...	474,000
	Newfoundland,	295,750	274,000	569,750
	Barbadoes,	1,431,000	363,000	1,794,000
	Jamaica,	244,000	...	244,000
	Antigua,	81,000	...	81,000
	Saint Kitts,	95,250	...	95,250
	United States,	2,301,500	1,393,000	3,694,500

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

QUANTITIES.		VALUE IN DOLLARS.					
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value, (if calculated officially.)		
						barrels.	barrels.
barrels.	422	barrels.	422	...	7,000	7,000	
lbs.	243	lbs.	243	...	95	95	
...	3,120	...	3,120	...	1,473	1,473	
...	460	...	460	...	184	184	
...	6,378	...	6,378	...	2,878	2,878	
...	10,201	...	10,201	...	4,630	4,630	
cases.	5	cases.	5	...	571	571	
...	5	...	5	...	570	570	
...	10	...	10	...	1,141	1,141	
bushels.	...	bushels.	1,100	...	505	505	
...	...	...	1,284	...	477	477
...	...	...	2,225	...	892	892
...	...	...	173	...	86	86
...	463	...	2,113	...	329	659	
...	140	...	140	...	83	83	
...	603	...	7,035	...	2,290	412	2,702
packages.	96	packages.	218	...	206	133	339
...	42	...	240	...	240
...	10	...	25	...	600	390	990
...	331	...	331	...	1,463	1,463	
...	80	...	95	...	95
...	437	...	646	...	1,141	1,986	3,127
gals.	357	gals.	357	...	650	650	
...	165	...	165	...	291	291	
...	100	...	100	...	150	150	
...	111	...	111	...	138	138	
...	733	...	733	...	1,229	1,229	
lbs.	...	lbs.	9,883	...	2,818	...	2,818
feet.	...	feet.	6,004,750	...	52,047	...	52,047
...	107,000	...	1,020	...	1,020
...	426,000	...	3,184	...	3,184
...	474,000	...	3,382	...	3,382
...	569,750	...	6,037	...	6,037
...	1,794,000	...	17,239	...	17,239
...	244,000	...	2,440	...	2,440
...	81,000	...	810	...	810
...	95,250	...	953	...	953
...	8,338,750	...	12,033,250	...	33,199	125,082	158,381

Value stated by Exporters.

No. 8.—GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			
		Produce & Manufactures of Colony.			
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
	Cuba,	2,620,500	300,750	2,921,250	
	Saint Thomas,	94,000	...	94,000	
	Saint Pierre,	312,000	...	312,000	
	Guadeloupe,	100,250	...	100,250	
	Aux Cayes Hayti,	59,250	...	59,250	
	Total,	12,764,750	4,212,250	16,977,000	
		feet.	feet.	feet.	
Boards, Scantling, & Plank, not exceeding 9 feet long,	United Kingdom,	3,031,500	291,500	3,323,000	
	Nova Scotia,	132,000	...	132,000	
	P. E. Island,	36,000	...	36,000	
	Newfoundland,	26,500	...	26,000	
	Barbadoes,	3,500	...	3,500	
	Saint Kitts,	10,000	...	10,000	
	United States,	431,750	...	431,750	
	Aux Cayes Hayti,	7,000	...	7,000	
	Total,	3,678,250	291,500	3,969,750	
		no.	no.	no.	
Clapboards,	Nova Scotia,	111,000	...	111,000	
	United States,	148,000	6,000	154,000	
	Total,	259,000	6,000	265,000	
		feet.	feet.	feet.	
Deals, exceeding 9 feet long,	United Kingdom,	148,913,250	32,509,000	181,422,250	
	Nova Scotia,	273,000	...	273,000	
	P. E. Island,	1,862,750	...	1,862,750	
	Newfoundland,	230,000	...	230,000	
	France,	485,500	1,222,250	1,707,750	
	United States,	9,403,000	15,000	9,418,000	
	Saint Thomas,	693,500	...	693,500	
	Saint Pierre,	118,000	...	118,000	
	Tenneriffe,	81,000	...	81,000	
		Total,	162,060,000	33,746,250	195,806,250
			feet.	feet.	feet.
Deals, not exceed'g 9 ft. long,	United Kingdom,	20,289,000	2,796,500	23,085,500	
	Nova Scotia,	25,000	...	25,000	
	P. E. Island,	270,000	...	270,000	
	Newfoundland,	161,000	...	161,000	
	France,	30,000	13,000	73,000	
	United States,	1,520,000	1,000,000	2,520,000	
		Total,	22,295,000	3,839,500	26,134,500
		cords.	cords.	cords.	
Firewood, incl'g Cordwood,	United States,	198	...	198	
		no.	no.	no.	
Knees, Ship,	Canada,	4	...	4	
	United States,	6,220	770	6,990	
	Total,	6,224	770	6,994	

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

QUANTITIES.		VALUE IN DOLLARS.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value, (if calculated officially.)
...	2,921,250	27,144	...	27,144	
...	94,000	940	...	940	
...	312,000	1,612	...	1,612	
...	100,250	1,002	...	1,002	
...	59,250	592	...	592	
9,938,750	26,915,750	151,701	125,082	276,783	
feet.	feet.				
...	3,323,000	20,324	...	20,324	
...	132,000	820	...	820	
...	36,000	179	...	179	
...	26,500	159	...	159	
...	3,500	21	...	21	
...	10,000	60	...	60	
20,500	452,250	2,590	123	2,713	
...	7,000	42	...	42	
20,500	3,990,250	24,195	123	24,318	
no.	no.				
...	111,000	1,110	...	1,110	
483,500	587,500	2,201	7,404	9,605	
483,500	698,500	3,311	7,404	10,715	
feet.	feet.				
...	181,422,250	1,592,941	...	1,592,941	
...	273,000	1,895	...	1,895	
...	1,862,750	12,991	...	12,991	
...	230,000	1,455	...	1,455	
...	1,707,750	13,995	...	13,995	
...	9,418,000	84,054	...	84,054	
...	693,500	6,241	...	6,241	
...	118,000	313	...	313	
...	81,000	729	...	729	
...	195,806,250	1,714,614	...	1,714,614	
feet.	feet.				
...	23,085,500	129,670	...	129,670	
...	25,000	158	...	158	
...	270,000	1,556	...	1,556	
...	161,000	876	...	876	
...	73,000	378	...	378	
...	2,520,000	15,242	...	15,242	
...	26,134,500	147,880	...	147,880	
cords.	cords.				
...	198	579	...	579	
no.	no.				
...	4	12	...	12	
...	6,990	2,724	...	2,724	
...	6,994	2,736	...	2,736	

Value stated by Exporters.

No. 8.—GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to which exported.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & Manufactures of Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Laths,	United Kingdom,	no. 2,126,000	no. 199,000	no. 2,325,000
	Nova Scotia,	3,870,000	...	3,870,000
	P. E. Island,	176,000	...	176,000
	Newfoundland,	502,000	...	502,000
	United States,	16,061,000	8,534,000	24,595,000
	Cuba,	52,000	9,000	61,000
	Saint Pierre,	16,000	...	16,000
Total,	22,803,000	8,742,000	31,545,000	
Lathwood,	United Kingdom,	cords. 485	cords. ...	cords. 485
	Total,	5,264	...	5,264
Oars,	United Kingdom,	pieces. 338	pieces. ...	pieces. 338
	Barbadoes,	2,976	...	2,976
	Jamaica,	1,950	...	1,950
	Total,	5,264	...	5,264
Bark,	Canada,	cords. 61	cords. ...	cords. 61
	United States,	364	...	364
	Total,	425	...	425
Pickets,	United Kingdom,	pieces. 2,069,000	pieces. 275,750	pieces. 2,344,750
	Nova Scotia,	284,500	...	284,500
	P. E. Island,	11,000	...	11,000
	Newfoundland,	4,000	...	4,000
	United States,	2,563,500	1,427,500	3,991,000
	Total,	4,932,000	1,703,250	6,635,250
Shooks, Box & Hoghead,	Barbadoes,	no. 111	no. ...	no. 111
	Jamaica,	185	...	185
	Antigua,	200	...	200
	Saint Kitts,	200	...	200
	Cuba,	82,869	5,784	88,653
	Saint Thomas,	331	...	331
	Guadaloupe,	200	...	200
	United States,	43,350	16,700	60,050
	United States,	20,814	...	20,814
	Total,	148,260	22,484	170,744
	Sash, Door & Window Stuff,	Newfoundland,	feet. 55,000	feet. ...	feet. 55,000
United States,		45,000	...	45,000
Total,		100,000	...	100,000

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

QUANTITIES.		VALUE IN DOLLARS.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value, (if calculated officially.)
no.	no.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	
...	2,325,000	2,330	...	2,330	
...	3,870,000	3,547	...	3,547	
...	176,000	212	...	212	
...	502,000	580	...	580	
4,068,000	28,663,000	23,114	4,569	27,683	
...	61,000	48	...	48	
...	16,000	32	...	32	
4,068,000	35,613,000	29,863	4,569	34,432	
cords.	cords.				
...	485	2,187	...	2,187	
pieces.	pieces.				
...	338	94	...	94	
...	2,976	149	...	149	
...	1,950	98	...	98	
...	5,264	341	...	341	
cords.	cords.				
...	61	183	...	183	
40	404	1,820	110	1,930	
40	465	2,003	110	2,113	
pieces.	pieces.				
...	2,344,750	8,981	...	8,981	
...	284,500	1,148	...	1,148	
...	11,000	60	...	60	
...	4,000	26	...	26	
183,250	4,174,250	15,844	673	16,517	
183,250	6,818,500	26,059	673	26,732	
no.	no.				
...	111	111	...	111	
...	185	139	...	139	
...	200	140	...	140	
...	200	140	...	140	
4,128	92,781	42,461	...	44,525	
...	331	246	2,064	246	
...	200	80	...	80	
...	60,050	19,876	...	19,876	
..	20,814	10,349	...	10,349	
4,128	174,372	73,542	2,064	75,606	
feet.	feet.				
...	55,000	220	...	220	
45,750	90,750	225	817	1,042	
45,750	145,750	445	817	1,262	

Value stated by Exporters.

No. 8.—GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to which exported.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & Manufactures of Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Staves,	United Kingdom,	no. 6,233	no. ...	no. 6,233
	Barbadoes,	5,467	...	5,467
	Saint Kitts,	1,500	...	1,500
	United States,	268,100	...	268,100
	Total,	281,300	...	281,300
Sleepers, Railroad,	United Kingdom,	pieces. 1,735	pieces. ...	pieces. 1,735
	United States,	53,144	...	53,144
	Cuba,	...	11,670	11,670
	Mexico,	...	4,170	4,170
	Total,	54,879	15,840	70,719
Shingles,	Canada,	pieces. 448,000	pieces. ...	pieces. 448,000
	Nova Scotia,	13,582,000	...	13,582,000
	P. E. Island,	6,746,000	...	6,746,000
	Newfoundland,	2,878,000	...	2,878,000
	Barbadoes,	3,117,000	1,700,000	4,817,000
	Jamaica,	1,700,000	...	1,700,000
	Antigua,	22,000	...	22,000
	Saint Kitts,	68,000	...	68,000
	United States,	1,087,000	183,000	1,270,000
	Aux Cayes Hayti,	489,000	...	489,000
	Saint Thomas,	12,000	...	12,000
	Total,	30,149,000	1,883,000	32,032,000
Cedar Posts,	Nova Scotia,	no. 2,230	no. ...	no. 2,230
	United Kingdom,	no. 1,381	no. 16	no. 1,347
Spars and Masts,	P. E. Island,	3	...	3
	Nassau,	2	...	2
	United States,	5	2,899	2,904
	Total,	1,341	2,915	4,256
	Treenails,	United Kingdom,	no. 12,150	no. ...	no. 12,150
Nova Scotia,		31,200	...	31,200
United States,		4,590	...	4,590
Total,		47,940	...	47,940
Ricker Poles,	United Kingdom,	no. 131	no. ...	no. 131
	United States,	...	46	46
	Total,	131	46	177
Hoop Poles,	Nova Scotia,	no. 47,300	no. ...	no. 47,300

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

QUANTITIES.		VALUE IN DOLLARS.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value, (if calculated officially.)
no.	no.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	
...	6,233	36	...	36	
...	5,467	28	...	28	
...	1,500	6	...	6	
...	268,100	814	...	814	
...	281,300	884	...	884	
pieces.	pieces.				
...	1,735	450	...	450	
...	53,144	10,960	...	10,960	
...	11,670	1,974	...	1,974	
...	4,170	834	...	834	
...	70,719	14,218	...	14,218	
pieces.	pieces.				
...	448,000	488	...	488	
...	13,582,000	16,661	...	16,661	
...	6,746,000	6,894	...	6,894	
...	2,878,000	2,599	...	2,599	
...	4,817,000	4,976	...	4,976	
...	1,700,000	1,700	...	1,700	
...	22,000	66	...	66	
...	68,000	204	...	204	
42,697,500	43,967,500	3,399	99,917	103,316	
...	489,000	1,467	...	1,467	
...	12,000	36	...	36	
42,697,500	74,729,500	38,490	99,917	138,407	
no.	no.				
...	2,230	254	...	254	
no.	no.				
...	1,347	2,412	...	2,412	
...	3	42	...	42	
...	2	4	...	4	
...	2,904	1,550	...	1,550	
...	4,256	4,008	...	4,008	
no.	no.				
...	12,150	70	...	70	
...	31,200	341	...	341	
...	4,590	49	...	49	
...	47,940	460	...	460	
no.	no.				
...	131	13	...	13	
...	3,840	5	38	43	
...	3,840	18	38	56	
no.	no.				
...	47,300	870	...	870	

Value stated by Exporters.

No. 8.—GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES to which exported.	QUANTITIES.		
		Produce & Manufactures of Colony.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Edgings,	P. E. Island,	no. 2,000	no. ...	no. 2,000
Headings, Sawed,	United States,	pieces. 26,500	pieces. ...	pieces. 26,500
Timber, Birch,	United Kingdom,	tons. 8,252	tons. 63	tons. 8,315
	United States,	108	30	138
	Total,	8,360	93	8,453
Timber, Spruce,	United Kingdom,	tons. 719	tons. ...	tons. 719
	P. E. Island,	2	...	2
	Total,	721	...	721
Timber, Hacmatac,	United States,	tons. 1,951	tons. 288	tons. 2,239
Timber, Pine,	United Kingdom,	tons. 28,327½	tons. ...	tons. 28,327½
	Newfoundland,	33	...	33
	United States,	421	231	652
	Total,	28,781½	231	29,012½
Miscellaneous Articles,	United Kingdom,	packages. 8	packages. ...	packages. 8
	P. E. Island,	5	...	5
	United States,	1,896	...	1,896
	Total,	1,909	...	1,909

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1862.—Continued.

QUANTITIES.		VALUE IN DOLLARS.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value, (if calculated officially.)
no. ...	no. 2,000	DOLLARS. 15	DOLLARS. ...	DOLLARS. 15	Value stated by Exporters.
pieces. ...	pieces. 26,500	795	...	795	
tons. ...	tons. 8,315	45,137	...	45,137	
...	138	684	...	684	
...	8,453	45,821	...	45,821	
tons. ...	tons. 719	2,654	...	2,654	
...	2	11	...	11	
...	721	2,665	...	2,665	
tons. ...	tons. 2,239	17,288	...	17,288	
tons. 224½	tons. 28,552	211,291	1,179	212,470	
...	33	158	...	158	
...	652	4,502	...	4,502	
224½	29,237	215,951	1,179	217,130	
packages. ...	packages. 8	116	...	116	
...	7	440	340	780	
3	1,898	1,631	42	1,673	
10	1,919	2,187	382	2,569	

WM. SMITH, Controller, &c.

No. 9.—An Account of all the New Vessels Registered in New Brunswick in the Year 1862, shewing the Rig, Tonnage, Dimensions, Places of Building, Builders' Names, and whether Surveyed for Classification at Lloyd's; Also an Account of New Vessels built in New Brunswick for Owners in the United Kingdom, which were not Registered, but proceeded to the United Kingdom under Governor's Pass.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Vessels' Names.	Rig.	Register Dimensions.			Where Built.	Builders.	Remarks as to description of Vessel for classification.
		Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
Edward Barron,	Brig.	219	26	11	Dorchester, Westmorland Co.	Robert A. Chapman,	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Juliet,	Schooner,	145	30	10	Saint John,	Alexander Anderson,	Do.
Annie,	Barque,	549	44	18	Do.	David Lynch,	Built to class at Lloyd's 4 A. I.
Lightning,	Schooner,	38	69	7	Do.	William Cameron,	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Sceptre,	Schooner,	113	26	5	Do.	Henry Carlton,	Do.
Rebecca S.	Schooner,	50	66	6	Salmon River, St. John Co.	Samuel G. Northrup,	Built to class at Lloyd's 7 A. I.
Annie M.	Schooner,	100	77	2	Saint John,	Thomas E. Millidge,	Do. 4 A. I.
Elgiva Rupert,	Barque,	397	33	22	Saint Martins, St. John Co.	James H. Moran,	Do. 4 A. I.
Edward Allison,	Ship,	1,184	101	30	Indian Town, St. John Co.	Henry Rowan,	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Troubadour,	Ship,	1,323	179	1	Hopewell, Albert Co.	Gilbert Newcomb,	Built to class at Lloyd's 4 A. I.
Royal Family,	Ship,	1,555	96	4	Clifton, King's Co.	William P. Fiewelling,	Do. 7 A. I.
Eleonor,	Brig.	1,750	207	3	Moncton, Westmorland Co.	Oliver Pitfield,	Do. 4 A. I.
Morning Star,	Brig.	285	115	7	Carleton, Saint John,	J. & S. W. Olive,	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Emma,	Schooner,	45	59	7	Dorchester, Westmorland Co.	John Irving,	Do.
Malta,	Ship,	849	157	6	Granville, Nova Scotia.	Abraham Young,	Do.
Express,	Schooner,	80	76	0	Sackville, Westmorland Co.	Henry Purdy,	Do.
Matilda J.	Woodboat,	73	67	6	Springfield, King's Co.	Francis D. Granong,	Do.
Armad,	Schooner,	72	77	0	Grand Lake, Queen's Co.	William Smith,	Do.
British India,	Brig.	297	121	9	Carleton, Saint John,	I. & S. W. Olive,	Built to class at Lloyd's 4 A. I.
Westfield,	Ship,	1,095	175	6	Bathurst, Gloucester Co.	Guss, Stewart & Co.	Do. 7 A. I.
Rutland,	Ship,	1,332	198	7	Saint John,	John Meahan,	Do. 7 A. I.
Onward,	Ship,	1,305	195	9	Do.	Alexander Anderson,	Do. 7 A. I.
Glee Maiden,	Ship,	1,192	183	1	Carleton, Saint John,	George King,	Do. 7 A. I.
Thonia,	Ship,	975	168	2	Saint Martins, St. John Co.	M'Lachlan & Stackhouse,	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Aracana,	Ship,	1,192	183	1	Saint John,	Jacob Bradshaw,	Built to class at Lloyd's 4 A. I.
Ellen,	Brigantine,	193	97	0	Sackville, Westmorland Co.	G. W. Roberts,	Do. 4 A. I.
Emblem,	Brig.	526	136	0	Oromoco, Sunbury Co.	Christopher Boultenhouse,	Do. 4 A. I.
Travancore,	Brig.	1,095	175	4	Saint John,	Robert Bryson,	Do. 4 A. I.
Brilliant,	Brig.	262	111	5	Black River, St. John Co.	Alexander Anderson,	Do. 4 A. I.
Hannah,	Schooner,	213	96	0	Rothsay, King's Co.	J. M'Leod & M. Sabiston,	Do. 4 A. I.
Fredonia,	Schooner,	88	73	2	Tynemouth, St. John Co.	William Maynes,	Do. 4 A. I.
Cilmner,	Ship,	799	169	7	Kennebecensis, St. John Co.	Rob. Lovitt & Wm. Wallace,	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
						Thomas E. Millidge,	Built to class at Lloyd's 7 A. I.

British Lion,	Woodcut,	92	71	0	24	0	6	1	Grand Lake, Queen's Co.	David Flower,	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Sailor Prince,	Barque,	445	127	5	29	3	17	5	Tynemouth, St. John Co.	John Stewart Parker,	Do.
Express,	Ship,	1,176	176	0	37	6	24	6	Saint John,	John M'Donald,	Built to class at Lloyd's 1 A. I.
Raven,	Brig.	313	119	2	38	5	12	8	Saint Martins, St. John Co.	T. & J. D. Bradshaw,	Do. 4 A. I.
Barlow,	Barque,	360	126	3	39	4	15	0	Dorchester, Westmorland Co.	Gideon Palmer,	Do. 4 A. I.
Empire Queen,	Ship,	1,175	179	6	37	5	24	0	Saint John,	James Nevins,	Do. 4 A. I.
Ida May,	Schooner,	100	80	5	22	5	9	0	Dorchester, Westmorland Co.	Edward Chambers,	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Lord Palmerston,	Ship,	1,087	175	2	36	3	24	0	Carleton, Saint John,	M'Morran & Dunn,	Built to class at Lloyd's 7 A. I.
Norton,	Ship,	509	143	6	31	3	16	8	Saint Martins, St. John Co.	Hugh M'Quiston,	Do. 4 A. I.
Hattie Eaton,	Brig.	307	122	8	27	9	13	0	Clifton, King's Co.	W. P. Fiewelling,	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Lizzie,	Brig.	296	107	6	26	2	16	2	Saint John,	Alexander Anderson,	Do.
Woodland,	Barque,	442	132	0	29	0	17	6	Hillsburg, Nova Scotia,	William F. Marshall,	Do.
Rainbow,	Schooner,	10	37	8	11	3	5	9	Saint Martins, St. John Co.	William Pangburn,	Do.

Total Registered at Saint John, 48 Vessels, 25,498 Tons.

Vessels which proceeded to the United Kingdom from Saint John under Governor's Pass, during 1862, without being Registered.

Vixen,	Barque,	367	122	1	27	4	15	2	Carleton, Saint John,	John Thompson,	Built to class at Lloyd's 7 A. I.
Mauna Loa,	Ship,	1,329	192	6	39	7	24	9	Saint John,	John M'Donald,	Do.
Malvern,	Ship,	637	153	3	31	7	19	5	Do.	James Nevins,	Do.
Ingewood,	Barque,	558	146	4	29	7	17	6	Musquash, St. John Co.	John P. Robson,	Do. 4 A. I.
Ettrick Shepherd,	Ship,	1,361	195	4	40	1	25	0	Carleton, Saint John,	M'Lachlan & Stackhouse,	Do. 7 A. I.
Alisa,	Barque,	463	136	2	29	0	15	0	Saint John,	Do.	
Berlin,	Ship,	1,363	189	3	38	4	24	0	Do.	Alex. Anderson,	Do. 7 A. I.
Eliza Bencki,	Ship,	983	166	2	31	8	23	7	Do.	James Nevins,	Do.
Hampden,	Ship,	1,499	206	3	40	0	35	0	Do.	Arthur M'Donald,	Do.
Duay Miller,	Ship,	506	142	5	32	3	19	5	Carleton, Saint John,	F. & J. Ruddock,	Do.
Sylvia,	Ship,	1,244	174	4	37	3	24	5	Kennebecensis, St. John Co.	M'Lachlan & Stackhouse,	Do.
Arthur Gordon,	Ship,	1,170	180	1	37	2	24	0	Saint John,	Thomas E. Millidge,	Do. 4 A. I.
Cavour,	Ship,	1,320	193	8	38	4	24	7	Do.	Guss, Stewart & Co., Thomas Hilyard,	Do. 7 A. I.

Total—13 Vessels, measuring 12,808 Tons.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Providence,	Schooner,	81	68	0	20	5	9	4	Restigouche,	Alex. McIntyre,	Not surveyed white building.
Star of the Sea,	Schooner,	58	58	0	18	0	8	3	Madisco,	Do.	Do.
Gipsy, (Steamer),	Sloop,	23	72	5	16	5	7	6	Bathurst,	Do.	Do.
Gertrude,	Ship,	666	153	0	32	0	19	5	Miramichi,	John Ferguson, Peter Mitchell,	Surveyed white building, materials of the 4 A. grade.
Pegasus,	Ship,	1,183	183	4	38	0	23	5	Do.	Wm. Sinclair,	Surveyed white building and classed 7 A.
Chatham Head,	Schooner,	24	49	0	16	2	6	8	Do.	John Brown,	Not surveyed.
Glendevon,	Ship,	954	107	0	33	7	22	3	Richibucto,	John & Thos. Jardine,	Surveyed white building, materials of 4 A. grade.
Robert Barbour,	Barque,	560	146	0	29	2	18	3	Do.	Robert Brown,	Surveyed and classed 7 A.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI, NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

Vessels' Names.	Rig.	Tons Register.	Register Dimensions.		Where Built.	Builders.	Remarks as to description of Vessel for classification.				
			Length.	Breadth.							
Alert,	Brigantine,	106	79	5	21	7	10	1	Restigouche,	John McNair,	Surveyed and classed 7 A.
Triumph,	Brig,	286	122	5	26	6	12	9	Bathurst,	John E. O'Brian,	do.
Hooyland,	Barque,	320	127	3	28	0	13	0	Miramichi,	William Sinclair,	do.
Premier,	Barque,	307	138	0	38	0	12	9	Do.	John Haws,	do.
Arthur H. Gordon,	Brig,	214	109	0	25	6	12	6	Do.	Peter Mitchell,	do. 4 A.
Index,	Barque,	000	148	0	30	2	18	0	Miramichi,	Arthur Gibbs,	do. 7 A.
Helena,	Brig,	214	101	5	25	0	12	7	Bathurst,	James Henderson,	do.
Edwin & Lizzie,	Barque,	408	120	2	27	7	15	4	Miramichi,	Wm. S. Caie,	do.
Baron Renfrew,	Ship,	904	165	5	34	2	21	5	Kouchibouguac,	John Hurley,	do.
Neva,	Brig,	261	119	0	26	8	12	8	Miramichi,	John Ferguson,	do.
Sisters,	Schooner,	14	31	5	12	6	4	9	Bathurst,	John Thompson,	do.
Bon Accord,	Schooner,	17	37	5	13	0	5	5	Richibucto,	M. & F. Martin,	do.
Royal Bride,	Barque,	590	144	3	20	8	19	3	Miramichi,	John & Thos. Jardine,	Not surveyed.
America,	Barque,	349	131	0	27	7	12	7	Richibucto,	John & Thos. Jardine,	Surveyed and classed 7 A.
Our Hope,	Brig,	351	107	7	25	6	12	7	Do.	J. C. Gough,	do.
Champion,	Brigantine,	157	91	3	24	0	10	6	Buctouche,	Peter Mitchell,	Not surveyed.
									Miramichi,	John Haws,	do.

Total—25 Vessels, measuring 8,785 Tons.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Kathleen,	Barque,	462	131	5	29	3	16	9	Saint Stephen,	J. & C. Short,	Classed at French Lloyd's.
Nautilus,	Schooner,	19	46	0	15	0	6	2	Saint Andrews,	M. Andrews,	Not classed.
Thomas Terry,	Barque,	404	125	7	30	1	12	6	Do.	O. B. Bidcutt,	do.
Sea,	Barque,	748	160	6	32	5	20	5	Saint Stephen,	J. & C. Short,	Classed at French Lloyd's.

Total—4 Vessels, measuring 1,688 Tons.

Abstract of New Vessels Registered, as also of New Vessels built for Owners in the United Kingdom, without being Registered, in the Province of New Brunswick, during the Year ending 31st December 1862.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.		MIRAMICHI—		SAINT ANDREWS—		Total for New Brunswick in 1862, 90 Vessels, 48,719 Tons.	
New Vessels Registered,	.. .. .	48	25,493	.. .. .	25	8,785	
built for Owners in the United Kingdom, but not Registered,	.. .. .	13	12,808	.. .. .	1	1,633	
		61	38,301				

WILLIAM SMITH, Registrar, &c.

No. 10.—Abstract of Account of Vessels belonging to Ports in the Province of New Brunswick on the 31st December 1862, shewing the number which have been lost, broken up, or otherwise destroyed, sold to Foreigners, or registered *de novo*, since the last Account was made up, so far as can be officially ascertained.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, N. B.

	No. of Vessels	Tons.	No. of Vessels	Tons.
Total amount of last year's Account, ... ..	...	...	486	137,873
Deduct difference between Tonnage under Act 8 & 9 Vic. cap. 89, and Merchants' Shipping Act, 1854, on seven Vessels which have been remeasured and reduced in register Tonnage, ... ..	...	...	...	296
Add difference between Tonnage on two Vessels which have been altered in their description, remeasured, and increased in Tonnage, ... ..	...	.	...	137,577
				460
<i>Struck off, viz:—</i>				138,037
Vessels wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire, & missing, Broken up, or otherwise destroyed as unseaworthy, and no longer employed at sea,	12	5,324		
Sold to Foreigners,	5	1,015		
Transferred and registered <i>de novo</i> in the Port, or trans- ferred to other Ports,	2	577		
	34	15,236	53	22,152
	53	22,152	433	115,885
Balance existing from last year's Account,	...	...	433	115,885
<i>Added in 1862,—</i>				
New Vessels,	38	18,842		
Vessels registered <i>de novo</i> on account of purchase, transfer from other Ports, or otherwise,	4	520	42	19,362
Total existing Vessels on 31st December 1862,	...	...	475	135,247

PORT OF CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Total amount of last year's Account, ... ..	...	...	120	9,338
<i>Struck off, viz:—</i>				
Wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire, and missing, broken up, or otherwise destroyed, ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sold to Foreigners,	1	95		
Transferred and registered <i>de novo</i> in the Port, and trans- ferred to other Ports,	8	3,996	9	4,091
<i>Added in 1862, viz:—</i>				
New Vessels,	17	4,819	111	5,247
Vessels registered on account of purchase, transferred from other Ports, and otherwise,	4	760	21	5,579
Total existing Vessels on 31st December, 1862,	...	...	132	10,826

No. 10.—Abstract of Account of Vessels on 31st December 1862.—*Continued.*

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS, N. B.

	No. of Vessels	Tons.	No. of Vessels	Tons.
Total amount of last year's Account, ... ..	...	...	207	11,029
<i>Struck off, viz:—</i>				
Vessels wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire & missing.	5	414		
Broken up or destroyed as unseaworthy, and no longer employed at sea,	1	8		
Sold to Foreigners,	1	12		
Transferred and registered <i>de novo</i> in the Port, ...	<i>nil.</i>			
Transferred to other Ports,	3	1,103	10	1,537
<i>Added,—</i>				
New Vessels,	4	1,633	197	9,492
Vessels registered <i>de novo</i> on account of purchase, transferred from other Ports, or otherwise,	<i>nil.</i>			
Foreign Vessels,	6	520	10	2,153
Total existing Vessels 31st December 1862, ... ..	...	...	207	11,645

WM. SMITH, *Registrar.*

No. 11.—A Return of the New Vessels registered in the Province of New Brunswick, and their Tonnage, in each year from the year 1825 to the year 1862, both years inclusive, including Vessels built for owners in the United Kingdom, and sent home under Certificate or Governor's Pass.

Year.	VESSELS.		Year.	VESSELS.		Year.	VESSELS.	
	Number.	Tons.		Number.	Tons.		Number.	Tons.
1825	120	28,893	1838	122	29,167	1851	99	49,595
1826	130	31,620	1839	164	45,864	1852	118	58,399
1827	99	21,806	1840	168	64,104	1853	122	71,428
1828	71	15,656	1841	119	47,140	1854	135	99,426
1829	64	8,450	1842	87	22,840	1855	95	54,561
1830	52	9,242	1843	64	14,550	1856	129	79,907
1831	61	8,571	1844	87	24,543	1857	148	71,989
1832	70	14,081	1845	92	28,972	1858	75	26,263
1833	97	17,837	1846	124	40,383	1859	93	38,330
1834	92	24,140	1847	115	53,373	1860	100	41,003
1835	97	25,796	1848	86	22,793	1861	80	40,523
1836	100	29,643	1849	119	39,280	1862	90	48,719
1837	99	27,288	1850	86	30,356			

Total for 38 years, 3,869 Vessels, measuring 1,406,531 Tons register; averaging 102 Vessels, 37,014 Tons, for each year.

WM. SMITH, *Registrar, &c.*

No. 12.—A Return shewing the Names, Tonnage, &c. of the Steam Vessels Registered in New Brunswick on the 31st December 1862.

Steamers' Names.	Where Registered.	When built.	Where built.	Gross Tonnage.	Registered Tonnage.	How propelled.	How employed in 1862.
Lady Colebrooke,	Saint John,	1841	Saint John, N. B.	130	71	Side paddle wheels,	Ferry boat in Saint John Harbour.
Conqueror,	do.	1845	Glasgow, Scotland,	119	49	do.	Towing in Saint John Harbour.
Saint John,	do.	1847	Saint John, N. B.	274	178	do.	Carrying passengers on main River.
Forest Queen,	do.	1848	York County, N. B.	179	95	do.	do.
Anna Augusta,	do.	1851	Fredericton, N. B.	128	67	do.	do.
Union,	do.	1851	Carleton, Saint John, N. B.	124	52	do.	do.
John Waring,	do.	1852	Woodstock, N. B.	120	90	do.	do.
Lion,	do.	1851	Philadelphia, U. S.	42	10	do.	do.
Sultan,	do.	1852	do.	51	11	Screw propeller,	Towing on main River and Harbour.
Ronnie Doon,	do.	1853	Maine, U. S.	86	44	Stern paddle wheel,	Towing in Saint John Harbour.
Forty Second,	do.	1853	St. Mary's Bay, York Co., N. B.	49	49	Side paddle wheels,	Carrying passengers on upper River.
Magnet,	do.	1853	Mosquito Cove, St. John, N. B.	166	109	do.	Ferry boat, Fredericton.
Do.	do.	1853	Eastport, Maine,	37	10	do.	Towing on main River.
Colonel Freemont,	do.	1853	Philadelphia, U. S.	58	47	Screw propeller,	Towing on main River and Saint John Harbour.
Maiden,	do.	1853	Massachusetts, U. S.	80	22	Stern paddle wheel,	Carrying passengers on main River & Washademooc [Lake.
Unicorn,	do.	1854	Eastport, U. S.	46	11	Side paddle wheels,	Towing on main River.
Tiger,	do.	1855	Saint John, N. B.	105	20	Screw propeller,	do.
Westmorland,	do.	1856	Sackville, N. B.	305	192	Side paddle wheels,	do.
Emperor,	do.	1856	Carleton, St. John, N. B.	671	352	do.	{ Carrying passengers, mails, &c. between Prince Edward Island, Pictou and Shediac.
Tobique,	do.	1860	Hampden, Maine, U. S.	146	107	do.	{ Carrying passengers, mails, &c. between Saint John and Nova Scotia.
Prince of Wales,	do.	1860	Lancaster, St. John Co., N. B.	169	68	Stern paddle wheel,	Carrying passengers on upper River.
Heather Bell,	do.	1861	Carleton, St. John Co., N. B.	211	137	Side paddle wheels,	Ferry boat on Saint John Harbour, and Tow boat.
Antelope,	do.	1861	do.	128	78	do.	Carrying passengers on main River and Grand Lake.
Gazelle,	do.	1861	Brewer, State of Maine, U. S.	109	78	do.	Carrying passengers on main and upper River.
Gipsy,	Miramichi,	1862	Bathurst, N. B.	23	23	Stern paddle wheel,	Carrying passengers on upper River.

Total, 25 Steamers, 1,970 tons register.

WM. SMITH, Controller, &c.

No. 13.—Abstract of Shipping belonging to the Province of New Brunswick on the 31st December of each year from 1854 to 1862 respectively.

PORTS.	1854		1855		1856		1857		1858		1859		1860		1861		1862	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Saint John,	582	119,695	566	110,451	585	135,713	543	133,669	497	114,457	489	112,420	492	123,425	486	137,873	475	135,247
Miramichi,	103	10,063	105	15,269	110	16,051	126	18,363	119	14,925	126	13,556	132	14,910	120	9,338	132	10,826
Saint Andrews,	193	11,696	195	12,572	197	12,462	188	8,476	196	9,713	196	8,079	201	8,748	207	11,029	207	11,645
Total,	878	141,454	866	138,292	892	164,226	857	160,508	812	139,095	811	134,055	825	147,083	813	158,240	814	157,718

WM. SMITH, Registrar.

No. 14.—Total value in Dollars of the Imports and Exports of the Province of New Brunswick from and to each Country, in the year ending 31st December 1862.

COUNTRIES—Specifying each separately.	IMPORTS. Value in Dollars.	EXPORTS. Value in Dollars.
United Kingdom,	\$1,965,024 00	\$2,283,785 00
Jersey,	10,992 00	5,665 00
Canada,	191,572 00	48,090 00
Nova Scotia,	861,652 00	341,027 00
Prince Edward Island,	82,240 00	80,932 00
Newfoundland, ... ..	...	11,855 00
Barbadoes,	27,562 00	26,198 00
Jamaica, ... ..	...	5,955 00
Antigua,	521 00	1,817 00
British Guiana,	4,522 00	...
Turks' Island,	719 00	...
Saint Kitts, ... ..	...	1,419 00
Nassau,	122 00	35,894 00
France,	19,344 00	14,373 00
Spain,	862 00	7,248 00
United States,	2,960,703 00	889,416 00
Cuba and Porto Rico,	73,370 00	76,033 00
Trinidad,	496 00	...
Naples, ... ..	...	11,054 00
Mexico, ... ..	...	834 00
Saint Thomas, ... ..	...	8,447 00
Saint Pierre, ... ..	...	1,957 00
Guadaloupe, ... ..	...	1,082 00
Aux Cayes Hayti, ... ..	...	2,578 00
Tenneriffe, ... ..	...	829 00
Total,	\$6,199,701 00	\$3,856,538 00
Sterling,	£1,291,604.	£303,445.

No. 15.—Total value in Dollars of the Imports and Exports of the Province of New Brunswick at each of the Ports, in the year ending 31st December 1862.

PORTS.				IMPORTS. Value in Dollars.	EXPORTS. Value in Dollars.
Saint John,	...	...	...	\$4,828,718 00	\$2,437,944 00
Campbellton,	...	...	...	19,303 00	3,322 00
Dalhousie,	...	...	...	52,574 00	60,003 00
Bathurst,	...	...	...	110,498 00	89,170 00
Caraquette,	...	...	...	22,287 00	43,620 00
Shippegan,	...	...	...	15,858 00	35,152 00
Newcastle,	...	...	...	192,219 00	214,933 00
Chatham,	...	...	...	258,320 00	208,011 00
Richibucto,	...	...	...	96,962 00	107,548 00
Buctouche,	...	...	...	2,200 00	22,205 00
Shediac,	...	...	...	75,006 00	113,226 00
Bay Verte,	...	...	...	2,355 00	...
North Joggins,	...	...	...	636 00	4,915 00
Sackville,	...	...	...	28,118 00	9,158 00
Dorchester,	...	...	...	16,841 00	2,700 00
Moncton,	...	...	...	48,635 00	8,246 00
Hillsborough,	...	...	...	23,793 00	129,987 00
Harvey,	...	...	...	3,267 00	6,047 00
Saint George,	...	...	...	33,250 00	91,863 00
Saint Stephen,	...	...	...	136,943 00	24,615 00
Saint Andrews,	...	...	...	149,810 00	62,197 00
Welchpool,	...	...	...	18,550 00	56,304 00
Fredericton,	...	...	...	50,724 00	74,756 00
Woodstock,	...	...	...	12,834 00	50,616 00
Total,	...	...	...	\$6,199,701 00	\$3,856,538 00
Sterling,	...	...	...	£1,291,604.	£803,445.

WM. SMITH, *Controller, &c.*

No. 16.—A Return shewing the Value in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Province of New Brunswick from and to all Countries during the last 35 years, viz. between the years 1828 and 1832, both years inclusive.

Year.	Value Sterling.		Year.	Value Sterling.	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1828	£648,581	£457,855	1846	£1,036,016	£886,763
1829	638,076	514,219	1847	1,125,328	696,399
1830	693,561	570,307	1848	629,408	639,199
1831	603,870	427,318	1849	693,927	601,462
1832	704,059	541,800	1850	815,531	658,018
1833	694,599	558,527	1851	980,300	772,024
1834	781,167	578,907	1852	1,110,601	796,335
1835	969,860	652,154	1853	1,716,108	1,072,491
1836	1,249,537	652,645	1854	2,068,773	1,104,215
1837	1,058,050	650,615	1855	1,431,330	826,331
1838	1,204,629	792,119	1856	1,521,178	1,073,351
1839	1,513,204	819,291	1857	1,418,943	917,775
1840	1,336,317	753,036	1858	1,162,771	810,779
1841	1,291,611	700,699	1859	1,416,034	1,073,422
1842	540,307	487,479	1860	1,446,740	916,372
1843	639,686	538,592	1861	1,238,133	947,091
1844	850,099	598,837	1862	1,291,604	803,445
1845	1,105,998	787,624			

WM. SMITH, *Controller, &c.*

No. 17.—A Return shewing the Value in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Province of New Brunswick from and to the United States of America during the last 35 years, viz. between the years 1828 and 1862, both years inclusive.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1828	£123,662	£18,084	1846	£298,006	£15,861
1829	133,976	26,959	1847	340,098	44,644
1830	146,767	30,372	1848	244,276	44,553
1831	77,476	18,017	1849	264,562	51,582
1832	123,192	30,798	1850	262,148	77,400
1833	136,432	29,362	1851	330,835	83,028
1834	109,606	20,411	1852	393,210	83,792
1835	102,839	24,299	1853	574,070	121,858
1836	112,713	29,224	1854	711,234	97,930
1837	124,991	25,185	1855	782,762	123,127
1838	121,160	25,598	1856	714,515	173,485
1839	249,298	35,472	1857	628,510	158,697
1840	254,134	23,808	1858	564,245	163,702
1841	267,852	18,522	1859	675,095	236,014
1842	162,422	29,453	1860	688,217	248,378
1843	140,259	16,190	1861	628,070	175,654
1844	207,484	16,909	1862	616,814	185,295
1845	312,313	27,940			

WM. SMITH, *Controller, &c.*

No. 18.—An Account of Export Duty collected at all the Ports of New Brunswick in the Year ending 31st Dec. 1862.

ARTICLES.	Quantity Exported.	Rate of Duty.	When Rate imposed.	Gross amount of Duty received.	
				Dollars & Cents	Sterling.
Deals and Battens, exceeding 9 feet in length,	Sup. feet. 196,809,550	20 cts. or 1s. currency per M. superficial feet,	March 1844	\$39,361 91	
Boards, Scantling & Plank do. and 5 in. square,	13,391,700	Do.	do.	2,678 34	
Timber, Pine,.....	Tons. 29,236½	20 cts. or 1s. currency per ton of 40 cubic feet,	do.	5,847 25	
Timber, Birch,.....	9,192½	15 cts. or 9d. currency per ton,	do.	1,378 90	
Timber, Spruce,.....	2,180¼	Do.	do.	327 11	
Masts and Spars,.....	40	Do.	do.	6 00	
			Total,	\$49,599 51	£10,333 4 7

WM. SMITH, Controller, &c.

No. 19.—An Account of Import Duty, including the Railway Impost, as also an Account of Export Duty, collected at each Port in the Province of New Brunswick, between the 1st January and 31st December 1862.

PORTS.						Import Duty.	Export Duty.
Saint John,	...	...	...	...	...	\$464,288 98	\$33,974 55
Campbellton,	...	...	...	...	...	2,651 94	96 00
Dalhousie,	...	...	...	...	...	6,500 09	1,014 30
Bathurst,	...	...	...	...	...	11,390 45	804 70
Caraquette,	...	...	...	...	...	2,686 22	11 17
Shippegan,	...	...	...	...	...	2,079 03	28 00
Newcastle,	...	...	...	...	...	17,985 94	3,725 85
Chatham,	...	...	...	...	...	27,209 93	3,071 10
Richibucto,	...	...	...	...	...	11,608 98	2,253 48
Buctouche,	...	...	...	...	...	698 46	675 10
Shediac,	...	...	...	...	...	1,852 92	1,578 53
Bay de Verte,	...	...	...	...	...	311 71	00 00
North Joggins,	...	...	...	...	...	96 69	00 00
Sackville,	...	...	...	...	...	2,750 63	45 45
Dorchester,	...	...	...	...	...	1,155 37	16 00
Moncton,	...	...	...	...	...	2,014 17	20 43
Hillsborough,	...	...	...	...	...	2,114 83	56 50
Harvey,	...	...	...	...	...	145 60	114 50
Saint George,	...	...	...	...	...	1,913 64	1,310 15
Saint Stephen,	...	...	...	...	...	15,545 90	200 80
Saint Andrews,	...	...	...	...	...	8,982 92	473 10
Welchpool,	...	...	...	...	...	579 63	7 80
Fredericton,	...	...	...	...	...	24,759 09	122 00
Woodstock,	...	...	...	...	...	7,087 59	00 00
Grand Falls,	...	...	...	...	...	133 91	00 00
Tobique,	...	...	...	...	...	511 09	00 00
Total,						\$617,055 71	\$49,599 51

WM. SMITH, *Controller, &c.*

No. 20.—Return shewing the Gross Amount of Revenue in Dollars, of the Province of New Brunswick, during each Financial Year from 1837 to 1862, both years inclusive.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1837	\$301,283	1850	\$416,348
1838	316,670	1851 for 11 months,	469,452
1839	493,142	1852	552,880
1840	439,772	1853	738,909
1841	443,934	1854	812,219
1842	223,616	1855	509,905
1843	237,995	1856	596,994
1844	369,335	1857	668,256
1845	511,012	1858	545,431
1846	509,815	1859	773,524
1847	509,641	1860	833,324
1848	345,751	1861	706,395
1849	382,146	1862	692,230

WM. SMITH, *Controller, &c.*

No. 21.—An Account of the Number of Emigrants arrived in the Province of New Brunswick between the Years 1844 and 1862, both inclusive.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1844	2,605	1854	3,440
1845	6,133	1855	1,539
1846	9,765	1856	708
1847	14,879	1857	607
1848	4,141	1858	390
1849	2,724	1859	230
1850	1,838	1860	323
1851	3,470	1861	588
1852	2,165	1862	676
1853	3,762		

Emigrants arrived from Europe at the Port of Saint John in 1862, viz:—

From England,	...	...	...	...	105
Scotland,	...	...	...	...	259
Ireland,	...	...	...	...	312
					<hr/>
Total at Saint John,	...	...	...	...	676
At the Out-Ports,	...	...	...	...	nil.
					<hr/>
Total for New Brunswick in 1862,	...	...	...	...	676
					<hr/>

In addition to the above, 28 Emigrants arrived at Saint John from Liverpool via Portland, by the Montreal Ocean Steamers to Portland.

No Emigrant Duty was collected in New Brunswick in 1862.

WM. SMITH, *Controller, &c.*

APPENDIX N^o. 13.

DEPUTY TREASURERS.

List of Deputy Treasurers now holding office in this Province, with the names and additions of their respective Sureties.

VICTORIA.

Edmundston.—VITAL HEBERT, Deputy.

Sureties.—John T. Hodgson and Regist Martin, both of Edmundston.

Grand Falls.—MICHAEL CURRAN, Deputy.

Sureties.—Francis E. Beckwith & Daniel B. Raymond, both of Grand Falls.

Tobique.—FRANCIS TIBBITS, Deputy.

Sureties.—George W. Curry and Benjamin Beveridge, both of Andover.

CARLETON.

Woodstock.—HENRY E. DIBBLEE, Deputy.

Sureties.—John Dibblee and Frederick B. Dibblee, both of Woodstock, Farmers.

YORK.

Fredericton.—THOMAS R. ROBERTSON, Deputy.

Sureties.—Robert Fulton, Fredericton, and James M'Farlane, Saint John.

CHARLOTTE.

Saint Andrews.—D. W. JACK, Deputy.

Sureties.—Thomas Wyer, St. Andrews, and William Jack, City of St. John.

Saint Stephen.—JOHN GRIMMER, Deputy.

Sureties.—Robert Watson and James Murchie, both of Saint Andrews.

Saint George.—A. J. WETMORE, Deputy.

Sureties.—Geo. F. Campbell, St. Andrews, and Gideon Knight, St. George.

West Isles and Campo Bello.—JAMES DIXON, Deputy.

Sureties.—William H. Chaffey, of Indian Island, and James Brown, of Campo Bello.

ALBERT.

Hillsborough.—WILLIAM WALLACE, Deputy.

Sureties.—Wm. H. Steeves, and Rueben Stiles, Esquires, County of Albert.

Harvey.—JAMES BREWSTER, Deputy.

Sureties.—James E. Wells, of Harvey, and Richard W. Thorn, City of Saint John.

WESTMORLAND.

Dorchester.—JOHN HICKMAN, Deputy.

Sureties.—Joseph Hickman and William Hickman, both of Dorchester.

Shediac.—DANIEL HANINGTON, Deputy.

Sureties.—John H. Bateman and Joseph Hanington, both of Shediac.

North Joggins.—RUFUS COLE, Deputy.

Sureties.—Stephen Barnes and Joseph F. Allison, both of Sackville.

Parishes of Westmorland and Botsford.—EDWARD WOOD, Deputy.

Sureties.—William Crane and Charles F. Allison, both of Sackville.

Sackville.—JAMES DIXON, Deputy.

Sureties.—Joseph F. Allison and Edward Cogswell, both of Sackville, Merchants.

Moncton.—JAMES ROBERTSON, Junior, Deputy.

Sureties.—Edward Robertson, Yeoman, and Christian A. Robertson, Telegraph Operator, both of Moncton.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Chatham.—JOHN T. WILLISTON, Deputy.

Sureties.—George H. Russell, Francis E. Winslow, William Kelly, all of Chatham, Esquires, John Burk, of same place, Merchant, and John Williston, of Glenelg, Esquire.

Newcastle.—RICHARD SUTTON, Deputy.

Sureties.—William Muirhead, William M. Kelly, and William J. Fraser, all of Chatham, Merchants.

KENT.

Richibucto.—HENRY LIVINGSTON, Deputy.

Sureties.—John Humphrey, of Moncton, and Francis Ferguson, of the City of Saint John.

Buctouche.—ROBERT DOUGLAS, Deputy.

Sureties.—William S. Caie, of Carleton, and George M'Leod, of Richibucto.

GLOUCESTER.

Bathurst.—FRANCIS MEAHAN, Deputy.

Sureties.—Hilarion Hachey, James Meahan, John Meahan, & John Gallagher.

Shippegan.—PERRY J. N. DUMARESQ, Deputy.

Sureties.—Francis Ferguson and John Richey, of Gloucester.

Caraget.—JAMES G. C. BLACKHALL, Deputy.

Sureties.—John Ferguson and Matthew Carruthers, of Bathurst, Esquires.

RESTIGOUCHE.

Dalhousie.—DUGALD STEWART, Deputy.

Sureties.—Andrew Barberie, Barrister, of Dalhousie, and John M'Millan, of Campbelton, Surveyor General.

Campbelton.—CHIPMAN BOTSFORD, Deputy.

Sureties.—John Gillies and John Duncan, of Addington.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the General Public Hospital for the Year ending 31st Dec. 1862.—Continued.
CR.

Date.	PARTICULARS.	Land and Buildings Acct.	Contingent Account.	Interest Acct.	Total.
1862.					
Feb. 20.	Paid Secretary Quarter Salary, ...	...	\$45 00		
March 7.	G. Blatch, Esquire, drawing Bill to go before Legislature, ...	...	10 00		
May 1.	On Bonds, ...	...	...	\$456 00	
5.	Water Commissioner for Pipe, &c. ...	\$86 59	...		
21.	Secretary, ...	100 00	45 00		
June 4.	W. F. Smith, Clerk of Works, 1861, ...	...	...
Aug. 26.	Secretary, ...	...	45 00		
20.	Joseph Fairweather, Deed right of way, ...	250 00	...		
Sep. 3.	J. P. Mackay, building fence, ...	195 64	...		
Oct. 21.	W. F. Smith, Clerk of Works, ...	238 00	...		
Nov. 1.	On Bonds, ...	400 00	...	696 00	
11.	Joseph Fairweather, Deed of Land, ...	...	...
26.	Secretary, ...	...	45 00		
29.	M. Stead, Esquire, on Account, ...	200 00	...		
5.	191 loads of earth, August 26, ...	...	...
	43 do. September 27, ...	...	...
	J. A. & W. Street, drawing Deeds, ...	...	...
	2 87	...	...
	10 00	...	...
	2 40	...	...
	10 00—	...	...
8.	J. C. Drury, recording Deeds, ...	39 54	...		
	J. A. & W. Street, drawing Deeds, Nov 26, ...	...	...
	J. M'Guigan, 10 per cent. due him on excavation, \$436.36, less \$19.70 overpaid October 19, 1861, ...	416 66	...		
	J. M'Guigan, 941 cubic yards excavation, per Certificates of H. Peters, Esquire, ...	376 40	...		
	J. M'Guigan, Labor Account, sundries, per Certificate of W. F. Smith, Clerk of Works, ...	254 62	...		
	J. M'Guigan, per agreement, embankment of earth, ...	60 00	...		
	James Quinton, on Account Contract, ...	9,728 52	...		
31.	Balance of Interest to Commercial Bank, ...	...	...	4 50	
		\$12,345 97	\$190 00	\$1,156 50	\$13,692 47

RECAPITULATION.

	Dr.	Cr.
1861.		
Dec. 31.	To Balance on hand,	\$50 70
1862.		
Dec. 31.	Bonds sold to date,	10,400 00
"	Premium on Bonds,	336 00
"	Accrued Interest on Bonds,	134 56
"	Taxes received,	2,076 00
"	Balance due Commercial Bank,	695 21
		<u>\$13,692 47</u>
		\$12,345 97
		190 00
		\$1,152 00
		4 50
		<u>1,156 50</u>
		<u>\$13,692 47</u>

W. BAYARD, *Vice President.*

JOHN ANSLEY, *Secretary.*

City and County of Saint John, January 31, 1863.

Personally appeared before me, George V. Nowlin, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, John McLachlan, Esquire, one of the Commissioners for the General Public Hospital, and made oath that he had examined the above Account, with the Vouchers and Books, and found the same correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

GEORGE V. NOWLIN, *J. P.*

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBOURS.

Memorandum of Warrants issued under Appropriation of £5000 for the improvement of Rivers and Harbours—specially Richibucto Harbour—granted in 1854.

No. of Warrant.	To whom issued.	Amount.	Service.
448	1854. Provincial Treasurer,	£130 0 0	Advance to J. Grant, Survey of Richibucto and Buctouche Harbours.
23	1855. John Grant,	100 0 0	On Acc't of Survey Richibucto Harbour. See Appendix 1856, page 17.
250	Thomas Keefer,	136 8 2	Out of Grant for Surveying Harbours. " " 23.
270	Arthur Hansard,	40 10 0	Services under J. Grant, Survey of Richibucto Harbour. " " "
369	John Grant,	110 0 0	Survey of Richibucto Harbour. " " 25.
486	Do.	50 0 0	" " " " 27.
28	Board of Works, 1858.	8 9 0	Travelling expenses connected with Richibucto Harbour. " 1857, 6.
458	Robert Stevens,	100 0 0	Steam Tug at Miramichi. " 1859, 12.
46	A. Mc'L. Seely, 1859.	100 0 0	" " " " 1860, 3.
368	Robert Stevens,	100 0 0	Steam Tug at Miramichi. " " 12.
64	A. Mc'L. Seely, 1861.	100 0 0	" " " " 1861, 12.
344	A. Mc'L. Seely,	100 0 0	Steam Tug at Miramichi. " " 28.
104	Do. 1862.	100 0 0	" " " " " 245.
334	A. Mc'L. Seely,	100 0 0	Steam Tug at Miramichi. See Auditor's Report, 1862, page 34.
80	Do.	100 0 0	" " " " " "

STEAM BOAT INSPECTION.

Report of Wm. M. Smith, Inspector of Steamers for Saint John District, 1862.

Saint John, N. B., 16th February, 1863.

SIR,—For the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I beg leave to submit the following Report of my duties as Inspector of Steam Boats, residing in the City of Saint John.

The operation of the “Steam Boat Law” continues favourable to the public interests, and to the security of human life; and but one opinion seems to be entertained as to the wisdom and humanity of its provisions.

No accident involving loss of life or property has occurred to any Steamer employed in the carriage of passengers in the District under my inspection during the past year.

The wisdom of the Act of Assembly, as regards the inspection and “hydrostatic test” of boilers, is universally admitted as being among the most effective of its provisions against explosion, in proof of which we have the fact, that no accident of that nature has occurred during the last six years to the boiler of any Steamer inspected and certified to by me.

The “lock-up safety escape valve” acts as a check to the wanton recklessness on the part of some engineers, as well as the unjustifiable ambition of the commanders of Steamers, as it will not allow of a greater pressure being carried (unless tampered with) than the boiler has been tested for and the valve set to as the law directs.

As it was currently reported last Summer that the River Steamers ‘Anna Augusta’ and ‘Heather Bell’ were racing, I went several trips on each of those Boats to see that the requirements of the law were properly complied with;—nothing approaching a disregard of the law in any particular came to my knowledge.

The record of my official acts, &c. I beg leave to append to this Report.

I remain, Sir, yours very respectfully,

WM. M. SMITH,

Inspector of Steam Boats, Saint John.

Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary.

RECORD OF OFFICIAL ACTS, &c.

Steamer ‘Emperor.’—May 3, 1862, hull surveyed and approved of for the Bay of Fundy and its tributaries; boiler tested by hydrostatic pressure, to 40 lbs. to the square inch; the lock-up safety escape valve set and locked up at a pressure of 26½ lbs. per square inch. June 7th, certificate granted. Oct. 21st, requested Inspectors of Hulls to survey the hull of this Steamer, and report. Oct. 24th, hull approved of; boiler tested by hydrostatic pressure to 40 lbs. square inch; valve set at 26½ lbs. and locked up. Nov. 7th, certificate renewed. Dec. 12th, Steamer laid up; repairing hull; boiler and machinery under inspection.

Steamer ‘Relief.’—March 17th, hull surveyed and approved of for the Bay of Fundy and tributaries; boiler tested by hydrostatic pressure to 45 lbs. to the square inch; lock-up safety escape valve set and locked up at a steam pressure of 30 lbs. per square inch. April 21st, certificate granted. May 4th, taken off the route.

Steamer 'Forest Queen.'—April 22nd, hull surveyed and approved of for the River Saint John and tributaries; boiler tested by hydrostatic pressure to 53 lbs. square inch; lock-up safety escape valve set and locked up at a steam pressure 35 lbs. square inch. April 25th, certificate granted.

Steamer 'Heather Bell.'—April 11th, hull surveyed and approved of for the River Saint John and tributaries; boiler tested by hydrostatic pressure to 135 lbs. to the square inch; lock-up safety escape valve set and locked up at a steam pressure of 90 lbs. to the square inch. April 25th, certificate granted. Aug. 5th, re-tested boiler to a hydrostatic pressure of 135 lbs. to the square inch; set lock-up safety valve to a steam pressure of 90 lbs. to the square inch, and locked it; certificate renewed.

Steamer 'Colonel Fremont.'—April 15th, hull surveyed and approved of for the River Saint John and the Washademoak Lake; boiler tested by hydrostatic pressure to 113 lbs. to the square inch; lock-up safety valve set, and locked at a steam pressure of 75 lbs.; certificate granted. Aug. 12th, certificate renewed; re-set lock-up valve at the working pressure allowed, and locked it.

Steamer 'Bonnie Doon.'—April 18th, hull surveyed and approved of for the River Saint John above Fredericton; boiler tested by hydrostatic pressure to 135 lbs. square inch; lock-up safety valve set and locked at 90 lbs. square inch; certificate granted. Aug. 6th, visited, not running, water low in the River. Sept. 11th, renewed certificate; re-set lock-up valve.

Steamer 'Forest Queen,' (continued.)—August 2nd, certificate renewed; lock-up safety escape valve set at working pressure allowed, and locked up.

Steamer 'Saint John.'—April 21st, hull surveyed and approved of; boiler tested by hydrostatic pressure to 53 lbs. square inch; lock-up safety valve set at 35 lbs. steam pressure, and locked up. April 29th, certificate granted. Aug. 1st, inspected, but not employed in the carriage of passengers.

Steamer 'Union.'—May 9th, hull surveyed and approved of for the River Saint John and Grand Lake; boiler tested by hydrostatic pressure to 60 lbs. square inch; lock-up safety valve set at 40 lbs. steam pressure, and locked up. May 27th, certificate granted. Aug. 10th, certificate renewed; lock-up safety valve re-set to working pressure allowed, and locked.

Steamer 'Anna Augusta.'—April 20th, hull surveyed and approved of for the River Saint John and tributaries; boiler tested by hydrostatic pressure to 53 lbs. per square inch; lock-up safety escape valve set and locked up at a steam pressure of 35 lbs. to the square inch. April 28th, certificate granted. Aug. 5th, re-tested boiler to a hydrostatic pressure of 53 lbs. to the square inch; re-set lock-up valve to a steam pressure of 35 lbs. square inch, and locked it; certificate renewed.

Steamer 'Gazelle.'—A certificate granted. April 26th, hull surveyed and approved of for the River Saint John above Fredericton; boiler tested by hydrostatic pressure to 135 lbs. to the square inch; lock-up safety escape valve set and locked up at a pressure of steam of 90 lbs. to the square inch. Aug. 6th, renewed certificate; re-set lock-up safety valve.

Steamer 'Antelope.'—A certificate granted. April 28th, hull surveyed and approved of for the River Saint John and tributaries; boiler tested by hydrostatic pressure to 135 lbs. to the square inch; lock-up safety valve set and locked up at a steam pressure of 90 lbs. to the square inch. Aug. 11th, notified Captain and owners of a deficiency of one small boat and oars.

Aug. 13, boat and oars procured; renewed certificate; re-set safety escape valve at the working pressure, and locked it.

Steamer 'Tobique.'—A certificate granted. April 4th, hull surveyed and approved of for the River Saint John above Fredericton; boiler tested by hydrostatic pressure of 135 lbs. to the square inch; lock-up safety escape valve set and locked up at a steam pressure of 90 lbs. to the square inch. Aug. 6th, visited, not running, water low in River. Sept. 10th, renewed certificate; re-set safety valve and locked it up at 90 lbs. to the square inch of steam pressure.

Steamer 'Prince of Wales.'—May 6th, boiler tested to a hydrostatic pressure of 53 lbs. to the square inch; lock-up safety escape valve set and locked up at a steam pressure of 35 lbs. to the square inch. May 13th, hull surveyed and approved of for the Harbour of Saint John,—Carleton Ferry; certificate granted. Sept. 18th, certificate renewed; safety escape valve re-set and locked up at the working pressure allowed.

Steamer 'Lady Colebrook.'—March 11th, hull surveyed and approved of for the Harbour of Saint John,—Carleton Ferry; boiler tested by hydrostatic pressure to 30 lbs. square inch; lock-up safety escape valve set and locked up at a steam pressure of 20 lbs. to the square inch; certificate granted. Aug. 28th, certificate renewed; safety escape valve re-set, and locked up at the working pressure allowed.

Steamer 'Forty Second.'—May 7th, hull surveyed and approved of for the Ferry at Fredericton; certificate granted. Aug. 6th, boiler inspected; certificate renewed. Sept. 10th, lock-up safety valve set at the working pressure allowed.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. M. SMITH, *Inspector.*

BANKING RETURNS, &C.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

State of the Bank of New Brunswick on the first Monday of January 1863.

Liabilities of the Bank.

Capital Stock paid,	\$600,000 00
Bills in circulation,	284,160 00
Net Profits on hand,	106,834 75
Balance due to other Banks,	50,289 73
Cash deposited, including all sums due from the Bank not bearing Interest, (its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks, excepted,)	277,151 10
Cash deposited, bearing Interest,	165,740 35
Interest and Rebate of Discounts,	9,000 00
Total Liabilities of the Bank,	<u>\$1,493,175 91</u>

Resources of the Bank.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House,	\$240,450 27
Real Estate,	17,648 38
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	25,980 00
Balance due from other Banks,	54,404 98
Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, (Balances due from other Banks excepted,)	1,154,692 28
Total Resources of the Bank,	<u>\$1,493,175 91</u>

Amount of last Dividend, (declared)	\$24,000 00
Reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend,	\$111,077 61
Doubtful Debts,	<u>\$3,000 00</u>

W. GIRVAN, *Cashier.*

Sworn before me 9th January 1863.
H. GILBERT, J. P.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

Statement of the Affairs of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, Saturday 21st February, 1863.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$600,000 00
Notes in circulation not bearing Interest,	254,809 25
Deposits not bearing Interest,	172,530 87
Deposits bearing Interest,	70,763 72
Net profits on hand,	34,737 49
Due to other Banks and Agents,	49,267 71
Total Resources of the Bank,	<u>\$1,182,109 04</u>

Bills and Notes discounted, &c. &c.	...	...	...	...	\$1,036,841 56
Bills of Exchange on hand,	...	...	...	...	7,048 89
Real Estate,	...	...	...	...	32,000 00
Notes of other Banks,	...	...	...	...	27,956 00
Gold, Silver, &c.	...	...	...	...	51,318 67
Due by other Banks and Agents,	...	...	...	...	26,943 92
					<u>\$1,182,109 04</u>

We, Daniel J. McLaughlin, President, and George P. Sancton, Cashier, of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, do swear that the above Statement is true, as taken from the Weekly Balance Sheet of the Bank on the twenty first day of February 1863.

D. J. McLAUGHLIN, *President.*
G. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

Sworn before me this 26th day of February 1863.
CHARLES WARD, J. F.

SAINT STEPHEN'S BANK.

State of the Saint Stephen's Bank, Monday 7th July, 1862, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Due from the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	...	...	...	...	\$200,000 00
Bills in circulation,	...	...	...	...	148,754 00
Net Profits on hand,	...	...	...	...	50,654 87
Balance due to other Banks,	...	...	...	...	63 08
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks, excepted,	...	...	...	\$14,767 42	
Cash deposited bearing Interest,	...	...	...	10,111 57	
					<u>24,878 99</u>
Total amount due from the Bank,	...	...	...	...	<u>\$424,350 94</u>

Resources of the Bank.

Gold and Silver in its Banking House,	...	...	...	...	\$11,744 45
Real Estate,	...	...	...	...	4,494 00
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, and Checks,	...	...	...	...	429 00
Bills of other Banks without the Province, and Checks,	...	...	...	...	8,500 00
Balances due from other Banks and Agents in London, Saint John, and United States,	...	...	...	...	94,096 84
Amount of all Debts due the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Balances due from other Banks,	...	...	...	...	305,087 15
Total amount of Resources of the Bank,	...	...	...	...	<u>\$424,350 94</u>

Date and time of declaring the last Dividend, 1st March 1862.

Amount of last Dividend, 4 per cent.	...	...	...	\$8,000 00
Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring the same,	...	...	...	\$42,000 00
Amount of all Debts due not paid and considered doubtful,	...	...	...	<u>\$1,882 75</u>

CHARLOTTE, SS.—On this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, personally appeared Robert Watson, Cashier of the Saint Stephen's Bank, and made oath to the truth of the Statements contained in the preceding Return by him signed, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. WATSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me this date.
D. A. ROSE, J. P.

The undersigned, a majority of the Directors of the Saint Stephen's Bank, hereby certify that the Books of said Bank exhibit the facts presented in the foregoing Statement or Return signed by their Cashier, and that they have full confidence in the truth of said Return so by him made.

F. H. TODD,
JAS. G. STEVENS,
WM. TODD,

GEO. A. BOARDMAN,
P. M. ABBOT.

State of the Saint Stephen's Bank, Monday, 5th January 1863, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Due from the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000 00
Bills in circulation,	92,651 00
Net Profits on hand,	46,630 82
Balance due to other Banks in United States,	16,569 07
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks, excepted,	\$3,254 36
Cash deposited bearing Interest,	28,106 50
	<u>31,360 86</u>
Total amount due from the Bank,	<u>\$387,211 75</u>

Resources of the Bank.

Gold and Silver in its Banking House,	\$12,871 72
Real Estate,	4,494 00
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, and Checks,	548 10
Bills of other Banks without the Province,	9,174 15
Balances due from other Banks and Agents in London, Saint John, and United States,	70,070 89
Amount of all Debts due the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Balances due from other Banks,	290,052 89
Total amount of Resources of the Bank,	<u>\$387,211 75</u>

Date and time of declaring the last Dividend, 1st Sept. 1862.

Amount of last Dividend, 4 per cent.	\$8,000 00
Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring the same,	\$42,000 00
Amount of all Debts due not paid and considered doubtful,	<u>\$1,882 75</u>

CHARLOTTE, SS.—On this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *personally appeared Robert Watson, Cashier of the Saint Stephen's Bank, and made oath to the truth of the Statements contained in the preceding Return by him signed according to the best of his knowledge and belief.*

R. WATSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me this date.
D. A. ROSE, J. P.

The undersigned, a majority of the Directors of the Saint Stephen's Bank, hereby certify that the Books of the said Bank exhibit the facts presented in the foregoing Statement or Return signed by their Cashier, and that they have full confidence in the truth of said Return so by him made.

F. H. TODD, GEO. A. BOARDMAN,
JAMES G. STEVENS, P. M. ABBOT.
WILLIAM TODD,

WESTMORLAND BANK.

State of the Westmorland Bank on Monday, 7th July, 1862, at 3 o'clock.

Due from the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$60,000 00
Bills in circulation,	130,072 00
Net Profits on hand,	5,680 71
Balance due to other Banks,	4,284 18
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks, excepted,	19,516 67
Cash deposited, bearing Interest,	6,124 00
Total amount due from the Bank,	\$225,677 56

Resources of the Bank.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Vaults,	\$9,528 95
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	282 00
Balance due from other Banks,	11,688 57
Real Estate,	8,400 00
Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, also all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except the Balances due from other Banks,	195,778 04
Total amount of Resources of the Bank,	\$225,677 56

Last Dividend declared—Three per cent.	\$1,800 00
Amount of Reserved Profits on hand at time of declaring last Dividend,	\$5,093 06
Amount of Debts due and not paid and considered doubtful,	\$3,338 43

I, James McAllister, Cashier of the Westmorland Bank, do certify that the above statement is just and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M'ALLISTER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 28th day of July, 1862.
ALEXANDER WRIGHT, J. P.

We do certify that we have full confidence in the above statement made by the Cashier of this Bank, and believe the facts as stated to be correct, according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

O. JONES, *President.*
E. B. CHANDLER, JR. } *Directors.*
BLISS BOTSFORD, }

Sworn before me this 28th day of July, 1862.
ALEXANDER WRIGHT, J. P.

State of the Westmorland Bank on Monday the 5th January 1863, at 3 o'clock.

Due from the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$60,000 00
Bills in circulation,	109,029 00
Net Profits on hand,	7,140 85
Balances due to other Banks,	13,953 30
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks, excepted,	9,909 95
Cash deposited bearing Interest,	9,160 44
Total amount due from the Bank,	\$209,193 54

Resources of the Bank.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Vaults,	\$13,450 35
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	1,092 50
Balance due from other Banks,	18,325 05
Real Estate,	8,426 70
Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, also all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except the Balances due from other Banks,	167,898 94
Total amount of Resources of the Bank,	\$209,193 54

Last Dividend declared 1st Dec. 1862—Three and a half per ct.	\$2,100 00
Amount of Reserved Profits on hand at time of declaring last Dividend,	\$5,893 06
Amount of Debts due and not paid and considered doubtful,	\$3,369 74

I, James M'Allister, Cashier of the Westmorland Bank, do certify that the above statement is just and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M'ALLISTER, *Cashier.*

Sworn before me this 24th day of January, 1863.
JOHN S. BARNABY, J. P.

We do certify that we have full confidence in the above statement made by the Cashier of this Bank, and believe the facts as stated to be correct, according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

O. JONES, *President.*
E. B. CHANDLER, JR. } *Directors.*
B. BOTSFORD, }

Sworn before me this 24th day of January, 1863.
JOHN S. BARNABY, J. P.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Return and State of the Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, on Tuesday 3rd March, 1863.

STOCK ACCOUNT.		DR.
Amount Capital paid in,		\$40,000 00
Amount of Capital not paid in, to be secured by Bonds with two Sureties,		160,000 00
		<u>\$200,000 00</u>
Amount of Capital invested in Real Estate, Mortgages on Real Estate, and Bank Stock,	CR.	\$40,000 00
Amount due by Stockholders on Capital not paid in, the greater proportion of which is secured by Bonds with two Sureties,		160,000 00
		<u>\$200,000 00</u>

GENERAL STATE OF THE COMPANY ON TUESDAY 3RD MARCH, 1863.

		DR.
Paid by the Company since Return last year for Losses, Dividends, and Contingent expenses,		\$10,018 25
Due by the Company for Dividends declared for Losses, &c.		4,128 45
Balance in favor of the Company, carried down,		37,584 10
		<u>\$51,730 80</u>

		CR.
Balance in favor of the Company, as shewn per Statement last year,		\$36,163 08
Due by the Company for Dividends, Losses, &c.		3,850 21
Amount received by Company during past year in Premiums, Interest, Dividends, and from all other resources,		11,717 51
		<u>\$51,730 80</u>

1863—March 3. Balance in favor of the Company this date, over and above Capital paid in,		<u>\$37,584 10</u>
Total amount of Risks taken by Agents of the Company and General Office during past year,	\$534,358 00	
Real Estate owned by the Company,	\$4,648 00	
Total amount of Losses sustained by the Company during past year,	\$3,862 00	
Two Dividends declared by the Company the past year, on amount Capital paid in, of 6 per cent. each, amounting to	\$4,800 00	

YORK, ss.—*William M'Beath, Secretary to the Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, maketh oath and saith that the foregoing Statements are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.*

WM. M'BEATH, Sec'y.

Sworn to at Fredericton this 9th day of March 1863.
Before me, SPAFFORD BARKER, J. P.

C. MACPHERSON, R. FULTON, JOHN S. COY, CHARLES FISHER, THOS. STEWART,	}	Directors.
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TRACADIE LAZARETTO.

Annual Report on the Lazaretto at Tracadie for the Year 1862.

(Copy)

Miramichi, November 24th, 1862.

SIR,—I beg to state, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that since my Report of the 8th November last, (1861) on the subject of the Tracadie Lazaretto, one of the patients has died, nine new cases have been admitted, and there are now in Hospital twenty two, viz:—nine adult males, three boys, six women, and two girls; shewing an increase of eight since the beginning of November last. I may state that four of those cases were known to exist outside of the Hospital at the date of my last Report, making the actual increase four.

Dr. Nicholson has been in attendance since May last. The lepers appear to be satisfied now that they have a resident Physician, and I would beg to refer His Excellency to the Doctor's Report for the particulars of his treatment and other matters connected with his department.

The Account, with Vouchers, has been sent to the Auditor General, shewing an expenditure for the past year of \$2,540.07, including a balance of \$37.42 due the Board at the close of the last Fiscal Year, and \$120 paid the late visiting Physician, by order of the Provincial Secretary, and which shews a balance due me of \$40.07. The Hospital is at present supplied with the necessary supplies for the sustenance of the inmates, and it will require about \$2,600 to keep up the establishment for the current year, besides the salary of the Medical Officers.

It will be seen on reference to the Account that the expenditure for the past year is greater than the preceding year, but this is owing to a large increase in the number of patients since May last, besides some buildings and improvements made by direction of the Doctor, and a change in their diet, giving them fresh meat in Summer in place of salted as formerly.

In conclusion, I would state that a rigid regard has been had to economy in all matters connected with the establishment.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAS. DAVIDSON,
*Sec'y to Board.*Robert Fulton, Esq., Asst. Secretary, Fredericton.



PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Report of the Medical Superintendent for 1862.

On the 31st October, 1861, the date of last Report, there were one hundred and sixty-eight patients on the record. One hundred males and sixty-eight females.

During the year there have been admitted one hundred and fifteen—sixty-eight males and forty-seven females.

The total number under treatment has been two hundred and eighty-three. One hundred and sixty-eight males and one hundred and fifteen females, and there have been discharged, including deaths, one hundred and five, males seventy-one, females thirty-four, and there remain in the Institution one hundred and seventy-eight, males ninety-seven, females eighty-one.

Of the one hundred and seventy-eight remaining on record, one is recovered; forty-five are improved, twenty-three males, and twenty-two females. One hundred and thirty-two unimproved, seventy-three males and fifty-nine females.

The number of patients from each County has been: St. John, one hundred and forty-four; York, twenty-seven; Charlotte, twenty-three; Westmorland, nineteen; Kings and Northumberland each, eighteen; Queens, eight; Carleton and Albert each, five; Kent and Gloucester each, four; Sunbury and Victoria each, two; Restigouche, one; and from Nova Scotia, two, and the United States, one.

The monthly average is one hundred and seventy-four.

The greatest number at any one time, 21st June, is one hundred and ninety-one. The smallest number at any one time is, 31st January, one hundred and sixty five.

The result of treatment is : fifty-four have been discharged recovered, thirty-six males, eighteen females ; four much improved, two each, male and female ; twenty-two improved, fifteen males and seven females. Six unimproved, four males and two females. Nineteen have died, fourteen males and five females.

The cause of death in seven was exhaustion from chronic insanity ; in five, from Epilepsy ; in two, from exhaustion from Dysentery ; in one each, from Apoplexy, chronic disease of digestive organs, disease of brain, general paralysis, and "visitation of God."

The following tabular statement shews the number of patients that have been in the Institution, and the result of treatment from the date of opening to the present,—say from 1848 to 1862, inclusive.

Year.	Old Cases.	Received in the Year.	Total.	DISCHARGED.				Died.	Remaining.	Average.	
				Recovered.	Much Improved	Improved.	Unimproved.				Total.
1848	..	92	92	..	..	3	3	36	1	91	..
1849	91	48	139	30	..	3	3	36	11	92	94
1850	92	59	151	4	10	3	5	52	3	96	94
1851	96	67	163	31	7	8	2	48	16	99	104
1852	99	88	187	30	5	3	1	39	16	132	117
1853	132	92	224	52	5	15	3	75	22	127	129
1854	127	108	235	48	0	25	5	78	26	131	133
1855	131	101	232	47	4	16	2	69	20	143	149
1856	143	81	224	28	9	12	6	55	19	150	150
1857	150	77	227	28	6	15	5	54	24	149	151
1858	149	87	236	37	8	10	0	55	26	155	154
1859	155	79	234	29	8	18	4	59	21	154	161
1860	154	87	241	37	5	19	2	63	16	162	160
1861	162	81	243	31	3	16	2	52	23	168	172
1862	168	115	283	54	4	22	6	86	19	178	174

By reference to the foregoing statistics, it will be seen that forty patients in excess of the number of any previous year, have been under treatment. In carrying on the business of the Institution, much embarrassment has been experienced from the effect of over-crowding of the inmates and from deficiency of furniture ; but after submitting to great inconvenience from being obliged to arrange and rearrange both the patients and the furniture to meet the exigencies of the hour, we have arrived at the termination of the year ; having attained a degree of success that could hardly have been anticipated under circumstances so disadvantageous.

Duties rightly performed in the treatment and care of the insane, are always arduous, even when discharged under the most favourable circumstances ; but where the arrangements for that purpose are incomplete and defective, they become at times exceedingly difficult. In connection with this, it is now my pleasing duty to report the completion of the inside finishing of the wing erected last year. In a few weeks, after becoming sufficiently dry, it may be

occupied and thus afford sufficient room ; but a large quantity of furniture will be required to render the patients comfortable and to make the institution appear respectable ; and to this deficiency I beg earnestly to ask your liberal consideration, and I venture to express a hope that every thing necessary in this department, will soon be supplied.

Much useful labour is performed by the patients, the result of which, to a small extent, is to lessen the expenditures of the establishment, but to a much larger amount it adds to the intrinsic and permanent value of the land belonging to the Institution ; but its highest result is the advantage to the individual himself, in the admirable effect it has in promoting health. But there are times when from the state of the weather, or the season of the year, labour in the open air must be suspended by those who would otherwise enjoy it.— Again there are those whose habits and training have unfitted them for labour, and they will not undertake it, and, there are still those, whose disease unfits them for it, and they cannot work. In these circumstances amusements may be resorted to with great advantage ; indeed, they always, more or less, enter into the moral treatment of the insane. The means for that purpose at disposal here, are too few, and I beg to ask that they may be increased in number.

In that portion of the building which was first erected, owing to extra wear and tear for the want of sufficient room, the plaster is much damaged and the wood work greatly worn. Repairs are required. In other parts, on account of the plastering having been done on the brick, many of the rooms are so damp as to render them unfit for occupancy, and they require to be studded, lathed and plastered.

A paragraph in my Annual Report for many years has been devoted to inviting attention to the inefficient and dangerous mode in use, in heating this Institution, and asking for one suitable for the purpose, to be substituted in its room.

The completion of the building adds to the inefficiency and danger in proportion to the extent of the addition, and, therefore, it becomes my duty again to press this subject upon your attention with even greater emphasis than on any previous occasion.

The inefficiency of the present mode may be realized in some measure by fancying a building of three hundred feet front, with two wings extending back each one hundred and fifty feet ; and with centre reaching in depth one hundred and thirty feet, in some parts two stories and in other parts three stories, and the great majority of the rooms occupied by patients as dormitories, have no stoves and no arrangements for them, so that what heat is supplied must be from stoves in the halls off which are the rooms. It can only require a moments consideration to arrive at the conclusion that such a mode is utterly unsuited to the necessities of the insane, who in large numbers, require a warm temperature, especially too, when it is known that the mercury often falls from

10 to 20 degrees below zero, and, as regards the danger, it is two fold to the *patients*, who, from the peculiar nature of their disease may have been committed to our care to protect them from like danger at home, may fall into a fire or on a stove, and, to the Building where there are so many stoves with pipe, and so many open fires, with nearly two hundred insane persons about them, the risk of burning the building is certainly a grave consideration, and heavy responsibility is incurred by allowing the present state of things in this respect longer to continue. I therefore again respectfully but urgently ask for an efficient and safe mode of heating.

An argument used for the introduction of water from Carleton Water Works, was the protection it would afford to the building in the event of fire. The water was brought in two years ago, and there are two fire hydrants, one in each court yard in the rear, but there is neither engine nor hose to make it immediately available. Also the barn and piggery always containing valuable property, are without that protection from fire, which water would in a great measure secure, for the want of pipe to convey it, which could be laid at an expense of about one hundred and twenty dollars; and it is worthy of consideration, that while the risk is incurred, the expense of the supply to these buildings, is included in the water tax for the Institution. It is desirable therefore, that arrangements be made to secure the full benefit that was anticipated by the introduction of water from Spruce Lake, and that in the event of a casualty occurring, nothing may be left undone for protection that would afterwards be the cause of regret that it had not been done.

The fence around the grounds requires alteration in some places and in others to be built anew.

Useful and valuable improvements and repairs have been made in, and upon the building, in the course of the year, which have already been made the subject of report to the Board of Works.

Improvements in Stock, with those of the farm, garden and ornamental grounds, have made steady progress.

The Rev. Mr. Scovil, as formerly, for many years, has discharged the duties of Chaplain.

Dr. White, of Carleton, has continued to assist me professionally.

The "Christian Visitor," "Church-Witness," "Religious Intelligencer," "Courier," "Colonial Empire," "Halifax Presbyterian Witness," "Christian Messenger," and the "News of the Churches," have been gratuitously continued.

The kind of reading most highly valued by the largest number of patients, I believe, is newspapers, and those of a religious character are sought with eagerness by the representatives of the various denominations. The local secular paper is also read with great interest.

Tracts, too, are much prized, and I beg thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of a parcel from the Rev. W. Alves.

Grateful to the author of all good for past mercies,—for present blessings,—and trusting in HIS continued guidance, I beg to submit my Annual Report.

JOHN WADDELL.

Provincial Lunatic Asylum, St. John, N. B.,
Oct. 31st, 1862.

Brief statement of patients in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the year ending 31st Oct., 1862 :

	Number and Sex of patients.			Remaining Recovered.	RESULT OF TREATMENT.												Dead.	Remaining.		
					DISCHARGED.															
	M.	F.	TOTAL.		Recovered.		Much Improved.		Improved.		Unimproved.		M.	F.	TOTAL.					
Old Cases.	100	68	168	1	0	4	6	2	1	8	2	2	1	11	2	73	56	129		
Admit. since	68	47	115	0	0	32	12	0	1	7	5	2	1	3	3	24	25	49		
Total.....	168	115	283	1	0	36	18	2	2	15	7	4	2	14	5	97	81	178		

Patients remaining on the 1st November, 1862, and in what condition :

Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		TOTAL.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	0	23	22	73	59	97	81	178

JNO. WADDELL.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Number of Patients in the Asylum the last day of each Month during the Year 1862.

	1861											
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Males...	99	97	95	99	101	102	105	109	101	100	100	97
Females.	66	71	70	72	71	73	74	77	76	77	76	81
Total,..	165	168	165	171	172	175	179	186	177	177	176	178

Annual average number, 174 1-12
 Greatest number at any one time, 21st June—113 Males, 78 Females—Total, 191
 Smallest number, 31st January—95 Males, 70 Females—Total 165

Number of Patients from each County in the Province for the year.

York.	St. John.	Westmorland.	Charlotte.	Kings.	Queens.	Sunbury.	Northumberland	Kent.	Gloucester.	Carleton.	Restigouche.	Albert.	Victoria.	Nova Scotia.	U. States.	Total.
27	144	19	23	18	8	2	18	4	4	5	1	5	2	2	1	283

JOHN WADDELL.

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- 3 Streets and Bridges in Saint Andrews,
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- 12 Alms House and Work House in Woodstock,
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- 13 Shippegan, Gloucester,
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- 14 Gaol Limits,
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- 17 Justice in Equity,
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- 20 Parish of Portland, Saint John,
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- 21 Representation,
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- 22 Road from North to South Richmond,
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- 23 Parish Schools,
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- 24 Grand Falls and Perth,
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- 25 Pedlars and Foreigners,
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- 26 New Parish in County Carleton,
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- 27 Members of Assembly,
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- 28 Electors,
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- 29 Judgments, Executions, and proceedings thereon,
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- 30 Dower,
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- 31 Constables,
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- 33 Deputy Treasurers,
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- 34 Public Officers,
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- 35 Legislature,
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- 36 Post Office. (See No. 66.)
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- 37 Attorneys of the Supreme Court,
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- 39 Judges' Fees in Supreme Court,
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- 40 Defaulters in payment of Rates,
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- 41 Witnesses before the Legislature,
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- 42 Agriculture. (See No. 124.)
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- 43 Rates in Fredericton,
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- 44 City of Fredericton,
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- 45 Public Hall, Carleton, Saint John,
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- 46 Sea Fisheries,
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- 47 Trinity Church, Saint John,
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- 50 Spirituous Liquors. (See No. 16.)
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- 52 Board of Health, Saint John,
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- 53 Loss of services,
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- 54 Highways. (See Nos. 1, 104.)
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- 55 Granted Lands, unimproved. (See Nos. 9, 56, 75.)
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- 56 Granted Lands, unimproved. (See Nos. 9, 55, 75.)
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- 57 Road from near Long's Creek, by Ross' Mills,
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- 58 Parish Officers,
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- 59 Revenue,
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- 60 Lock-up House in Edmundston,
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- 61 Buoys and Beacons. (See Nos. 4, 65.)
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- 62 New Shire Town, King's County,
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- 68 Heads of Departments,
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- 70 Sick and Disabled Seamen. (See Nos. 11, 101.)
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- 71 Sheep,
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- 72 Claims on this Province. (See No. 123.)
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- 74 Streets and Bridges in part of Parish of Chatham,
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- 75 Granted Lands, unimproved. (See Nos. 9, 55, 56.)
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- 76 Sales by weight,
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- 77 Counties, Towns, and Parishes,
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- 80 Police Force in Town of Chatham,
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- 90 Summary Convictions,
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- 91 French Paupers, Moncton,
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- 92 Roads, Streets and Bridges in part of Newcastle,
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- 93 Alma Copper Mining Company,
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- 94 Road from New Canaan to Petitecodiac Railway Station,
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- 95 Charter of Saint John,
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- 96 Rates in City of Saint John,
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- 97 City Court, Saint John,
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- 98 Sewerage and Water Supply in part of Saint John and Portland,
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- 100 Road from William Smith's, Geary, by Hartt's Mills, to intersect St. Andrews Road—
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- 101 Sick and Disabled Seamen. (See Nos. 11, 70.)
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- 104 Highways. (See Nos. 1, 54.)
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- 105 Proceedings before Indictment,
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- 106 Road from Village at Hampton Ferry to Ossekeag Station and Groom's Bridge,
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- 107 Debts in Fredericton,
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- 109 Road from George Burnett's to Alexander Kilpatrick's,
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- 110 Steam Fire Engine, Fredericton,
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- 111 King Street, Carleton, Saint John,
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- 116 Police Force in Portland,
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- 119 Intoxicating Liquors to Indians,
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- 120 Public Highways,
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- 37 Parks, William and Son,
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- 42 McMonagle, Hugh J. and others,
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- 43 Price, John C. and others,
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- 44 Segee, George N.
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- 62 Pagan, George and others,
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- 63 Corporation of Saint John,
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- 68 Ferguson, Rankin & Co. and others,
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